

Buzzsaw And Buttercup Score In Ring

By Paul Lieberman

I'm tempted just to blurt it all out. The Berkshire Buzzsaw did it again. Al had to cancel. Too bad the fighting prof. wasn't there. Buttercup finally showed his stuff.

But since most of you probably don't understand, I'd better start right at the beginning.

I first came across the fights in North Adams while working as a summer Vista Associate there. It had been a desire for exercise which had brought co-worker Chris Kinnell '69 (the Fort Daniels Rat) and me to the municipal tennis courts one warm evening early in July. It was luck (I almost say fate) which brought the great show within our eyesight.

Bordering on the tennis courts is Noel Field. They say the Red Sox once played there. Anyway, it is a baseball field - most of the time. Every second Monday of the summer it changes.

Canvas is placed over the surrounding eight foot high wire fence to prevent peepers. Hot dogs, popcorn and coffee are brought to the small shack just beyond the visitors dugout.

A few hundred folding wooden chairs are set up around the infield. At 8:00 P.M., 2,000 pairs of eyes will be focused on a 16' square ring which is erected between homeplate and the pitchers mound.

The stage is set for the Pride of the Berkshires, the Berkshire Buzzsaw and the Fighting Professor. They are the Monday night fights.

Al Romano is the Pride of the Berkshires. It's probably his autographed picture you've seen taped to the mirror behind the counter of whatever bar you've been to in town. Originally a native of Adams, Mass., pop. 12,000, Romano has moved with his success to North Adams, pop. 18,000 where he is now a candidate for City Council.

Al Romano is not just a politician. He is also the New England welterweight boxing champion.

I won't beat around the bush with Terry Rondeau. A 121 pound resident of Pittsfield, he's New England Featherweight champ.

Not only does Rondeau have the looks of an ex-con - flat-topped hair, chopped-up face - he is one. Berkshire County Sheriff John Courtney '70 let him out of the clink a while back to give him a go at the fight game.

Trying to get away from his long time "Tough Terry" label, Rondeau has embraced a new

nickname, that of the "Berkshire Buzzsaw". More on that later.

You may have read about our third hero in Sports Illustrated. Named Eddie Spence, he is known as the Fighting Professor from Berkshire C.C. The above mentioned magazine said he's probably the most intelligent boxer in the country. Reliable sources say he's a swinger in more ways than one. In any case he is light heavyweight king of all New England.

So every other week this talented trio enter the Noel Field ring and North Adams becomes the boxing capital of New England. The man responsible for putting on these shows is one Sam Silverman, boxing promoter.

A week before the fights Sam starts sending out press releases. Romano, Rondeau and Spence are to fight big-time 10 rounders the releases invariably report. Usually there will be a four round preliminary bout.

Then there are the opponents. Predictably one or two of these advertised invaders are "big-time big-names". The local heroes are in trouble. But the crowd will come because, well, just maybe...

There's only one catch. With high frequency the big-time, big-name, big-draws turn out to be no-shows. Like he suffers a last minute injury or there's a death in the family. You get the idea.

So me and the Rat is peepin' through the fence of the tennis court (where they ain't put no canvas) and we's watchin' the fights this July evening. It's the first time we've seen a show like this, except on the tube.

The first fight is an interracial four rounder. The crowd cheers as the white guy scores a knockout. Then the Fighting Prof pulls off a TKO in the sixth. Next the Buzzsaw punishes his man so bad the guy won't come out for the fifth round.

And now Romano. This is the big one. He's gonna fight Juan Ramos who is a big-time big-draw. Ramos has been a Garden (Madison Square) main eventor. He's fought on T.V. This night he no-shows.

It seems Ramos has hurt himself while training on Saturday. So it's 40 hours to post time and the pride of the Berkshires is without an opponent.

But wait, here comes Al. Stepping up into the ring he receives a fine reception. He's a good hero - good-lookin' face, a glittering robe, the crowd always on his side



Buttercup Williams, left, displays classic style against Juan Ramos in North Adams fight.

and three or four "seconds" to take care of his every need.

The last-minute opponent turns out to be a physical education instructor from Worcester. The guy will only take the fight on such short notice if the Romano title is on the line. So "this bout is for the New England welterweight crown" the announcer reminds us.

The challenger walks right from the parking lot to the ring. He has no robe, no towel, no fans. Just one handler with a pall.

Surprisingly he puts up a good fight for the first round. A minute into round two Romano winds up with a left hook. Almost before the challenger hits the ground the Rat and this reporter are into their car, headed home trying to avoid the traffic.

The fights have ended for a night but we will return.

I returned this past Monday to record the phenomenon for the world. Here it is.

It's two months after my first exposure to the fights and now I'm ready for the big move: I'm going to pay my way in. It costs \$2.25 to get in - \$2.00 for a general admissions ticket and a quarter to the kid collecting for pee-wee football.

Once inside the task becomes that of choosing a seat. Up in the

grandstand I find it. There's one vacant in back of a man who has to be the closest thing to Tony Imperiale this side of New York.

My subject stands about 5' 7", 220 pounds. He's wearing a red leather jacket with the words Lebanon Valley Speedway printed on the back. And boy, does he have a mouth. But more of that to come.

The loud speaker has stopped playing "Let Me Call You Sweetheart" and the show is about to begin. In some ways the night's card is disappointing. They could not get a foe for Eddie Spence and later we are to learn that Al Romano himself will not fight.

There are two six rounders. The announcer doesn't even tell us the weight class of the first one. No wonder. One chap weighs 132 pounds, the other 147. The little fellow's a native of Quebec, the big boy is a New Yorker. It looks like it may be his first fight ever.

They don't touch each other for two rounds. The first crowd reaction comes when NYC pushes Quebec through the ropes - "boos". In the fourth round they finally meet. After an exchange in the middle of the ring the little guy steps back and falls on his side.

"Get up Frenchie," the mouth in front of me screams. Frenchie

stays down.

The second fight is worse. It pairs another Canadian, Norman Sanchez against another New Yorker, Alan Garcia. Both are featherweights. Two weeks ago Sanchez was a second round knockout victim of the Buzzsaw after he received what most observers agreed was one of the most amazing barrages of low blows in all boxing history.

Garcia, although he fails to find that Sanchez weakpoint, still scores a unanimous decision. It's a dull fight. "Throw the bum out," the mouth yells, "the other one too."

We're all waiting for the big bouts now but the announcer has other plans. "This is Fall Foliage Weekend..." he announces. Five minutes and another 25 cents later I'm the proud owner of a button which says "Member - Fall Foliage Festival Society".

Next Romano is supposed to fight none other than Juan Ramos. This time Al is the no-show. An injury they say. Later I'm told the boys in the American Legion are convinced that Romano was just afraid a loss would hurt his election chances. Maybe it would.

Anyway his replacement is announced: "Roy Buttercup Williams." I go berserk. The crowd goes berserk. We love Buttercup. Thrice during the summer he's battled it out with the Pride of the Berkshires and although thrice he has been the loser we love him. We remember that last time everyone was sure he'd beaten Romano until the referee gave him a bum decision.

Now that Buttercup is up against an outsider we can root for him. Only we're worried. Ramos is good and we know that Buttercup usually fades in the last few rounds.

To make a long story short, Buttercup fights the fight of his life. Going into the last few rounds the crowd suspects an upset. To Buttercup - "Hang on Roy, hang on." To the referee "you can't give this one to Al, he's not fightin'". Buttercup wins. Great fight.

Now we climb down from the grandstand and gather around the ring for the climax of the evening. The Northern Buzzsaw is to fight a real Frenchie, Jean LaRoux, "one of Europe's best featherweights" according to Sam Silverman. LaRoux has fought four lightweight champions and has never been knocked down.

The Buzzsaw beats the shit out of Europe's best. The fans love it. "You've just been in there with your fifth champion", the mouth yells at LaRoux as he leaves the ring. He's right - the Buzzer is good. Someday... who knows?

Around the eighth round of Buzzsaw's triumph a crowd begins to gather around a figure to my left. It's Buttercup who has come back to watch the sport he loves.

He's a philosopher and the fans love it. Forget the fight, Listen to Buttercup. "Fighting is like going to court - you don't know how it will come out." Or "I just like fightin' but when you fight in the streets you don't get paid."

Buttercup explains that just 10:00 the night before he was sleeping in his Philadelphia home when his manager called and asked if he was ready. "Ready for what?" - "To go to Massachusetts again to fight... tonight!"

"I just enjoy it," he tells what is now a little crowd of 20.

The Buzzsaw's fight is over now and Noel Field is emptying out. I follow the mouth and some other bruisers into the nearest bar. I plan to pick up some local color.

The boys are talking about referees. Here's my chance to join in. I'll use as an opening a story I'd heard someone tell the last time I made the fight scene.

I open my mouth, "you guys hear about the ref who went and knocked out one of the fighters who'd gotten wise in the ring?"

The reply came back quickly. "Shut up kid. That was in wrestling." At that point I did the only thing I could. I walked out, jumped in my car and drove straight to the college snack bar. There everyone listened to my stories.

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The Williams Record

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WILLIAMS COLLEGE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1969

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Plans Set for Vietnam Moratorium Day

Open Letter, March To Cemetery Will Highlight October 15 Activities

A community march to the Cemetery on Route 2 and a signature drive seeking endorsement of an open letter to President Nixon will highlight the October 15 Vietnam Moratorium, the Moratorium Committee announced yesterday. The march is contingent upon obtaining a town permit, however.

The purpose of the October 15 moratorium as stated in the Committee's open letter to the President is to dramatize in a democratic way, the breadth and depth of America's disenchantment with the war in Vietnam and the pace of the present disengagement. (Complete text of the open letter appears on page 2)

Moratorium activities will begin tonight with a campus organizational meeting in Jesup, when the campus signature drive will begin. On October 13 the committee, in conjunction with other local organizations, plans to sponsor ads in community newspapers. The extent of these advertisements will be determined by the level of support generated for the moratorium.

On the 15th, the committee plans non-attendance of lunch

and a community service in the Chapel beginning at 12:15. The march to the Route 2 cemetery will follow at 12:45. There will be a brief service at the cemetery.

The day's activities will also include a day-long, intensified signature drive.

At 8 that night Wake Forest College History Professor Jack Sproat, formerly of the Williams History department will deliver an address, to be followed by a discussion period.

According to Moratorium Coordinator Joe Sensenbrenner '70 the Committee has planned for the 15th with the idea that the Moratorium "should seek throughout the community as broad a base of disenchantment with the war as possible." The Committee has thus not attempted to persuade the Faculty or Administration to cancel classes, Sensenbrenner stated.

He continued that "the decision to cancel or postpone classes has been left up to the individual professors and students. The committee is not asking that any students or teacher skip or cancel classes."

"The committee considers the

'Moratorium on Business as Usual' to include non-attendance of lunch and participation in the Chapel service and the march. The Committee does not feel that non-attendance or cancellation of class is the 'test' of one's support of the moratorium," Sensenbrenner said.

He emphasized the necessity of involving not only the Williams student body and faculty in the protest, but also students from neighboring high schools and colleges and the community in general. "We are very conscious of the fact that, in order to gain credibility and demonstrate the vibrancy of the moratorium movement, students must get out of the academic confines and engage the

general public," he stated.

Sensenbrenner continued, "We have been in contact with similar organizations at Berkshire Community College, North Adams State, and the local high schools, all of whom are developing their own programs. We have contacted the League of Women Voters, the town Democratic Committees, both here and in North Adams, to involve them in our effort. We are seeking to tie in all of them directly with our Chapel meeting and march. Our initial contact has indicated that we can work in this direction."

Sensenbrenner added, "We must physically take the moratorium's presence off the campus into the community and incorporate as a

part of that presence elements of the community."

One student in each house will collect signatures from the members of his house who will support the moratorium statement, abstain from lunch Oct. 15, and participate in the march. They are: Bascom, Andy Simon '71; Berkshire, Bill Farver '70; Brooks, Barnaby Feder '72; Bryan, Al Twaits '70; Carter, Rick Belnecke '71; Fort Daniels, Scott Miller '71; Garfield, Dick Metzger '71; Gladden, Bob Spurrier '70; Hopkins, Doug Sherman '70; Perry, Lon Hill '71; Prospect, Larry Hollar '70; Spencer, Jim Rubenstein '70; Tyler, John Hubbell '71; Wood, Wynne Carvill '71; and the exchange students, Charlotte Parker.

Final Student Elections Held

The final election of students to three joint faculty-student committees took place yesterday. The students were elected to the Committee on Undergraduate Life, the Committee on Educational Policy, and the Discipline Committee.

Five students were elected to join five faculty members on the Committee on Undergraduate Life. They are: seniors Charles Ebinger and Bran Potter, junior Rod

Brown, and sophomore Hank Dimuzio. The tie between freshmen Morris Goodwin and Mark Longenecker, Jr. will be decided in a runoff election Thursday.

The students will join Assoc. English Prof. John Reichert, chairman, Asst. History Prof. and Assoc. Dean Peter Frost, Asst. Economics Prof. James Halstead, Assoc. Religion Prof. H. Ganse Little, and Mathematics Prof. H. William Oliver.

Five students were elected to join seven faculty members on the Committee on Educational Policy. They are: Steve Lawson '71, Division I; G. William Turner '70, Division II; Dick Berg '71; Division III; sophomore Robert Hermann; and freshman Mel White.

They will join Political Science Prof. Fred Greene, chairman, Asst. English Prof. Peter Berek, Asst. Biology Prof. William DeWitt, As-

soc. Mathematics Prof. Neil Grubbs, Assoc. English Prof. Lawrence Graver, Assoc. Art Prof. Lee Hirsche, and Asst. Economics Prof. Edward Moscovitch.

Eight students were elected to join eight faculty members on the Discipline Committee. They are: seniors John Cornwall and Frank Willison; juniors Drew Hatcher and Colin Brown; sophomores John C. Murray and Ronald Bushner; and freshmen Daniel Roby and William Broadbent.

They will join History Prof. Robert G. L. Waite, chairman, Assoc. Russian Prof. Nicholas Fersen, Assoc. Classics Prof. Charles Fuqua, Asst. Economics Prof. James Halstead, Asst. Chemistry Prof. James A. Holt, Mathematics Prof. Robert Kozelka, Asst. Physical Education Prof. and swimming coach Carl Samuelson, and Dean John M. Hyde, ex officio.

Property Loss Seen On Upswing As Campus Crime Rate Increases

By Ken McGraine

During the summer, and especially during the first few weeks of classes this year, there have been signs indicating a sharp increase in theft on campus.

In attempting to explain this inordinate increase in crime, Buildings and Grounds Director Charles M. Jankey '59 pointed out that there was a sharp increase in activity on campus during the summer. Construction projects brought an influx of workers from outside the Williamstown area who were lodged in East College. In addition, the College was host to seminar programs and the ABC program.

Besides this sponsored activity, Jankey said there were more transients than usual passing through the college and perhaps staying a few nights.

The combined effect of these circumstances, he said, would tend to raise the crime rate during the ordinarily quieter summer in Williamstown.

Besides this increased activity, Jankey and several custodians in College buildings noted the continuing disregard of some students for others' property.

This was especially obvious, they said, last month when the trunk rooms were unlocked. The custodian of Fayerweather Hall and East College said that throughout the summer there had been no attempt to break into the trunk rooms. However, during the first weeks of school several objects were apparently stolen from the rooms.

Jankey and the custodians pointed out that without intolerable security restrictions, this type of theft is uncontrollable.

Assoc. Dean Peter K. Frost cited different reasons for the increase in campus crime. He said that the increase in theft had little to do with College summer programs or construction, but rather showed that professionals realize that the College is an easy target.

As examples of professional work, Dean Frost cited the disappearance of television from Tyler and Wood Houses and the regular thefts of stereos.

Dean Frost noted that colleges are traditionally open and that Williams in particular has always operated on a system of trust. With houses and buildings unlocked, it is difficult to prevent crime without resort to a large security force which is contrary to the spirit of an open campus, Dean Frost said.

Increasing student demands for autonomy from College supervision, he said, must also include new responsibility. Students often

believe the security force is infringing upon their freedom, but since there is no large security force, students must take personal responsibility for protecting themselves against crime. The College's force of six men by itself cannot prevent professional crimes, the Dean said.

Dean Frost stressed that "students must realize that the greater privileges given to houses carry with them responsibility to solve any particular problems that occur. With the greater demand for privacy, there must also be a greater concern among house officers and members to protect their belongings against professional thieves."

The rise in crime has not been restricted to any one part of the campus, Dean Frost said. He noted that Wood House, the Greylock Quad and Weston Language Center were especially hard-hit. Among other areas in which substantial amounts of crime have been reported are the Freshman Quad, East College, Fayerweather, Tyler and Prospect.

Hindle Films Planned

Will Hindle, a noted San Francisco film-maker, will be showing at least four of his most recent films in Bronfman auditorium Thursday, October 9 at 8:30 p.m.

The program, sponsored by Fort Daniels and Bascom, is a follow-up to the evening last spring when six films, including Hindle's "Chinese Firedrill" and "Billabong," were shown.

Hindle, who started making films in 1958, has long been considered one of the most creative and bizarre of the recent experimenters in the film medium. He does everything himself: writer, cameraman, editor and artist.

In addition to "Chinese Firedrill" and "Billabong" Hindle will also show his earlier "FFFTCM," a



Will Hindle, film-maker

Fan Fare for the Common Man, made in 1967, as well as his newest film, "Watersmith," which just opened in Chicago, and will be shown here in its Eastern premier.

"Watersmith" was filmed two summers ago during the pre-Olympic trials in northern California and completed in August 1969. The work is Hindle's seventh independently made film and his longest personal film to date. It has been described as a cosmic water experience and an extraterrestrial flight into a fantastic waterland.

While "Billabong" portrays loneliness and despair at a Job Corps rehabilitation unit, "Chinese Firedrill" is a detailed study of the disintegration of a man's mind. Undoubtedly his best-known work, "Chinese Firedrill" was awarded the title of the Best Short Film of 1968 in the "National Review."

Spring Street Mod Boutique Features Unisex Mind Gear

Dr. C. H. Budz, Dentist, has a new business neighbor across the hall on the second floor above Rudy Goff's Sport Shop - Mother's Image, offering mind gear for the unisex.

Pam Sullivan runs the new boutique for mod clothes while her husband, Dan Sullivan '68, works as a bartender for the Elwal Pines Motel.

Pam was inspired to set up the store by two friends, who run boutiques in Stowe, Vermont. "It's just a fun thing to do," she said. Dan prefers to write plays.

Mother's Image is named after a cat born in Prospect House. Un-

isex is a term for mod clothes that can be worn by either males or females, providing that the guys like purple, yellow, or pink "floppy" hats, Far Eastern jewelry, tie-dyed body shirts, and Indian scarves.

Other more masculine articles are offered, however, including bell bottoms, leather vests, and Wallace Berry shirts. Like the unconnected pot-bellied stove in the hall, the unisex clothes are more for show than utility.

The moderately priced clothes are purchased in New York City by Pam, at the Naked Grape and various boutiques. Many of the items are imported, such as the

long Kaftan gowns from Afghanistan.

Response to the store has been favorable since its opening on Friday, Pam said, and most of the customers have been Williams students. She observed that although a 13-year old boy "went wild" over the mod clothes, several Williams freshmen were apprehensive about looking effeminate in bell bottoms.

Young people are more attuned to style changes than the tradition bound Williams student, who first buys Williams student, who first buys

Continued on Page 2

See Guls Now

"Gulliemensian In 69" will be distributed at no cost to all members of the Classes of '70, '71, '72 who paid their Student Activities Tax last year. They will be handed out at Fort Daniels House on South Street between the hours of 7-10 p.m., Monday through Thursday of this week.

1969 Gulielmiansian: 'Best Kind of Instant Mix'

School yearbooks are like death and taxes in that while they are accepted as inevitable by everybody, they are matters of concern to only a few: those whose task it is to make them up and the graduating class whose college experience the book commemorates.

The editors usually share the problems of the small-town newspaper publisher; every one wants to see his picture or his name in print and that's the purpose they feel the publication serves.

Gulielmiansian in 69's greatest achievement is to combine a kind of editorial discrimination in the "book's" organization while avoiding the temptation to impose its own subjective view of the past school year on the reader. The editors have realized that those who receive the book are more than readers; they are participants in the year described.

One must put the various components in the orange box together for himself. As a Williams student, all of its parts are familiar, but the individual is free to relate to them as he wishes. In whatever order seems to fit at the time.

Each of the '69 Guls is unique in several ways. Because it is not a bound volume, one may never look at it in quite the same way twice. Furthermore, as years pass, and one's outlook of the year 1969 - and indeed of one's whole time at Williams - changes, the book will still remain an "accurate" picture of what was there, but one is continually free to re-evaluate those aspects he wants to remember. If you lose part of the box's contents, you may or may not miss a very important symbol of your life at a given time.

Not only isn't the whole approach a rigidly structured one, but each of the individual printed booklets has been designed to stress the immediacy and essence of the moments and people it shows. The faculty shots for instance, are taken by students who have captured the expression of a moment. Most of the portraits are informal, many of them taken outdoors and some include the faculty member's family.

Pictures of teams and organizations are randomly distributed on a poster that resembles a huge page from a snapshot album. Freshman entries mix with house composites on another large sheet. The most formal portraits of the book are those of the graduated seniors, but placed as they are in the context of "What's What in the Class of 1969", one can't escape a sense of "progress" and *deja vu* at the same time.

It is important that this year's Gul didn't go from some printer in another state into distribution right out of the shipping crate. The books were all put together by hand, so that all include the components listed in the Table of Contents but all contain some randomly included bits. By coincidence, this reviewer's box had a copy of the Record of February 11, 1969 in it.

The Record of that date carried an editorial on "Student Power" and a headline story on 15 students who attempted to attend a closed faculty meeting. It also carried the first impressions of Williams' first co-eds and the stories of six victories and four defeats in sports. Any Record would have carried a similar blend of events, and it is the sum of

those stories, rather than the relevance of any individual story, that makes the Record an important part of this particular Gul.

Perhaps the most personal and appealing part of the box is the yellow booklet entitled simply "Essay." Forty-eight pages of photographs without words tied together by a recurring shot of a soap-bubble try to capture the spirit of last year. The editing is impressive; it gives us a picture of

ourselves not as young people or as men or women or as students, but simply as human beings who in a given year lived, played, and studied in Williamstown, Mass. It hardly matters whether you begin the Essay at page 48 or at page one, the pictures form such a natural cycle that they will fall together themselves each time. Taken all together, that's the beauty of the 1969 Gul. It has a lot of information about certain people at Williams College in the

year 1969, but it is the best kind of "instant" mix: It required human beings to put it together before it got to us and every time we "read" it, we'll have to choose what we look at. The quality of photographs or copy or style are almost irrelevant to this book because it is something that much better "put together" publications are not: an act of communication between people.

Ron Ross

Clark Plans Major Addition

The Trustees of the Sterling & Francine Clark Art Institute, have announced plans for the construction of a major addition to the present museum building.

Scheduled for an opening in 1971, the new wing will contain 82,000 square feet in floor space, and will house along with additional exhibition galleries, a 320-seat auditorium, and facilities for a projected 100,000 volume art library.

Once the new facility is completed, Williams, in collaboration with the Clark Institute, will offer a two-year graduate program leading to a Master of Arts degree in art history. The program, initially limited to ten students, will be conducted by members of the college faculty, and the staff of the Institute.

In a dozen galleries, halls, and rooms, the Institute presently has on permanent exhibition 240 paintings by such masters as Rembrandt, Rubens, Manet, Degas, and Renoir. It also houses



The architect's rendering of the proposed new addition to the Clark Art Museum.

what is considered to be one of the finest old silver collections in the United States, containing English, American and Continental pieces, dating from the sixteenth to the early nineteenth century.

Calendar Of Campus Events

TONIGHT

7:00 MOVIE & DISCUSSION: "Of Black America" (with Bill Cosby). Vista Volunteers. Bronfman Auditorium.

7:30 MOVIE: "Not on Your Life" (Spanish, 1965). Comedy involving an undertaker and an executioner's daughter. Language Center.

7:30 HOUR TEST: Math 101. Rooms 105 and 106, Bronfman; Room 111, Thompson Biology Laboratory.

8:30 PIANO RECITAL: Kenneth Roberts, Assistant Professor of

Music. Sonatas by Schumann, Prokofiev, and B-flat Major Sonata (posthumous) by Schubert. 10:00 WMS "The Shadow": Thrilling adventure.

WEDNESDAY

12:00 BAG LUNCH: Division III and Psychology Department (free sandwiches and fruit first week). Science Common Room, Bronfman.

4:00 VARSITY & FRESHMAN SOCCER: Williams vs. Dartmouth. Cole Field.

7:30 YR MEETING: Joe Sensenbrenner, of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee, will speak on the forthcoming Moratorium. 3 Griffin.

7:30 LECTURE & SLIDES ON INDIA: Robert R. Brooks, Professor of Economics, "Religious Architecture and Sculpture." Lawrence Hall.

9:00 WMS "Dialogue": This week's guests: Tom Rauh '71, Paul Guttman '70, Mrs. Cantelon discussing the "Free University" at Williams.

THURSDAY

12:00 FACULTY CLUB LUNCH

8:00 LECTURE: G. K. Helleiner, Director, East African Program, University of Toronto, "African Socialism in Tanzania." Center for Development Economics.

8:00 MOVIES: "High Noon" and "She Wore a Yellow Ribbon." Jesup Hall.

8:30 FILM PROGRAM: "An Evening with Will Hindle (San Francisco film-maker.) Bronfman Auditorium.

10:00 WMS "The Lone Ranger": Silver bullets and "Hiho Silver".

10:30 ROMAN CATHOLIC MASS: Thompson Memorial Chapel.

FRIDAY

3:00 BIOLOGY COLLOQUIUM: Arthur K. Champlin, Jackson Laboratory. Thompson Biology Laboratory.

4:00 CHEMISTRY COLLOQUIUM: Presentation of Honors Projects. Tea at 3:40 in library. Room 19, Thompson Chemistry Laboratory.

6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER AND DISCUSSION: The Rev. R. Edwin King, Delta Ministry. St. John's Church.

7:30 MOVIE: "The Bandits of Orgoloso" (Italian, 1961). Vittorio Di Sica, director. Explores lives of Sardinian shepherds whose laws and ethics are dictated by inhospitable surroundings. Bronfman Auditorium.

Moratorium Text

Dear President Nixon:

The purpose of the October 15 moratorium is to dramatize in a democratic way, the breadth and depth of America's disenchantment with the war in Vietnam and the pace of the present disengagement. This war is an immeasurable drain on our national resources and spirit. In two national elections, the American people have voted against large-scale American involvement in Vietnam, yet the administration is still not moving quickly enough to end the war.

We are forced to conclude that the token troop withdrawals and the juggling with the draft calls are surface expedients designed to give the impression of movement when in fact no change of policy has occurred. They are designed to lull the American people into accepting an apparently indefinite continuation of essentially the same policies which have failed us in the past.

Your continued support of the corrupt, dependent, ever-narrowing military government of Generals Thieu and Ky prevents pressing to a conclusion the critical question of this war - who shall govern in South Vietnam. The time has come to reach a compromise on this issue.

The longer we postpone this inevitable compromise, the more American soldiers, Vietnamese soldiers and Vietnamese civilians will die - needless deaths which will not affect the eventual outcome. The delay in ending the war greatly increases the difficulties in reaching solutions to the problems of race, education, poverty and pollution which confront us at home.

We pledge ourselves to a continued effort to bring pressure on your administration to accept the necessity of a compromise and greatly to accelerate the pace of troop withdrawals.

Network Radio Execs Meet for Love of Ivy

The Ivy Radio Network, consisting of fifteen member college radio stations, held its semi-annual Convention at Williams this weekend, under the auspices of member station WMS-WCFM.

John Seakwood '71, Chairman of the Ivy Network, presided over the Board of Directors Meeting, which dealt with budgetary and general Network policy matters. The Network members agreed to set up an informal but official Network News-sharing system by which each station would be able to give live coverage of important speakers and events at the other participating colleges.

In addition to Network Chairman Seakwood, Station Manager, Phil Geier, News Director Pete Buchin, Programming Director Larry Wellington all '70, and News Associates Jeff Stein '71 and Chris West '71 attended the meeting for WMS-WCFM.

Present members of the Ivy Network are: Boston U., Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Lehigh, M.I.T., Penn., Princeton, Rutgers, Union, Wesleyan, Williams, and Yale.

Leiter Suggests Parking Lot Use

To the editor:

I read with interest and approval details of the College's plans to lease parking space to Williamstown. The College is right in assisting the town to deal with Spring Street parking problems.

It would also seem fair for the new parking areas to be made available to those freshmen, sophomores, and even juniors who will otherwise have to park their cars at Weston Field and the lot behind the tennis courts, rather in convenient locations.

Jeff Leiter '70

Spring Street Boutique (Cont'd)

Continued from Page 1

his basics at the House of Walsh, and then uses the remaining money for mod clothes, she said.

"Bat," an alumnus of '66 who asked to remain nameless, helps run the small store. He carries a hand written list of 21 non-negotiable demands in his hip pocket, which will be presented to the Bennington American Legion on "National Mortuary Day."

Clutching a wine glass to his chest like a country person would his Bible, Bat recalled a student saying the store is "a real shot in the arm for Spring Street," or "maybe a kick in the stomach," as Bat rephrased it.

Pam anticipated no real competition with the Afro-American store above Renzi's, since there will be little overlap of items. "The more people who go upstairs to buy clothes, the better," she said.

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"In England, you know, booksellers are knighted," another dealer said.

"In America, we're third-rate citizens."

The Williams Bookstore

"HMMMMM . . ." Dewey

The Film Scene At Williams

By Bob Spurrier

One month has passed since we arrived in Williamstown, and for movie buffs it has been an unusual one. On Spring Street the College Cinema (nee Walden) has presented us with a diverse repertoire of films, mostly a year or two old, that have made the rounds before. Ranging from film art in the form of Godard's "Weekend" to the soggy and limp performances in "Valley of the Dolls", with a dash of W. C. Fields in between, a full range of late-model films has been covered.

Monday night films have been reborn under the tutelage of Professors Gaudino and Samuels for their Williams-in-India and Film Studies courses, respectively, and the result has been a collection of films few people have seen or heard of, save for a true cinema buff, but that deserve attention as their quality or place in film history is often high.

Weekend films have undergone a remarkable evolution in the past few years, changing from Bogart-McQueen-Marx. Bros. "Saturday nite flicks" to Weston Language Center landmarks in the foreign cinema type of program.

One way of beating the system last year was to check out the 11:30 movies on television. In one memorable week, television buffs were treated to "Two Women" with Sophia Loren, "On the Waterfront" and the original 1932 version of "Frankenstein." However, talk shows have now monopolized the 11:30 to 1:00 a.m. time slot and we can but moan, "where are the late shows of yesteryear?"

Special events ranging from Ft. Daniels' presentations of Will Hindle's films to the notorious Carter House triple features of two-fisted, all-American blood-and-guts movies complete with "kill, Kill, KILL!" chants from the audience offer variations from the usual routine.

Thus faced with the choice of a 97 minute footnote to the aesthetics of cinema in Bronfinan at one

extreme and a 9:00 movie on television starring such immortals as Tony Franciosa, Troy Donahue and Connie Stevens at the other end, one must hope that someone, somewhere has come through with a that long-sought-after viable alternative.

This week someone has: The College Cinema is presenting "Last Summer". (The previously mentioned Ft. Daniels and Carter House specials are also due this will be able to dismiss this moving

Commentary

by the Perrys, a husband and wife team (Frank directs, Eleanor writes the screenplays) that made the memorable "David and Lisa" back in 1962 and the forgettable "The Swimmer" somewhere in between.

The story concerns three teenagers, Sandy (Barbara Hershey), Peter (Richard Thomas) and Dan (Bruce Davidson) and their changing relationship between each other and with teenager number four, Rhoda (Cathy Burns) who wanders into the

scene and complicates the relationships. The film centers around their lives during the summer on Fire Island, and moves from innocence to horror during its course, led by the talented performances of the young stars.

One is very easily trapped into being tantalized by Miss Hershey, and if such is the case, one becomes a part of the film, as Peter and Dan find themselves similarly affected by her. It is a memorable film, much like "David and Lisa" in that it contains striking performances by unknown actors and actresses and deals with changing moods and often raw emotions. Some may come away dissatisfied because of this fact, as many did with "David and Lisa", but few will be able to dismiss this moving and interesting film.

Some of the other films worth waiting for and highly recommended are: "Easy Rider", a Peter Fonda - Dennis Hopper effort about two men that "look for America" on their cycles, and as bad as that may sound, the film is well put together and contains a shattering comment on our society ... "Midnight Cowboy", worth seeing despite a few predictable scenes ... "The Wild



Richard Thomas, left, Barbara Hershey and Bruce Davidson in a scene from the film, "Last Summer", which opens Wednesday at the College Cinema.

Bunch," Sam Peckinpah's essay on Western violence, circa 1910 ... "Medium Cool", a somewhat unusual film, partially shot during Chicago 1968 and exploring the world of a television cameraman ... "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid," with Paul Newman and Robert Redford turning in fine performances despite a certain slickness that the film seems

to possess ... "If", in which English prep-schoolers rebel in an unusual but fine film.

"A remarkable film!"
—Judith Crist
NBC TV (Today Show)



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VISTA

Baxter Hall -- October 7 and 10

Film -- Bronfman 7:30 Tuesday

Bill Cosby 'Of Black America'

Yellowjackets Hand Ephs First Defeat

By Bob Schwed

It was a cold and overcast afternoon; a day better suited to indoor pursuits rather than football. Williams had traveled over 250 miles to meet the University of Rochester at their own Fauver Stadium and came away a disappointed 21-9 loser.

The victory ended a series of frustrations for Rochester who had not beaten Williams since 1954. In the past two contests, Williams had been victors by 13-12, 7-6 scores. But Saturday was to be Williams' day of frustration. Williams could only manage a field goal by sophomore Jack Curtin and a last gasp touchdown.

Rochester scored the first time it had the ball, driving 62 yards in nine plays. Brian Miga capped the drive by going over from the one with 10:25 to go in the first half. Mike Flannigan converted and Rochester led 7-0. Neither team could generate a drive and traded punts until Williams mounted a drive from the Rochester 45. Eleven plays later the drive stalled and Jack Curtin attempted a field goal from the 21 yard line. The kick was wide, but an offside penalty against Rochester gave Curtin and Williams another chance. This time the kick was good and Williams narrowed the margin to 7-3.

Rochester took the ensuing kickoff up to their own 41. The Williams defense held and after a six yard punt, the offense had the ball in excellent field position. With time running out in the half, Terry Smith passed and Jack Maitland ran Williams down to the Rochester seven. With the

clock at :50 and running, Smith went back to pass but it was intercepted by Rochester's Scott Miller. The half ended with Rochester ahead 7-3.

In the second half it was all defense. Rochester held Maitland to a mere 34 yards. The Williams tailback did manage to run for 102 yards, but it took Maitland 33 carries to break the century mark. Led by running backs Brian Miga and Jon Hunter, the Rochester offense rolled up 134 yards and 2 TD's in the second half. After recovering a Williams fumble on the Eph 40, Quarterback Rich Parrinello mixed his plays masterfully until he hit his tall split end Bob Kulpinski with a 13 yard touchdown pass five plays later. Again, Flannigan added the extra point and Rochester led 14-3. Rochester added its last TD in the final quarter on a 60 yard drive. Parrinello carried the final ten yards himself on a quarterback keeper. The score now read 21-3 and time was running out on Coach Catuzzi and his team.

After several unsuccessful drives Terry Smith took his team down to the Rochester 25 by completing passes to Chip Chandler and John Dyre. On the next play Smith was shaken up and replaced by fellow sophomore John Murray. Almost unbelievably, Murray hit Chandler with his first pass and Williams had a first down on the Rochester 17. Two plays later Murray, with defenders hanging on his back, fired to junior Mike Douglass for Williams' first and only touchdown. The extra point was missed but it really didn't matter since there was but a minute to go in

the game. Rochester proceeded to hang on to the football to win 21-9.

The final statistics reflected the running superiority that Rochester enjoyed throughout the game. The home team's 191 total rushing yards compared quite favorably to the Eph's 92, 85 of which came in the first half. Rich Parrinello passed Rochester for only 52 yards but it was enough to keep the Williams defense off balance. Terry Smith was 9 for 20 and 158 yards. And only the cold and wind prevented him from greatly increasing that total.

In the last analysis the Rochester defense must be given a large share of the credit for Saturday's victory, for preventing Maitland from making any gains over ten yards. Next week Williams must travel to Middlebury to seek their second victory of the season. A constantly improving Middlebury team awaits them.



Sophomore Kicker Jack Curtin, shown here in the Trinity game, booted a field goal in the 21-9 loss to Rochester, the Ephs only score until the closing minutes of the final quarter.

Middlebury Tops Chaffemen 1-0 On Third Period Penalty Score

By Arch McClure

The Varsity soccer team was handed their second loss of the season this past Saturday as they lost a 1-0 heartbreaker to Middlebury.

The defeat itself was disappointing enough, but the Middlebury goal came as a result of a penalty kick in the third period, and it was their first goal in the three games they played this season.

Sloppy Field

Throughout the game, which was played on a sloppy and narrow field which the Ephs had difficulty adjusting to, the Chaffemen were constantly beaten to the ball. This lack of aggressiveness prevented the Ephs from getting many scoring opportunities, and unfortunately when they did the Ephs never could finish off the play effectively enough to score.

Offense Shaken

Coach Chaffee was concerned with the inability of the insides and the halfbacks to get the ball up to the wings. This problem hampered William's scoring ability as the offense could not spread out the Middlebury defense. The Eph offense was also shaken by the overly-aggressive tactics on the part of Middlebury, unobserved by the referees, that caused several of the Eph players to think

they were in a football game.

Tri-Captain Rob Durkee and Coach Chaffee felt there were few bright spots in the game but they both were complimentary of the steady play of Peter Thorp and Peter Adams. Chaffee expects a more aggressive performance from the Ephs in their next game against Dartmouth, and the entire team is looking forward to that first goal of the season which may restore some of the momentum they had before the season started.

History Repeats Itself

The game was a virtual repeat of the 1967 contest, in which the Middlebury booters upset the Chaffemen by a 2-0 score. Playing on the infamous Middlebury field the favored Ephs could not get an offense going and the first half ended in a 0-0 tie. The Panthers drilled a goal into the Williams nets in the third period and added another score in the final quarter to make the final score 2-0.

Ephlets Win Opener; Topple Andover, 7-0

By Jim Jerge

Renzie Lamb, master of psychology, likened his frosh footballers to the barbarian Gauls, invading a well disciplined phalanx: Andover Prep School.

For the first half of the game Saturday, Weston Field was colored red. Obviously, the frosh were making mistakes, and having some fun! Coach Lamb had promised to play everyone, and that turned out to be the best strategy of the day.

Running the same off-tackle play all afternoon, the Coach utilized three equally talented tailbacks. John Gallagher, Ed D'Arata, and Pete Chadwick accounted for almost all of Williams' yardage.

The rushing of this triple threat sustained him long drives during the first half, one culminating in a 25 yard pass from Jack Berno to split-end John Parker. Parker was stopped at the five, but Ed D'Arata, fresh from the sidelines, ran the same-old-off-tackle-play for the score. Unfortunately, Williams was penalized on the play, so at halftime the game was scoreless.

There were to be no major changes for the second half. If everyone just kept playing hard, that off tackle play would break

open eventually.

Near the end of the third quarter, the frosh began a drive that was to eat up about six minutes of time, and break the big one. Once again, Lamb alternated tailbacks, using a fresh ball carrier every play. The three backs churned out over 50 yards on the ground.

The game breaker came early in the final period when Chadwick slashed left through a gaping hole off tackle (where else?) and dashed down the sidelines untouched for 32 yards and six points. Parker converted, and the remainder of the game was left to the defense.

Led by game captain and safety Marty Doggett and three alternating defensive ends, Charles Fox, Steve Creahan, and Bruce Jacobson, "Thunder" responded with a goal line stand. Andover had seven opportunities from around the five yard line and was unable to penetrate the Ephlets' defense. Time ran out with the offense huddled at their own goal-line.

The frosh are lucky to be endowed with such depth. If they respond to Renzie Lamb's coaching tactics, perhaps we will see a Freshman Little Three champion here in Williamstown.

Future Eph Foes: How They Fared

Amherst built up a 20-0 halftime lead and held on to defeat AIC, 27-19 as quarterback John Kehoe and sophomore end Jean Fugett paced the Lord Jeffs to their second straight win of the year. Kehoe gained 137 yards in 23 carries and had two touchdowns. Fugett scored on a 37 yarder while Jeff Morray added another six points on a 2 yard run. . . Tufts romped to a 40-13 decision over Colby as setback John Dember rolled up 155 yards on the ground including touchdowns of eight and three yards. Quarterback Pete Cohen completed 13 of 23 passes for 143 yards, including two touchdowns, a 17 yarder to Rich Glachetti and a 10 yard pass to Fred Touli. Glachetti broke former Trinity end Ron Martin's career reception mark of 121 catches and ended up with 124 by the

end of the game to set a new New England College mark. . . Wesleyan topped Bowdoin 21-10, but it was an extremely costly victory as junior quarterbacking sensation Pete Panciera had a shoulder separation just before the first half ended. . . Kings Point demolished Union, 23-3, as they rolled up 326 yards while holding the Dutchmen to just 5 in the process. Union's only score came at the close of the first half when Jim Sabella booted a 26 yard field goal. . . Middlebury and WPI battled through three periods in a scoreless tie before the Engineers came up with two touchdowns to top the Middlelies 15-0. WPI scored a safety when the defense nailed Panther halfback Steve Strattis in the end zone and added two more scores on running plays.

Ruggers Beaten, 8-5; Toppled By Hartford

By Steve Davies

The Williams Rugby Football Club travelled to Hartford this weekend, only to lose to the Hartford Rugby Club, 8-5. However, the game was not considered by the Ephs to be on the standard rugby tradition.

The referee, who had not "seen a rugby field in a year," let many flagrant penalties, especially off-sides violations, go uncalled. Also, the Hartford team seemed to be trying to play a professional football game, rather than the gentlemanly sport of rugby.

Early in the game, Hartford stole the ball and scrambled the length of the field for the first score. Although Williams controlled the scrum for most of the

game, the line couldn't counteract the Hartford try for quite awhile.

The Hartford bruisers managed to slip a man around the Eph defenders and plunge into the end zone for their second try. This time the conversion was good, and Hartford sat on an 8-0 lead.

Time crept on, and violations kept mounting, and the Claret still couldn't puncture a big enough hole in the Hartford defense to gain a score. Finally, near the close of the second half, Williams doused Hartford's chances for a shut out. Tom Darden, the Williams outside, broke through the inside of the Hartford line and cashed in three points. Jack Rainault made the conversion, making the final score 8-5.

Frosh Booters Win; Demolish RPI, 7-0

By John McClure

The Freshmen soccer team confirmed all preseason predictions of their prowess and talent with a convincing 7-0 victory over RPI last Wednesday.

Early in the first quarter the Frosh took control of the contest, exhibiting superior teamwork and ball control. Tom Geissler, a promising forward, paced the offensive attack, tallying twice in the first quarter and once again in the second half. Bill Broadbent and

John Buehler both added two goals, while demonstrating excellent teamwork with their linemates.

Halfbacks Sharp

Playing four twenty-two minute quarters, the well-conditioned Ephs simply outthrust a more inexperienced RPI team. The halfback, sparked by the fine play of Dave Hildes, continually fed the front line while also dominating midfield play. Unfortunately, many of the halfbacks' crosses and thru passes went through the RPI defense untouched by Williams forwards. The fullback line completely smothered any scoring attempts by the RPI attackers. Special commendation should go to Andy Bittson and John Alper for their outstanding defensive play.

Indians On Wednesday

Goalie John Loeffler was never seriously tested, being forced to make only a minimum of saves. This Wednesday the Freshmen face an almost equally talented Dartmouth squad and thus a test to their true ability.

Sports Schedule

WEDNESDAY:

Varsity Soccer vs. Dartmouth. Cole Field 4:00

Freshman Soccer vs. Dartmouth. Cole Field 4:00

SATURDAY:

Varsity Football vs. Middlebury. Away 2:00

Varsity Soccer vs. Alumni. Cole Field 2:00

Varsity Cross Country vs. Middlebury. Away 12:00

WEDNESDAY - October 15:

Freshman Cross Country vs. Deerfield. Home 4:00

FRIDAY - October 17:

Freshman Football vs. R.P.I. Away 3:00

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If you still waste a day or so every month paying bills in person, you'll appreciate the modern convenience of paying by mail, with bank checks . . . of saving hours of time for modern living. Your cancelled checks are receipts, too. Why not begin now to handle family finances by opening a modern, efficient checking account here with us?

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SPRING STREET

Member F. D. I. C.

Draft Service Opens Tuesday in Seeley Kitchen

Group to Provide Draft Information and Sponsor Speech by Dr. Spock

By Russ Pommer

A Williams Draft Counseling group, whose activities throughout the year will range from advising students on the draft to sponsoring a visit by Dr. Benjamin Spock in December, formally

began operation on campus Tuesday evening.

The group, headed by Bill Matthiesen '70, and including John Kurlinski '70, Ira Mickenberg '72, and Dan Roby and Peter Kuh, both '73, maintains it is running

an independent service to inform students about the draft.

This year will be the first time most of the members will have counseled, though some have attended seminars and have observed draft counseling techniques previously.

According to Matthiesen, the group is mainly an informational service. It has a variety of pertinent printed material available

from national organizations, and it will advise any person on the various choices he has open to him, but will not try to push him in a specific direction.

Matthiesen said, "We are not trying to convince anybody about anything. We are only trying to make the person understand the options he has open to him. This is not propaganda, as the person has to make up his own mind about what he wants to do."

Matthiesen also pointed out that information the service can give can be vital even to students who know what they want to do. He stated, "Once you decide what you want to do regarding the draft, you can really be screwed if you don't know how to do it, and go about it in the wrong way."

When a person comes to the service for advice on alternatives to the draft, he said, counselors will discuss the various alternatives with him.

If, for instance, the person is interested in the possibility of registering as a conscientious objector, the group will offer advice on whether they feel he will be able to do this, using the draft laws and court decisions as a basis for their decision.

In addition to offering advice, the counselors will suggest readings which might be helpful, and will refer the person to individuals or groups located near his draft board who would aid him further.

And when a person decides on a specific course of action, the group will help him carry it out. If, for example, he wants to appeal his classification, the service will help him write the appeal and submit it.

Matthiesen said that the Draft



BILL MATTHIESEN '70, head of Draft Counseling Service

Counseling Service will be available for consultations in the kitchen of Seeley House from 7:30 to 10:30 p. m., Mondays through Thursdays, and all day Wednesday, October 15, the date of the scheduled Vietnam Moratorium. He added, however, that any person with an immediate problem should call him at 8-5655.

In addition to counseling Williams students, Matthiesen said, the service hopes to soon expand outside the community and to counsel in places such as nearby high schools and colleges.

Branching from its counseling activities, the group has arranged for Dr. Benjamin Spock, a noted pediatrician and outspoken war critic, to come to Williams December 10. He will speak on "Dissent and Social Change," answer questions, and then host a discussion period.

The Williams Record

VOLUME LXXXIII NUMBER 35

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1969

Moratorium Plans Questioned

By Russ Pommer

Dissatisfaction with the Vietnam Moratorium Committee's plans for Oct. 15 was expressed at the campus organizational meeting Tuesday night in Jesup Hall.

Several students spoke against the Committee's decision not to ask for a general moratorium on classes and also against the march to the East Lawn cemetery, and urged more direct confrontation with the community.

(Two letters concerning the Oct. 15 Moratorium appear on page 2 of today's Record.)

Moratorium Coordinator Joe Sensenbrenner '70 opened the meeting by setting forth the goals of the Moratorium at Williams and then elaborated on the events

which will take place.

Sensenbrenner emphasized the political nature of the movement, saying "It is designed to dramatize the number of people opposed to present policies and to raise the issue of the war as forcefully and dramatically as possible."

He also stated that an integral part of the strategy is to get a wide range of non-campus forces involved in the protest and to show concern. He said, "In order to have an effect on the Nixon administration, we have to show that our concern is shared broadly in the community."

Sensenbrenner then went on to explain the schedule of events. Highlighting Wednesday's activities will be a day-long signature drive for a petition against the war; it will be worked out in advance with students covering assigned areas in Williamsown.

Other events will include a service in the Chapel for the community, a community march to the cemetery, and an address by Wake Forest College History Professor Jack Sproat.

Sensenbrenner maintained that the program has two parts, an educational part and a demonstrative one.

The educational part, he said, involves working with the petition and defending it to local residents. "We must raise the issue personally with as many people as possible," Sensenbrenner said. In order to present the best appearance, petitioners will wear coats and ties.

Regarding the demonstrative part, Sensenbrenner said that it

is necessary to dramatize and make explicit the growing consensus concerning Vietnam.

Because of this petition work is crucial to the program, he said. "If you believe in ending the war and working for this, you must be prepared to work in the community. This means a significant sacrifice in time, and hopefully not just on the 15th."

Sensenbrenner also emphasized that Williams students would be working with students from Buxton School, Mt. Greylock High School, and North Adams State College.

Sensenbrenner concluded his remarks by saying that "if you are committed to do this, it's a moderate program, so let's all get out there and work for it."

Afer Sensenbrenner's remarks, Moratorium Committee member Jim Rubenstein '70 fielded questions from the audience.

Several students attending the meeting expressed dissatisfaction with the moderate tactics advocated by the Moratorium Committee.

Decrying the tactics and as ineffective and token, they advocated a direct boycott of classes and a form of demonstration more militant than a short silent march.

Rubenstein replied to these criticisms arguing that the tactics were designed to "attract as broad a base of support as possible within the entire community" and that while militant tactics better express the feelings of most college students, local citizens may come to sympathize with Nixon if they were used.

Also concerning the Moratorium, the Williams Young Republicans passed the following resolution:

"The Williams Young Republicans commend the Vietnam Moratorium Committee for its decision not to disrupt the campus by calling for a boycott of classes. We recognize that any differences between the positions of the Committee and that of the Nixon Administration towards the war are basically tactical in nature and that both the Administration and the Committee share the common goal of securing a just, rapid, and honorable negotiated settlement."

Sawyer Statement

Concerning the Vietnam Moratorium at Williams, President Sawyer released the following statement yesterday afternoon:

In connection with the program for October 15, I believe that each member of the Williams community should feel free to fulfill his obligations to this College, the nation, and himself in the light of his individual judgment and conscience.

I personally plan to sign a statement to be published by a group of American college and university presidents acting as individuals.

Council To Undertake Reorganization Study

The College Council passed a resolution Tuesday to commit itself to a reorganization of the Council, and to form a committee composed of Council members to do research and present reform proposals.

The resolution followed a discussion of a statement presented by Prospect House Rep. Gregg Van Schaack '71 citing that "a long and detailed study of the Council is needed before it reorganizes itself."

The statement said that "it should be the College Council itself and not a student-faculty committee that should deal with Council reform. This is a student matter. As it was the faculty who last year reorganized their body, so it must be the students this year who reorganized theirs."

Accompanying the statement signed by Van Schaack, Dick Metzger, Jack Richtsmeier, and Rick Beinecke, all juniors, was an outline proposal for a new student government.

The plan called for abolishing CC, forming instead two separate bodies: a House Council composed of House presidents and dealing solely with house matters; and a Student Senate composed of voting house representatives and non-voting faculty, House Council, and committee members, to deal with college elections, committee ac-

tions, and other matters of campus-wide importance.

The proposed plan was offered as only a starting point for discussions, Van Schaack stressed, since a long and thorough study is necessary.

Citing the frequent charges last semester that he represented only the 14 Council members who elected him CC President, Kelly Corr '70 recommended a direct election of the Council president from the student body at large.

This popular election would give the president greater legitimacy, and allow him to speak with a "mandate" from the students, Corr said.

The CC also passed a resolution to form a committee to reexamine the role of the All College Entertainment Committee (ACEC). The committee will investigate such questions as the appropriateness of the big weekend, how much money the students are willing to spend on entertainment, and what type of entertainment they want.

ACEC chairman Halley Moriyama '70 noted that questions concerning the structure of the ACEC and the type of entertainment must be resolved within a month, since it is necessary to sign entertainment contracts for Win-

New Anti-War Group Asks Store Closings

A group of students calling themselves "The Committee" has been organized to direct their own activities for Vietnam Moratorium Day, October 15.

A spokesman for the group emphasized that the group is acting independently of the previously formed Vietnam Moratorium Committee because they are not in complete agreement with their goals. ("The Committee" members have requested to remain anonymous).

According to the spokesman, "The Committee" is not designed to thwart the activities of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee but to enlist the support of students who feel they should take stronger action."

"The Committee" intends to send letters to the Spring Street merchants asking them to close down October 15 in observance of the Vietnam Moratorium.

The group then plans to visit stores that remain open that day and distribute pamphlets to cus-

tomers and engage in discussion with owners. "The Committee" has sent a letter to the faculty and administration stating its position (the text of this letter appears on page 2) and has also released the following statement to the Record:

"Moratorium means more than missing lunch. Moratorium means a full day devoted to protest of the war in Vietnam. Each individual's activity on Oct. 15 represents a moral decision regarding the war. President Sawyer must encourage the right of all members of the community to make such decisions for themselves. We see no way of attending or teaching class while supporting the Moratorium."

The spokesman for "The Committee" added that "all students should recognize the moral decision of attending classes" and echoed the "Committee's" wish that all students boycott classes Oct. 15. He also made it clear that "The Committee" will continue operating past the Moratorium Day next Wednesday.

Free U Offers Informal Classes

By Will Buck

"The Free University is you and the reflection of your involvement in the experience," said Mrs. Philip L. Cantelon, reading from the preamble to the Free University's statement of intentions on WMS-WCFM's news program "Dialogue", Wednesday evening.

In a discussion between Paul Gutman '70, Tom Rauh '71, and Mrs. Cantelon, three organizers of the Free University of Williams-town, its philosophy purpose, and current course offerings were outlined.

Originally conceived by John Seakwood '71, after completing a Winter Study Project on the West Coast's Mid-Peninsula Free University, the Free University of Williamstown was organized with the aim of providing an informal structure in which students and members of the community might

explore areas of personal interest. Lacking in viewpoint, or specific administrative design, the Free University proposes to offer courses defined by its participants, outside the formal and somewhat restricting curriculum of the college. "The Free University will be an informal get-together rather than a very strict, demanding academic procedure," Rauh said.

The Free University has already received wide support from Williams students, faculty, community members, as well as students and teachers from Mount Greylock Regional High School, which also plans to participate in the program. "It's got the momentum it needs, but really needs now the student support to get it entrenched," Rauh said during the discussion.

Several courses already planned are expected to get underway as

soon as possible, depending on student and community response. The Free University organizers said they are hoping that enrollment in courses will represent a diversity of interests and talents. "We're looking for people from different points of view," they explained.

Among the courses currently organized is one in sensitivity training to be led by Mrs. Cantelon. The course will attempt to heighten the five human senses, in order to make those who participate more aware of their own, and the feelings of others. Non-verbal group exercises, and discussions will be used in achieving these ends.

Gutman and Rauh will be conducting a course on the Blues. They plan to begin with modern blues artists such as Jimi Hendrix,

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

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'Committee' Stand

To the Faculty and Administration;
"With full recognition that this is not a precedent-setting action but one occasioned by the unique importance of the Vietnam conflict, be it resolved that it is the sense of this faculty that the war in Vietnam must not continue. While our opinions differ in detail, we agree in urging the prompt, rapid, and complete withdrawal of United States forces. We support a united and sustained national effort to bring our troops home."

By vote of the Harvard Faculty, Oct. 7, 1969

The Vietnam War is no longer an ordinary campus issue, to be dealt with through traditional channels of academic debate. The war has pervasively affected life at Williams College, to the extent that personal moral commitments to ending the war can no longer be avoided.

Faculty and administration - as individuals, you must make this decision before Oct. 15. Failure to cancel classes and halt college "business as usual" on Oct. 15 is seen as a clear moral position supporting the War in Vietnam.

The issue is too deep, the concern too great, to dismiss Oct. 15 as an academic exercise or a classroom forum for debate. The purpose of Oct. 15 is to completely stop all normal activities and to encourage the genesis of a mass movement that will not stop with Oct. 15 nor be satisfied with the token gestures that have been planned for the Williams campus.

Faculty and administration - we will be watching you on Oct. 15.

The Committee (Editor's note: names withheld on request, "The Committee" is not the student-faculty Vietnam Moratorium Committee headed by Joe Sensenbrenner '70).

Phillips Academy

To the editor:

In reading the sports page of the Oct. 7 issue of The Williams Record, I discovered a reference to a school previously unknown to me: namely, "Andover Prep School." It was with great horror that I realized that this unpardonable barbarism referred to my own alma mater, Phillips Academy.

Also, having chafed for some time under the improvisations on the name of Phillips Academy in the What's What, the guide to the Class of '73, I feel it now imperative to clarify this matter.

The name of the school in question is simply "Phillips Academy." Some unfortunate confusion in nomenclature is unavoidable due to the existence of an institution

which feels the necessity to call itself Phillips Exeter Academy.

However, the original Phillips Academy (both were founded by members of the same family), located in Andover, Massachusetts, has always stood on its own good name with no recourse to undue arabesque.

For the sake of clarity and brevity, some informality is permitted in referring to the two schools by the names "Andover" as opposed, traditionally, to "Exeter," though it must be stressed that this usage is informal.

I respectfully ask the indulgence of the editors of The Williams Record and the What's What in my insistence on this particular detail of form.

John R. Finlay '73
Phillips Academy, '69

Viet Withdrawal

To the editor:

For the last month Williams College has been deluged with plans for the proposed moratorium on Oct. 15.

This reader is unclear as to what the moratorium committee stands for and why they are so bitterly opposed to President Nixon. Joe Sensenbrenner apparently maintains that all US troops should be immediately withdrawn from Vietnam. "What we're protesting against is maintaining an American presence of 250,000 men in Vietnam." (Record, Sept. 16)

The President has not stated that we will maintain a force of that size indefinitely in South Vietnam, but rather that our withdrawals will be made with the desired end being the assumption by the South Vietnamese of the military burden.

We further hope that this clear evidence of the inability of North Vietnam to conquer the south by military force will lead to successful negotiations, the formation of a coalition government and free supervised elections. This is President Nixon's objective. Mr. Sensenbrenner maintained it was his own as well.

On October 8, before a meeting of the College YR's, Mr. Sensenbrenner didn't disagree with Mr. Nixon's policy, per se. He merely objected that it wasn't being implemented fast enough.

How would he decide at what rates withdrawals should take place? Well, he said, by the news coming from foreign capitals and Vietnam itself.

Does Mr. Sensenbrenner assume that he and the moratorium committee are the only recipients of this information? Are his sources superior to the President's, and therefore is he better equipped to fix the rate of withdrawal? I doubt it.

The only qualitatively different

alternative to a graduated withdrawal is an immediate pull-out. There are several very dangerous possibilities which would stem from this move.

Most importantly, no ally could ever really trust us not to cut and run, or make a separate peace when the going got rough. Every commitment and treaty we've ever contracted is suddenly devalued. A lack of credibility could cripple our diplomatic efforts for years.

If we withdraw unilaterally the general disgust of the American public with fighting a war and not achieving a single goal for which we entered will ensure that we will not again enter in Asia for years.

Perhaps, with a little time, Japan could start to exercise a leadership role in South East Asia (last week, for the first time since 1945 a Japanese naval squadron visited Singapore, receiving a very warm welcome), but a rapid pull-out will leave China as the only interested great power in South East Asia.

Power, like nature, abhors a vacuum. What will happen in Laos where three North Vietnamese divisions have been functioning since 1962? The Cambodians appear to have a rising fear of their inability to control North Vietnamese and Vietcong units on their territory. SEATO is a dead letter, and Thailand and Burma will have to seek an accommodation with China.

Dangers begin to really arise when one considers the possible effect of such a massive shift on India and East Pakistan, now apparently in a state of political flux. If the Chinese attempt to control the Indian subcontinent the probability of a great power clash is enormous, and if someone ever is likely to press the button it'll be over an issue of this magnitude.

Perhaps nuclear war from a Sino-Soviet clash seems unlikely if India or East Pakistan does Communist. If they do, however, another danger arises, one which should strike home at a place like Williams. Being stabbed in the back by a batch of "pointed-headed intellectuals" (Wallace) is going to be a prevalent belief if South East Asia and/or India go Communist.

Last time when China was lost we got Joe McCarthy; if we lose South Asia through a precipitous withdrawal from Vietnam, who will we end up with, on our current swing to the right: Reagan? Wallace? or worse?

Continued on Page 4

Community Protest

If the call of the Vietnam War Moratorium emphasized that October 15 was to be set aside as a day for students to express the intensity of their own opposition to the war, and if this was viewed as the best use of the moratorium idea, then some form of civil disobedience and limited disruption would be appropriate. But this is not what the Moratorium is for.

Rather than dramatize student attitudes toward the war, which are already very clear to President Nixon and the nation, the intent of the Moratorium is to set aside a day in October, two in November, three in December, and so on, to emphasize how the entire community—students, businessmen, housewives, factory workers—feels about the war.

Certainly the planned Community March from the Chapel to the Eastlawn cemetery scheduled early Wednesday afternoon and the area-wide petition drive leading up to it will not bring results in terms of an immediate national policy reversal. They are, however, the sorts of activities which citizens, many of whom have never participated in any sort of demonstration before, may regard as a form of protest against the war in which they can become involved.

Other forms of protest, such as the closing of businesses, may serve the same purpose, and it is not inappropriate to suggest them. But if the basic aim of the whole Moratorium program is to involve the entire community in active opposition to the war, then students should refrain from disruptive, confrontation tactics which express the depth of their own anger over Nixon's policies.

The Moratorium is not a one-shot affair. Next Wednesday's activities are only the first of monthly programs (November's falls on Amherst weekend). The Record hopes that, in Williamstown at least, the reaction of the community to these programs will be one of increasing participation, not growing opposition.



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Calendar

TONIGHT

6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER AND DISCUSSION: The Rev. R. Edwin King, Delta Ministry. St. John's Church.

7:30 MOVIE: "The Bandits of Orgoloso" (Italian, 1961). Vittorio de Sica, director. Explores lives of Sardinian shepherds whose laws and ethics are dictated by inhospitable surroundings. Bronfman Auditorium.

SATURDAY

2:00 VARSITY SOCCER: Williams vs. Alumni. Cole Field.

MONDAY

7:15 BERKSHIRE FARM VOLUNTEER PROGRAM. ABC Baxter.

7:30 MOVIE: "The Music Room". Gaudino. Bronfman Auditorium.

8:00 LANGUAGE CENTER PROGRAM: John Scott, Time Magazine, "Moscow's Defensive Struggle to Keep Control of Its Eastern European Commonwealth." Weston.

TUESDAY

4:00 LECTURE: Philip W. Edwards, visiting professor of literature, "The Devil's Chapel and the Function of Comedy. Jesup Hall.

7:30 MOVIE: "The Umbrellas of Cherbourg". Weston.

8:00 VIETNAM DISCUSSION: Panel composed of Poli. Sci. Prof. Fred Greene, Assoc. Poli. Sci. Professor MacAllister Brown, History Lecturer Philip L. Cantelon, and Poli. Econ. Prof. Paul Clark will discuss the Vietnam War. Sponsored by the Young eRepublicans. Jesup Hall.

Last Summer: 'A Plastic Attempt To Condemn Plasticity'

The Perrys' "Last Summer" is an inconclusive blend of the Jefferson Airplane's "Triad," "Lord of the Flies," some camera tricks that didn't work in the "Graduate" and "Bonnie and Clyde", and the emotional and intellectual dishonesty of both of those films.

Which is not to say that you won't like it; roadtrippers and sensitive plants alike can indulge in orgies of self-pity sanctioned intellectually by the Perrys' insistence that this film of theirs means something.

Unfortunately, Last Summer is the most heavy-handed kind of allegory, whose visual effects and dialogue render what might have

made a rather good novel as a plastic attempt to condemn plasticity. One gets the impression that like every technique in the movie, the medium of film is used only because it is the fashionable way to express alienation.

Frank Perry, the director, not only abuses the camera itself, since long speeches are always dragging the takes out, but his wife, who wrote the screen-play, thinks so obviously in terms of prose instead of film, that the script seems as absurd, if as well-intentioned, as ugly Rhoda in the film.

This is the point: that good intentions alone are simply not enough.

The Perrys seem always to be thinking of the impression they are trying to make without considering the medium they are working in.

"Triad," though it uses the idea of two boys and a girl even more ambiguously, works because Grace Slick sings it, and "Lord of the Flies", which comes to much the same philosophical conclusions as we must suppose the Perrys reached, is completely an allegory and does not depend on any "realistic" social setting for its context.

Like the Graduate, Last Summer jumps too soon from place to place. Sandy, the girl in the triad, is potentially as powerful an individual as Mrs. Robinson. Both are much affected by social problems, but both work around them in perverse ways to satisfy very basic lusts. Both are also much more than their allegorical roles as precocious, seeking adolescent or aging dissatisfied social person.

Yet both are continually constricted by the plot to become no more than instigators of nasty things that change people's lives. Just as Mrs. Robinson is much

more complex in certain ways than Benjamin, Sandy so dominates her "lovers" as to make her unexplained motivations the focus of attention.

The boys' motives are all too clear. Well under-acted by Richard Thomas and Bruce Davison, they invite identification, so unindividual are they from each other and parts of their audience. They are constantly acting first as Sandy causes them to act, and second, as we would expect any horny,

speech is so filmed as to make it the most boring of documentaries.

That Sandy should want to wash Rhoda's hair after the scene is fraught with symbolic significance, but does it really mean anything? Similarly, that all three members of the triad come from unloving homes doesn't really necessitate the substitution of Rhoda for Sandy in some kind of ritual rape where the Arthur Penn fuzzy lens technique is used to no particular advantage.

Perhaps we would like to believe that horniness mixed with shallow morals and a high I.Q. will make us bored enough to rape a very ugly girl. But then as readers of Time and Newsweek, the answers are supposedly given to us, and we don't have to question ourselves.

We should, however, question why the Perrys are making movies. If Barbara Hershey were not so basically sexy that the camera could not fail to express her desirability, then the film-making couple would not even have one of the pleasantest intellectual skin flicks of the year to their credit.

Ron Ross

Review

bored guys to act around a beautiful, intelligent, and unfortunately, too mysterious girl.

Cathy Burns, as Rhoda, the awkward latecomer, is a fine actress in ways that those in the triad, intentionally are not. Yet her speeches are such set pieces of alienated sensitivity that they belong if anywhere on the stage.

Her account of her mother's death is the most real event of the film, a plausible tragedy among the plastic people, but the

Nixon Picks Sawyer For Education Group

President Nixon has named President John E. Sawyer '39 to the Task Force on Priorities in Higher Education.

The committee, which was announced Monday, held its first meeting Wednesday in Washington.

Established to assist the Administration with recommendations in education for 1970, the group consists of 15 members. Thirteen are college presidents, while two are industrial leaders with experience in higher education.

President Sawyer joins one other New England college president, Howard W. Johnson of M.I.T. James M. Hester, president of New York University, will be chairman.

The task force will study problems of imbalance in higher education and the assurance of adequate support for colleges and universities. The group will also make recommendations on campus conditions and providing greater opportunities for students from minority and low-income backgrounds.

At the first meeting, the group set about defining the issues pertinent to their task. They expect to present their report by December 1.

Other members of the Task



PRESIDENT SAWYER
named to Education Task Force

Force include college presidents from Kansas State, the Universities of Utah, Chicago, Minnesota, California, Portland and Missouri, as well as Tuskegee, Vanderbilt and Rockfield. Also on the committee is the Vice Chancellor of the New York State colleges along with executives from Procter and Gamble and Mobil Oil.

Roberts Treats Sonatas 'Daringly'

Music Professor Kenneth Roberts treated a campus audience to another all-too-rare "Piano-Sonata Evening" Tuesday in Thompson Chapel. The program traced the development of the 19th century sonata-idea in Schubert's Sonata in B-flat major, opus posthumous; Prokofiev's Sonata in A minor, No. III, op. 28; and Schumann's Sonata in G minor, Op. 22.

Roberts' absolutely superb performance of the Schubert sonata displayed his ability to infuse his incredible technique and comprehensive understanding of the intellectual musical discourse with an emotional directness which forcibly involves the listener. The work is characteristic of late Schubert and thus of historical interest. As Professor Roberts' program notes stated, "Schubert's sonata structures expanded the Beethovenian concept of sonata-form in both time scale and tonal

method. In doing so, they should be seen as the model for the symphonic forms of Bruckner and Mahler, as well as the Wagnerian music drama."

Throughout the forty-minute composition, Roberts brought the marvelous melodies to the fore without losing the clear delineation of tonal areas necessary to the basically architectural rather than dramatic style of Schubert's tonal canvas. Each of Roberts' phrases combined just the right balance of lyric femininity and dramatic masculinity to support the lengthy dirge of the second movement and the ceremonial fanfare of the final without descending into melodrama.

Prokofiev's Sonata in one-movement (allegro tempestoso; moderato; allegro) represents a forerunner of the archetypical 20th century sonata in its extreme condensation of musical statement. Keeping in view the problems of the one-movement form and the diverse harmonic styles of the transitional work (completed in 1903), Roberts carefully limited the incisive percussive effects - the familiar Prokofiev style - to the principle allegro themes and allowed the warmer lyricism of the second themes to sing out in all their 19th century romanticism.

Schumann's rich chromatic pal-

ette of incidental color provided an abundance of material for a constantly surging, robust, romantic sonata with no need for his trionics on the part of the performer which are vital to a Schubertian performance. Besides all his intellectual prowess, Roberts possesses "fierce fingers," the one element vital to the success of virtuoso pieces. The composer's

Review

tempo markings - "as hasty as possible" in the first movement; "as fast as possible" and later "faster still" in the final movement - presented no discernible problem to Roberts who handled them all with his customary daring. The zest and drive of his playing more than atoned for the one slip he made in attacking without hesitation passages of the final movement.

Professor Roberts' particular empathy for the Romantics shone through all his playing to make the evening the special experience which all those familiar with his work have come to anticipate with such relish. Perhaps, in the future, he will have the time to perform more frequently.

John Obourn

WLH: Moratorium Morality

The document released Wednesday by the "Committee" concerning its conception of the Vietnam Moratorium is a disturbing statement in its moral implications. (See letter, page 2)

The original Vietnam Moratorium Committee, of which this writer is a member, has announced the activities it is organizing for Oct. 15. To say these plans are perfect is ludicrous - they are what a 20-member student-faculty group believed was a balanced combination of symbolic and educational goals. The march, for instance, is obviously symbolic, while the petition drive in the community serves a more educational purpose.

But again it is only the work of a small group - there is room for discussion of other approaches, and the Tuesday night Jesus meeting proved this was necessary. The relevant question that came from that meeting was, what type of protest is appropriate for this time, and how will people react to it.

A request that Spring Street stores close for the day has a great deal of merit, and it would be an encouraging sign if some stores did close. I have much graver reservations about any official

stand on the stopping of classes. Force, coercion or other undue pressures do not always bring out the real moral self of a person - but it is just such a moral commitment that the "Committee" is seeking in its statement.

The force or coercion the "Committee" is employing is not only that of numerical pressure (if nearly all classes are canceled, the remaining ones are under pressure to cancel too). It is the "we will be watching you" statement that is the most disturbing phrase of the document. Appointing themselves the overseers of moral rectitude is a most presumptuous act, and deciding to remain anonymous at the same time makes the "Committee's" posture somewhat mysterious as well.

The scrutiny implied by "we will be watching" makes one's personal moral commitment a matter of public morality. The question is no longer "Can I reconcile my behavior with what I think is right?" but rather "Am I consistent with what others are doing?" It becomes a moral effort, then, to disregard the prevailing sentiments and be personally sincere to oneself. This new dimension may make the Moratorium a deeper experience than it was intended to be, but will that type of

experience be directly useful in bringing the war to a quick end?

The possibilities for misconception of a person's commitment to the Moratorium are great under the "Committee" plan. Is a professor who cancels his class, sleeps all morning and watches the World Series in the afternoon more "morally committed" than another who holds his class and spends the rest of the day on Moratorium work? The go or no-go on classes being a visible criterion for the "Committee's" judgments, the first is obviously more dedicated to ending the war. In fact, according to the "Committee," the latter professor reveals his true sympathies in favor of the war by not cancelling classes.

In short, I believe a person's commitment is his own business, not public ammunition for judging and comparing him with others. Attaching too great a value to class stoppage is dangerous, and the emphasis should rather be on urging (but not requiring) a more active involvement, such as in the effort to reach the citizens of the Williamstown area with the Moratorium petition. This, I feel, is all we can do without assuming the unenviable position of moral adjudicators for the rest of the community.

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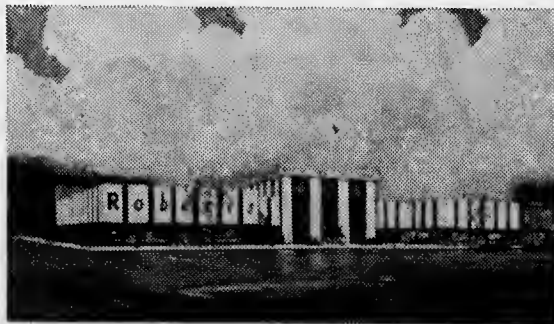
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Pilot 'Psyche Groups' Begin On Campus

The domain of psychiatrists and psychologists at Williams has traditionally been restricted to a building adjacent to the intramural football fields down the valley on Park Street. The building is, of course, the Infirmary.

CC (Continued)

Continued from Page 1
ter Carnival before homecoming weekend.

The CC agreed to instruct the Committee on Undergraduate Life to conduct an intensive study of the problems of the residential house system, and then to report its findings back to the College Council.

The proposed budgets of \$250 for AIESEC and \$100 for the Bridge Club were approved following a report by Finance Committee Chairman Jim Deutsch '70.

Deutsch stated that an investigation of the two groups revealed their financial operations to be sound and ethical, contrary to the accusations leveled by Charles Ebinger '70 at a previous Council meeting.

Deutsch also explained that no appropriation will be approved for the Foreign Students Committee until it exhibits an interest both in functioning as a committee, and in conducting activities requiring funds.

The Young Republicans issued the following statement regarding the CC meeting:

"We, the Williams College Young Republicans, congratulate the College Council on its decision to commit itself to a restructuring of the Council."

"We urge the Council to demonstrate its commitment to reform by setting up a committee at the earliest possible date to plan such a restructuring of the Council."

Fashion Show

A fashion show featuring the fall selection of the WAAS' 4 Continents Shop will be held Sunday afternoon in the Faculty Club at 3:00 p.m.

Among the models will be Preston O. Washington '70 and his wife Maria, Mrs. Gordon C. Winston, Joan Hertzberg '71 (Vassar exchange), Vernon Manley '72 and Mrs. Maurice D. Simon.

Another fashion show will be held Oct. 17 on the Greylock Quad, one day before the store officially opens.

Dr. Gene Talbot, a clinical psychologist and a new member of the Health Department staff, has come to Williams with a new attitude. "I want to get out into regular college life," he told the Record in an interview Tuesday.

Dr. Talbot was given just such an opportunity to get out into the College earlier this year when several members of the Chapel Board asked him if he would be willing to conduct a number of pilot projects with "groups" on the Williams campus.

Having worked for over 15 years in group psychotherapy and encounter and sensitivity training, Dr. Talbot agreed to the Chapel Board request.

As a result Dr. Talbot will be working on pilot projects with one freshman entry and an upperclass residential house. In addition, he will offer a Winter Study course on group dynamics in which the class will function as a group.

Although the use of encounter and sensitivity groups has become fairly widespread around the country in recent years, this will

be their first systematic introduction at Williams.

Paul Lieberman '71, the initiator of the idea in the Chapel Board said that "there has been much talk about the deficiencies of the houses and entries as living units yet very little has been done about the situation."

"Through these pilot projects we hope to learn more about the nature of the problem in addition to affecting substantive changes," he added.

Dr. Talbot explained that the groups would aim to "make people aware of how, and towards what ends, they influence each other." Hopefully, he added, this will "help the group see itself as a unit - a subcommunity within which each person influences the others and is in turn influenced by them."

He also said he hoped the group process would help the individuals "become free to be what they want".

Dr. Talbot additionally explained that he was confident in the techniques involved but that the

problem would be to help them "make sense and be relevant" to a college environment.

College Chaplain John D. Eusden was enthusiastic about the project. "Whereas groups have been breaking down in our country and at Williams, this is an attempt to say 'let's put people together,'" he said.

"Also," he said, "it will help show that responses made to people are not only made verbally."

He concluded that the current groups would hopefully lead to additional and perhaps more widespread projects in the future.

(Note: A Record interview with Dr. Talbot on the use of groups will be presented next week.)

Bona Fide Ephlettes! Girls To Come In Fall

Williams will admit a limited number of women as regular undergraduates in September 1970.

The admittance of the women will mark the beginning of full coeducation at Williams. Unlike the present exchange students, the new transfer students will remain at Williams until they graduate, being full members of their class.

The decision was made at a meeting of the Board of Trustees last Saturday. President John E. Sawyer '39 emphasized that no more than ten women will be accepted from any one college. "We do not wish Williams' entry into coeducation to cause any undue stress in any of our sister institutions," he said.

No decision has yet been reached about the total number of women to be accepted, but it is expected that about ninety spaces will be available for the coming year. The openings will be divided about equally between transfer and exchange students.

Williams is currently participating

in a student exchange program with ten other New England colleges and has 59 women from Smith, Vassar, Mt. Holyoke, Wheaton, and Conn. College enrolled.

Pres. Sawyer said, "In order to preserve the integrity and intrinsic educational value of the exchange program, no more than five women who have participated in the exchange program will be included in the ten transfers from any one college."

Last June, Williams decided to follow the recommendations of a committee chaired by Trustee John E. Lockwood '25 to continue in the exchange program and accept women by the fall of 1971.

Plans for coeducation will be coordinated on campus by a new Working Group composed of six students, six members of the faculty, and administrative officers, under the chairmanship of Provost Stephen R. Lewis, Jr. '60. The first meeting of the Working Group was held with the new Coeducation Committee of the board.

'Time' Correspondent Will Lecture Monday

Mr. John Scott, Time Magazine's special correspondent and assistant to the Publisher, will speak on "Moscow's Defensive Struggle to Keep Control of its East European Commonwealth" Monday, Oct. 13, at 8 pm in Weston Language Center. There is no admission charge and the lecture is open to the public.

Mr. Scott has made in-depth studies of the world's news-worthy areas for the past 16 years, most notably in the Middle East and the Soviet Union. Each trip formed the basis for a book-length report to Time's Publisher. Among these "John Scott reports" are such works as "East of Suez" (1956), "Crises in Communist China" (1962) and "Peace in Asia" (1967). Fluency in four languages enables Mr. Scott to make over 200 speeches every year to groups in the U.S. and abroad.

Scott's latest trip involved several months in Europe, the Middle East and the Soviet Union, focusing on three major problems. While in the Middle East, he attempted to evaluate peace prospects and also examined the Middle East's oil industry. Next he

moved to the Soviet Union where he examined the Russian nation and its Eastern European satellites. Finally Scott travelled through most of the countries of Western Europe investigating the status of U. S. investments and European reaction to them.

Other courses planned include one on guerilla warfare to be conducted by Walt Schlee '71 which will use the Berkshire valley as a "project in revolution;" one on Indians of the Southwest, conducted by Jim Deutsch '70; and another entitled, "Community Media," devised by John Seakwood '71 and James Mathieu '72. There will also be courses in cooking, wilderness survival, Christianity, poetry, and yoga.

A formal catalogue is scheduled

Free University (Continued)

Continued from Page 1

for distribution next week listing current course offerings, but anyone is invited to design and conduct a course in a subject which interests him, or in which he has some expertise.

The organizers are hoping to get courses started very soon, and ask that anyone interested contact the various group leaders. "The faster people contact group leaders, the faster courses will get started,"

Gutman said Wednesday evening.

The Free University hopes to accommodate all those interested in participating in courses, but of necessity some, such as the sensitivity training course, will have restricted enrollment. Therefore interested persons are urged to contact the individual teachers immediately.

All courses will be conducted at no cost to participants.

Vietnam Withdrawal (Continued)

Continued from Page 2

China is an aggressive, expansionist, hostile state with a missionary zeal for an ideology whose cardinal tenet is this nation's destruction. They are not going to sit by if there is a clear power void in the area.

So, we come back to where we started. Any immediate withdrawal carries with it enormous risks, which any student would be wise to weigh carefully before he decides that kind of a withdrawal is the solution to our Vietnam dilemma.

If, on the other hand, we take Mr. Sensenbrenner's approach, the person most qualified to fix the pace of withdrawal is the President. Clearly the US is going to

have to pull back from South East Asia to a large degree, yet if we're going to do it, let's do it right, and let's remember that there is a choice: should we save American lives now or should we avoid creating enormous problems of credibility and power for the future.

Mr. Nixon is trying to steer a middle course. I do not approve of all he does, but not to appreciate the Scylla and Charibdis aspect of his alternatives is to deny reality.

I will go to classes on Oct. 15, for I believe the risks of a pull-out are too inherently great to support it. I hope my fellow students will weigh in their own minds these problems and, if they don't agree with me, at least recognize that our government is not immoral, not composed of venal warmongers, but all too human men trying to solve very difficult, grey, problems in a tumultuous world.

Paul J. Isaac '72

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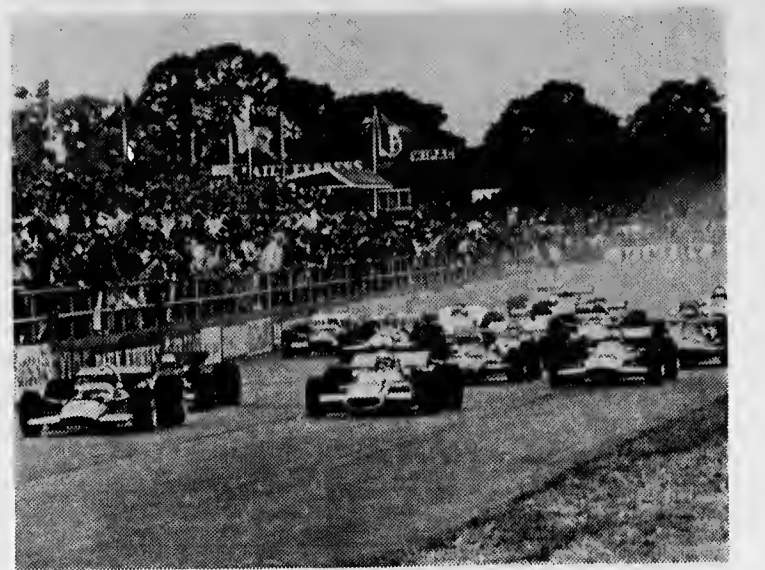
**COLLEGE
CINEMA**

Grand Prix: The Talk Of Watkins Glen

By Jim Todd
It was one of those instant decisions that sent us two thirds of the way across New York State for Watkins Glen and the 1969 U. S. Grand Prix. We had been planning on it and all, but we were operating under the illusion that it was a couple of hours from Saratoga rather than at H and 7, as our Gulfguide Tour Map so cruelly pointed out, an hour South of Syracuse. But the lure of the high winding engines was all we needed for a Green Flag sending us off on a small Grand Prix of our own, ending at the 2.4 mile Watkins Glen circuit some time Saturday night.

The scene that greeted us was confusing. There were no blondes in leather on Harleys, no Englishmen in Maseratis, no bread, no cheese, no wine. The infield was flooded with 50,000 campers, 49,500 of whom were drinking beer by the quart in front of their tents and cars or around a fire. Spirits for the race were unquestionably high and race talk, although slightly slurred, was going on everywhere. It was like a jamboree for wayward Boy Scouts. The biggest crowd was down at the hangar where they were putting the final touches on the Formula One racers so we headed down, after checking the course, and finally worked our way into these pits.

er to what we expected to see. British mechanics wearing ascots under their monkey suits putting a Lotus Ford with "Graham Hill" lettered on it back together. We wandered around for a while trying to figure out what all the little gadgets were and who they belonged to and eventually were pushed back outside into the mixture of Hell's Angels, sports car enthusiasts, hippies, and drag kings that compose America's Grand Prix crowd. But at least we knew that there was glamour around and functioning which, by morning, would engulf the whole scene.



The Grand Prix gets underway as Jochen Rindt, the eventual winner, gets off to an early start in car number 2 (left).

staked out a place right above the starting line and waited for the start four hours ahead. The crowd had doubled and ringed both sides of the track. Cops were trying to drag guys from the prime trees but were hindered in their task by countless firecrackers lobbed at them from a sympathetic crowd. There was a thin carpet of beer cans over the infield as well as in the higher portions of several trees. The Grand Prix trimmings were all there. Signs advertising racing oils, tires, and the new Chevy's were all over as well as Pan Am and BOAC billboards while a British announcer with a heavy accent reviewed events over the loudspeakers. It was sunny and the height of the Finger Lakes color season which gave the multi-colored racers an incredible background.

Then they began their practice laps. An orange McLaren Ford came by the grandstand into our view. There was only a brief image of a long, squat machine screaming with compression, shooting past us and cresting the hill up the track then shifting into a roar as it took off down the straight-away at 170 mph. Then they all came, their engines so loud you could hardly distinguish them, wave upon wave of the ultimate in racing flying up the hill while their masked drivers, barely visible above the cockpit, beat their cars through the gears with each gear producing a new sound and a burst of speed. By the time the last car had gone by the McLaren-Ford was back. There was no chance for your ears to stop ringing or your knees to stop shaking until they had lined up for the start.

It was never much of a race, Jochen Rindt, in a Lotus Ford, walked away from the field after Jackie Stewart, who has already sewn up the World Championship, developed an oil leak in his Matra-Ford and left the race. The short space of time.

battle for second was hot as Piers Courage and Jack Brabham, both driving Brabham-Fords, tagged each other around the course until Brabham finally had to stop and refuel allowing John Surtees to move into third place.

Although it was uneventful the race was by no means dull. After the start I walked down the track to the turn at the end of the straight where, perched in a convenient tree, I could follow the cars down the track and into the Loop curve. Except for Rindt they came in packs, winding their engines to unheard of spots on the tachometer and then downshifting just before they flew into the curve while trying to go above or dive below the car in front of them that was trying to ward them off. Then there would be a blast from the exhausts and a new scream as they charged into the back straight heading for the S curves and more dueling. It was in these spots that Brabham and Courage tangled. Courage would come in first and dart back and forth across the track so fast it seemed he was moving sideways then forward instead of at an angle while, at over 100 mph, Brabham made the same moves in reverse two feet off his back bumper. It was also at this curve that Graham Hill blew his rear tire, rolled four times and was catapulted fifty feet through the air.

This was the greatest sporting event I have ever witnessed. I lost myself entirely in the smell of the rubber and the oil and can still hear the cars, all 184 cu. in., boasting their speed through the cluster of Aluminum exhausts. We'd be back next year after the oil in our veins had become blood once again, but it could never be quite the same. Try it next year, Oct. 4. By the way, the drive back can be made in a surprisingly



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- The Band
- The Beatles
- Jeff Beck
- Bee Gees
- Big Brother & Holding Co.
- Blind Faith
- Blood, Sweat & Tears
- Bloomfield, Kooper & Stills
- Blues Image
- Box Tops
- Bread
- Brooklyn Bridge
- Savoy Brown
- Dove Brubeck
- Jack Bruce
- Tim Buckley
- Conned Heat
- Cat Mother
- Chicago Transit Authority
- Leonard Cohen
- Judy Collins
- Country Joe & The Fish
- Cream
- Crosby, Stills & Nash
- Deep Purple
- Donovan
- Doors
- Bob Dylan
- Fifth Dimension
- Firesign Theater
- First Edition
- Aretha Franklin
- Fleetwood Mac
- Fugs
- Grassroots
- Grateful Dead
- Buddy Guy
- Arlo Guthrie

- Tim Hordine
- Eddie Harris
- John Hartford
- Issac Hayes
- Hedge & Donno
- It's a Beautiful Day
- Jimi Hendrix
- John Lee Hooker
- Intruders
- Iron Butterfly
- Elmore James
- Jefferson Airplane
- Jonis Joplin
- B. B. King
- Love
- Led Zeppelin
- Romsey Lewis
- Chories Lloyd
- Herbie Monn
- John Mayall
- Rod McKuen
- Lee Michaels
- Steve Miller Band
- Joni Mitchell
- Moby Grape
- Wes Montgomery
- Moody Blues
- Maondog
- Mother Earth
- Mothers of Invention
- Mounton
- New York Rock & Roll Ensemble
- Nilsson
- Lauro Nyro
- Pacific Gas & Electric
- Orpheus
- Phil Ochs
- Pracol Harum
- Jimmy Reed
- Rhinoceros
- Buddy Rich

- Biff Rose
- Santano
- Siegal-Schwaltz Bond
- Ravi Shankar
- Simon & Garfunkel
- Sly & Family Stone
- O. C. Smith
- Spirit
- Spooky Tooth
- Steppenwolf
- Stooges
- Toj Mahol
- James Taylor
- Temptations
- Ten Years After
- Sonny Terry
- Three Dog Night
- Traffic
- Trinity
- Jethro Tull
- Turtles
- Ultimate Spinach
- Union Gap
- Vanilla Fudge
- Martha Velez
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Football Fiction

A Day In The Life Of Tommy Atkins

By Jim Deutsch

Tommy Atkins stretched lazily in bed as the morning light peeped through his window. It was a day to look forward to: another day of being Tommy Atkins, star quarterback for State University.

He bounded out of bed to begin his daily washroom routine. Looking into the mirror, Tommy's bright well-scrubbed face beamed back at him. He brushed his short blond hair vigorously until the white hairs stood smartly at attention upon his head. Taking a quick measurement, he smiled with satisfaction knowing his hair was just the right length: one-eighth of an inch high.

He finished the routine in four minutes, doing a very thorough job. Tommy was proud of his washroom efficiency.

Back in his bedroom, Tommy started his dressing. He put on his chinos like everyone else, one leg at a time. His socks gave him extreme satisfaction, as he could feel the cool whiteness of the material filtering over his well-kept feet. After selecting a daring plaid sport shirt, Tommy put on his smartly-shined loafers. Pretty soon, he would need some new pennies.

Stepping into the living room, Tommy realized that his roomie, Nick Tewell, was still asleep. Tommy smiled knowing that it would be he who would catch the worm.

Nick was the varsity center and for four years he had played with Tommy Atkins. Tommy had always called the signals, while Nick always snapped the balls.

Tommy and Nick made a good pair. Their life was football. They thought ball, they ate ball, they slept ball, they lived ball. It was a good life.

As Tommy marched smartly into the dining room, he was in-

stantly surrounded by friends. The football team always ate their meals together. The conversation was lively, as players spoke intelligently of off-tackle variations and the up-coming game with Patrick Henry University. It gave Tommy great pleasure to see finely conditioned minds in action.

There was something indefinable in the whole atmosphere. Football players had their own world, that a non-player couldn't possibly see. There was an instant and easy communication among the team members that drew them together like buzzing bees. They were One and that was beautiful.

After breakfast, Tommy stepped smartly in the crisp morning air. He had a busy day ahead of him. There were offensive strategy meetings, followed by team spirit meetings, an afternoon nap, and of course the daily practice session.

Prancing down the hallowed paths of State U., Tommy could feel the eyes of the masses follow his every move. He knew they looked upon him for inspiration, so a false step could be both embarrassing and disastrous, but Tommy's moves were natural. His superiority was God-given. Not everyone could be a Tommy Atkins.

Pert And Perky

Then, bouncing perkily towards him along the same path was sweet Sally Andrews, Tommy's steady and the star State cheerleader. As they met, Tommy could imagine the scene as those around him would see it, and could feel the jealousy on their faces. It wasn't very pleasant to imagine being someone other than Tommy Atkins.

Walking now with Sally, Tommy could feel her moist hand in his. Sally was a good kid, and

perhaps someday they would be married. Sally was also bright, and knew where she stood with Tommy in relation to football, God, and country.

As Sally sped off to cheer-leading practice, Tommy kept going towards his offensive strategy meeting. Finally he arrived there and sat down in front of Coach Duffy Dolan and his assistant Red Gallagher. They waited sixty seconds before Derek Crane finally walked in. Then the meeting began.

Derek was the sophomore quarterback being primed for Tommy's spot after Tommy graduated. But there was something about Derek Crane that had always bothered Tommy. As a senior quarterback, Tommy had assumed that he would take Derek under his wing and show him the finer points of football. But Derek had rebuffed all of Tommy's advances. Derek was a strange breed of cat.

Nor did Tommy like Derek's easy-come easy-go attitude towards these meetings. Derek actually appeared bored while Coach Duffy explained the intricacies of the opposing teams. Tommy would never forget the first quarterback meeting this season, when Derek actually asked Coach Duffy a question point-blank. That morning, the room became still as death. Derek should have known that a player could never speak to Duffy Dolan directly. That was Red Gallagher's official job.

As Tommy took a quick gander at Derek during the meeting, he caught what seemed to be a slight grin on Derek's face. But Tommy would not believe it. These meetings were dead serious and any sign of amusement was equal to heresy. Tommy assumed that Derek was pressing a nail into his palm and laughing at the pain.

After the meeting had ended and everyone had filed silently out of the room, Tommy found himself behind Derek Crane, and on a sudden impulse decided to follow him for a short while. As they walked around campus, Tommy's eyes would not believe what he saw.

It appeared that Derek Crane had a whole circle of friends outside of the football team. Derek actually seemed to be greeting disreputable students at State. These students had uncombed hair with loose ends, wore old raggedy clothes, indulged in lewd and licentious activities, and worst of all, called into question some of State's most honored and cherished traditions. Tommy didn't know their names, but he knew one thing: they were the subversive element on campus.

As Tommy followed Derek into the Union, he saw him walk over to a group of tables, where a congregation of these subversives was sitting. Tommy had never seen so many of them together at one time, and right in the middle was Derek Crane sharing in their vulgar laughter and talk.

Fear rushed through Tommy's mind like stampeding cows. He couldn't hear what Derek was telling them, but he knew that something was terribly wrong. They were the enemy and here was Tommy's back-up talking to them. Perhaps Derek was giving them information discussed in the strategy meeting. Perhaps he was revealing secret information about the team itself. Tommy couldn't believe his eyes. Here was Derek Crane supplying information that in the hands of these subversives could prove to be disastrous to the football team. Derek was supplying the pulp for their grist mills.

Then a thought crossed Tommy's mind that was too hideous to consider. Perhaps these subversives were plotting a way to eliminate Tommy Atkins and have Derek Crane take his place. Tommy had seen the Manchurian Candidate so he knew the depths to which these subversives would go.

young men for life, decided that the way to weaken America was to weaken its athletic system.

The coaches had predicted how the Commies would first come to the colleges, and then, God forbid, go into the high schools. Tommy would not believe that the onslaught was already here, and at State University.

But Tommy would face it like a man. He would fight the Commies with everything he had. He'd show them that Americans were best. But as he built up his determination, Tommy noticed that their faces all turned towards him. Something was said and they all laughed. Then he saw Derek Crane get up and come towards him. This was the moment of truth.

As Derek approached him, Tommy noticed that same sly grin on Derek's face. But as Derek faced him, he just winked at Tommy and patted him on the duff. This was the universal football players' greeting and Tommy realized instantly that Derek was no Communist. He was a hundred per cent American. Undoubtedly, he had gone over to berate the subversives.

A load of anxiety fell off of Tommy's mind. Derek Crane was on his team. He played ball. He was all right. But still the threat was there. Perhaps, Tommy would try to institute compulsory football at age five for every American boy. That would certainly stop any Communist threat, as well as prevent any boy from becoming too feminine.

Yes, that's what he would do. He decided to head down to the local American Legion post and present his idea to them. They would undoubtedly be receptive to the idea and might help in promoting the plan.

Tommy's mind was cleared now. He had a definite plan which he would pursue. Walking downtown, he passed an old friend of his from high school, Harvey Mouch. Harvey had played ball in high school, but had decided to study physics at State. Tommy sometimes would watch Harvey's stubby fingers expertly handle a slide rule. Yet despite his academic excellence, Harvey was not respected by Tommy Atkins. Harvey did not play ball.

The rest of Tommy's day went as planned. He went to the team spirit meeting, where the coaches told them of pride, sacrifice, and desire, he took his afternoon nap, and then excelled in practice. That evening he watched TV with Sally before a quick soda at the malt shop.

As he lay snuggled in bed, Tommy thanked God for another good day. It was wonderful to be Tommy Atkins. Tommy was a happy boy, but now he needed some sleep.

Nick turned out the light.

Booters Grab First Victory

By Dory Griffinger

In the friendly confines of Cole Field, the Williams varsity soccer team took the edge off their first two defeats by beating Dartmouth, 1-0.

However heartening the win was for the team, it was by no means convincing as both teams missed what looked like sure shots on open goals.

The game was dominated by play at both ends of the field rather than the wide-open middle field game with Harvard. Neither team was able to spread the other team's defense and the result was a muddled mass of players kicking the ball at each other around the goal mouth.

This sort of game inevitably gets rough, and by the fourth quarter, the game was well out of the hands of the referees who were beginning to verbally defend their calls from the taunts of the crowd.

The first and only goal of the game was scored by Tri-capt. Rob Durkee with 20 minutes gone in the first quarter. The play had been set up by sophomore inside John Searies who centered the ball past the startled Dartmouth goalie to Durkee who shot it into the goal past two Dartmouth fullbacks.

From this point on, little happened until the fourth quarter. With 3:25 remaining, soph Chip Young slammed the ball at a Dartmouth defender, who in self-defense, grasped his arms around his own body. The ball bounced off his arm for a hands penalty in the goal.

With a chance to ice the game, hulking Rick Custer booted the ball up over the goal. Despite this luck, Dartmouth was unable to capitalize in the final three minutes, and Williams had its first victory of the season.

There were many bright individual performances in the game, but in the final assessment, the result was a team effort.

The front line was able to keep most of the action in the second



Rick Hale, Williams halfback, boots the ball back over the head of the opposing Dartmouth player.

and third periods directed at the Dartmouth goal. However in the fourth quarter, the halfback support got tired and the tide began to shift.

Nevertheless, the big plays were made when needed most notably by Tri-capt. Peter Thorp and the irrepressible Young.

In revenging last year's loss to the Big Green, Williams indicated early in the game that it would take little physical abuse. To the delight of the crowd, several Dartmouth players had their feet cut out from under them. The extra-curricular action was culminated in the fourth quarter when the Dartmouth goalie threw an elbow at Jim Slade unnoticed by the referees.

Not to be put down, Slade rush-

ed after the goalie and knocked the ball out of his hands. Apparently, Slade caught some of the goalie's arm, and was promptly thrown out of the game. That must have been the highlight of the game for Dartmouth.

The unbeaten freshmen booters racked up their second victory in a row by topping the Dartmouth frosh 3-1.

Tom Geissler provided most of the Williams impetus in scoring two goals, while King Carter added the third score. Assists were made by John Bueller, Chip Rowley, and Dave Hildes.

Tomorrow afternoon, the varsity soccer team will host the Williams alumni in what is always an exciting contest, on Cole Field at 2:00 p.m.

Derek The Red

Now he feared for the worst. He had always suspected that the campus subversives were a Communist front, but now he was sure. Whether they were from Moscow, Havana, or Peking, didn't matter. They were all the same anyway. What did matter was the fact that there were Communists at State University and they had Derek Crane in their grasp.

Tommy breathed deeply and prepared to face the situation. He should have expected something like this sooner. The coaches had all explained how the Communists would try to destroy American athletics. The Rusksies, realizing the value of football in preparing

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The Williams Record

VOL. LXXXIII, NO. 36

WILLIAMS COLLEGE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1969

PRICE 15c

Williams Set for Viet Moratorium . . .

By Chip Horne

The petition drive that began in Williamstown yesterday is the first activity in a series of events that will culminate in tomorrow's observance of the Vietnam Moratorium Day. Moratorium Co-ordinator Joe Sensenbrenner '70 announced that the day will be spent in intense community canvassing in an effort to obtain a broad base of opposition against the present Vietnam policy.

Sensenbrenner said that in addition to the canvassing, the day will be marked by the following events: a community Chapel Service at 12:15, a silent procession at 1 to and from the East Lawn Cemetery, and an address by Lake Forest College History Professor Jack Sproat at 8 in Jesup Hall.

The procession to East Lawn Cemetery should take from 10 to 15 minutes, Sensenbrenner said, and that students are asked to dress neatly and not wear armbands or carry placards.

Sensenbrenner also reported that the College signature drive has collected the names of 919 students and 104 faculty members. The students have pledged to forego lunch tomorrow and the money normally used for it has paid for ads in area newspapers. He said that a full-page advertisement was placed in yesterday's North Adams Transcript and over a half-page ad in the Berkshire Eagle today. Only Greylock Dining Hall will serve lunch tomorrow for those that have not signed the pledge.

On the eve of the Moratorium, Sensenbrenner stated that he "hopes that the students and members of the community will participate as fully as their individual consciences lead them to participate in the program that we have worked out. We believe this

to be the most appropriate activity since it is focused on the single issue of American disengagement from Vietnam."

In further developments concerning the Moratorium, an ad hoc group of Williams students known as "The Committee" has cancelled plans to ask merchants on Spring Street to close their businesses in conjunction with the Moratorium.

The group plans no organized activities for tomorrow and released the following statement: "We, the spokesmen for The Committee, announce that The Committee plans no organized action on October 15. Although we still condemn the actions of the Williams Moratorium group as being inadequate and ineffectual, we have decided not to take any action that might interfere with their effort.

"We have determined to let the results of their activities on October 15 either affirm or deny the validity of this form of protest. We still encourage all students, faculty, and administrators to terminate business as usual on Wednesday and to take an active part in protesting the policies of the Federal government in whatever manner they choose." The statement was signed by Walter Earle '70, Charley Ebinger '70, Kevin Hartshorn '70, and Kent Rude '71.

The Williams Young Republicans will sponsor a panel discussion tonight at 8:00 in Jesup Hall entitled "Vietnam: Which Way Now?" The panel will consist of Poli. Sci. Prof. Fred Greene, Assoc. Poli. Sci. Prof. MacAllister Brown, History Lecturer Philip L. Cantelon, and Poli. Econ. Prof. Paul Clark.

Radio station WMS-WCFM plans to offer extensive coverage of Moratorium activities at Williams and throughout the country. From 12 noon until 6 the station

will provide national network reporting on the Moratorium with coverage every half hour of the events in Williamstown.

From 9 to 10, WMS-WCFM will present a summary and wrap-up of the Moratorium nationally and in Williamstown. At 10 there will be a special edition of Dialogue that address itself to the question of the Vietnam War and the effectiveness of the Moratorium. Phone calls from students will be accepted.

Barnaby Feder '72, in charge of Moratorium organization in other schools near Williams, said that he has been successful in obtain-

ing support for the Moratorium.

"The Buxton School," he said, "has been a big help and a big surprise." With a student body of only 100 students, Feder stated that Buxton has planned a list of activities that include a day care center in Williamstown for the children of mothers who wish to participate in the silent procession and canvassing by faculty and students. The Buxton students will also conduct a letter-writing campaign to President Nixon opposing his present policy in Vietnam and a follow-up phone drive to people who were not reached by the canvassing.

Feder also said that Mt. Greylock High School is involved in the letter-writing to President Nixon and will have an assembly featuring a speech by Williams History Prof. Robert G. L. Waite and a program of anti-war songs presented by Steve Lee '72.

Bob Spurrier '70, heading the drive to obtain signatures in the local community, said that the list of supporters includes Lewis Cuyler, managing editor of the North Adams Transcript; John Randall, chairman of the Williamstown Democratic Comm.; and Samuel Smith, Assistant to the President at Berkshire Community College.

...As Other Colleges Plan for Day

By Bruce Duncan

Students at area colleges, in observance of the Vietnam Moratorium, have planned a variety of events emphasizing community participation and establishing a broad base of dissent. Canvassing in local neighborhoods, marches, and rallies highlight most campuses' activities.

At Amherst, a major rally is planned for 4:30 tomorrow. Students from Amherst, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, and U. Mass., as well as from local high schools, will join with members of the community in the town common, according to Amherst Student editor Alan Webber. Newly-elected Congressman Michael Harrington, of the 6th Mass. district, will address the rally. Harrington campaigned on a strong anti-war platform.

Other Amherst student activities tomorrow will include canvassing in the Amherst and Northampton areas. Webber said that the Amherst Moratorium Committee had decided "not to emphasize a protest of Nixon's policies" but rather

to "get the community together in opposition to the War."

Students at Smith, in addition to participating in the Amherst rally and canvassing throughout the community, will hold a silent march in downtown Northampton tomorrow morning and a vigil at 7 p.m.

Attempts have been made in Northampton to persuade area businessmen to close down their stores for the day. Additionally, 123 faculty members recently stated that they support the Moratorium and urge a quick end to the War.

Mount Holyoke students have been distributing leaflets at shopping centers ever since Saturday, according to student newspaper co-editor, Cynthia Porter. Tomorrow at 3:15, a rally in South Hadley will feature local Congressman Edward P. Boldan and Michael Harrington. Porter stated that the philosophy of the Moratorium at Holyoke is to "protest Nixon policy and hope to gain some influence in making gen-

eral changes to that policy." Area canvassing will "encourage people to state their own positions and try to get people to the rally," Mr. Porter said.

Activities at Bennington College are the most comprehensive of all schools surveyed. "Door-to-door canvassing began last Friday and will continue through Wednesday," Bennington College Moratorium Committee Chairman Christopher Johnstone said.

Three vigils are scheduled for tomorrow, lasting from 8:30 to 5.

Church bells will toll at 4 p.m. for five minutes, and an ecumenical service will be held. Ex-Governor of Vermont Philip Hoff '48, along with Lt. Governor Thomas Hayes and the local Republican State Committeeman will speak at Bennington.

An anti-war procession will start at 5:30, leading either to the Battle Monument or the Veterans' Cemetery. Tomorrow night, a street theater group, composed mainly of Bennington students, will perform the theme of "how war lost its honor."

At Skidmore, students have been canvassing in the business community, according to Pamela Harris, a member of the Skidmore Moratorium Committee. The movie "War Games" will be shown and Adam Walinsky, former aide to the late Senator Robert Kennedy, will speak on "Vietnam and Youth's Role in Politics" in the afternoon.

To help finance Moratorium activities, over 500 Skidmore students have agreed not to attend dinner tomorrow. At 7, students and community will join in a candlelight procession to Congress Park, where poetry reading, guerrilla theater, group singing and a prayer for peace are planned. Har-

Continued on Page 2

King Sees Collapse Of SDS, Attacks Extremists' 'Slogans'

By Jack Booth

The rival SDS groups which battled the Chicago police this past weekend exhibited the same symptoms of empty sloganeering and internal dissension that foreshadowed the collapse of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in 1965, stated Rev. Edwin King at a Chapel Board discussion Friday.

Rev. King was a close worker with the old SNCC group, and a Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party delegate to the '68 Chicago Democratic Convention. He noted that the peace movement seems to have no more ability to sustain itself than SNCC had.

SNCC was a powerful force in achieving the right to organize without police repression in the Mississippi civil rights battles of '64 and '65, but it has now essentially disappeared, King stated.

Similarly, two years ago SDS was so powerful that it helped oust President Johnson, but it is now burning itself out in Chicago, King said.

"SNCC exhausted itself in victory and wasn't able to use that victory," King said. The group's strength came from its commitment to grass roots organizing, King said, but after its initial victory it turned to violent sloganeering and cliches.

SNCC's greatest failure, and apparently the greatest fault of the New Left also, was its inability to

handle self doubt and frustration, King said.

"The black movement was the most creative thing to hit America and it burned itself out," he said. It has now disintegrated into "cliche after cliche, and slogan-filled literature."

"SDS has turned to extremist language, just as SNCC at the end turned to hate and violence." Chicago is more destructive than constructive,"

King cited some empty sloganism in the events of this past week. When the Armed Forces Induction Center at 39 Whitehall Street in New York City was bombed, the following statement was sent to the New York Times:

"Tonight we bombed the Whitehall Induction Center. This action was in support of the NLF. (National Liberation Front) legalized marijuana, love, Cuba, legalized abortion and all the American revolutionaries and GI's who are winning the war against the Pentagon. Nixon, surrender now."

King said he wondered how Nixon, or even the NLF, could take seriously a statement giving equal emphasis to support of the NLF and legalized marijuana.

An equally dangerous alternative to this useless bitterness and extremism is bitterness and apathy, King noted. "Many SNCC's turned to their own forms of self indulgence," he said, and cited dope, hippiedom and the peace

movement as outlets for these people.

King said that he is no longer able to identify with the youth movements, and feels like he is sitting back and judging from a distance.

"SNCC was a lesson to me - don't trust anyone under thirty," King added. "Listen to them, believe in their ideals; but don't think this younger generation can start a revolution and see it through."

King characterized himself as "the last of the old people of the world, timewise." He said he grew up in the spirit of gradualism, when time was forever, and people didn't feel the need to invest all their energies at once.

But the "generation of the bomb" is convinced that there may not be a tomorrow. This explains why SNCC burned so fiercely that it consumed itself, and why SDS is destroying itself in Chicago, he said.

Instead of dedicating their lives to their ideals, the present youth in Chicago feel that they must hurl themselves like a brick through a window, even if it means destroying both the windows and the brick. They feel the need for a fiery, total commitment focused in the immediate present, King said.

There is an essential difference between his generation's conception of time and youth's demands

for action "now," King said.

In 1963, SNCC, along with King, felt that victory in civil rights could be achieved within twenty years. Two short years later SNCC was condemning everyone for not having achieved total victory already, King noted.

King said he fears that the present peace movement will follow the same pattern. "They were able to topple LBJ, but they have not been strong enough to end the war," he said. "Are we ready for a long struggle, or are we dependent upon the quick outcome of the Vietnam war?"

The real danger is that present radicals are not capable of handling a long struggle, and will give up and just drift around, under the guise of "doing their own thing," King said.

Perhaps new generations can arrive every few years in this "now" age, King said. "Maybe the generation of the moon shot won't have so much emphasis on now. Maybe they will believe that anything is possible, so the future is open."

"The 10 to 12-year olds may be the real revolutionaries," King said, if they can escape the college generation's self destructive sense of "now."

King did not pin his hopes on his own generation, however, since "only the younger generation is free enough to come up with the insights America needs."

Sawyer Signs Viet Statement

Pres. John E. Sawyer '39 was among 79 college heads who recently signed a letter to President Richard Nixon urging "a stepped-up timetable for withdrawal from Vietnam."

Saying the war was "a denial of so much that is best in our society," the statement noted that there are "bold opportunities ahead once the divisiveness of this war is in the past."

The statement began by saying that the presidents "speak as individuals," and that their colleges and universities "take no positions as institutions on the Vietnam war."

Williams trustee and Hamilton College Pres. John W. Chandler, formerly a religion professor here, also signed the statement.

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Just how long it will be before this is achieved is impossible to say. Unfortunately, even at its most successful, tomorrow's Vietnam Peace Action Day will probably not bring about a major change in President Nixon's policy. No matter what we do here tomorrow, the immediate effect of our own efforts on national policy will be small.

The yardstick for success of the Moratorium Day in Williamstown then, is not the immediate effect it will have on national policy, but the effect it will have locally in terms of the number of people who support or participate in it and in subsequent actions in months to come. This is the only view that citizens in each local area can take if the Moratorium idea is to succeed nationally.

The Record feels that there are several minimal acts that Williams students who oppose the War can perform tomorrow which will add to the effectiveness of our local effort.

First, those students who signed the petition containing the open letter to the President should honor their pledge not to eat lunch tomorrow. It's no great sacrifice and by not eating in the College dining halls the Moratorium Committee will receive the money that has been necessary for the area-wide petition drive.

Second, come to the Chapel meeting at 12:15 and join in the march to the cemetery. Large numbers are important here. Neat dress and subdued conduct are also important if the bulk of the townspeople are to participate in this kind of protest.

Third, canvass all you can. In Williamstown as in every other town, your appearance and style of delivery are more important than what you have to say.

Fourth and finally, even if these activities aren't your bag protestwise, give them a fair chance by participating in them as fully as you can. At a time when one must use virtually every opportunity to protest the War, one can't shake the hope that if large numbers really do turn out for this, a satisfactory national policy change will be forthcoming.

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"For cigar substitute the word book" *Joe Dewey*

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Letter: Moscovitch On The Moratorium Goal Is Not To Offend Town

To the editor:

Critics of the planned Moratorium activities this week have suggested that Williams students should have taken a hostile stance toward the town.

The Moratorium committee should have marched to the cemetery without requesting a parade permit, and should have marched if such a permit had been denied. If the march is blocked by townspeople, it should be continued at all costs in preference to avoiding confrontation.

Local merchants should not be politely requested to close their shops, they should be threatened if they do not ("We'll be watching you"). Coats and ties shouldn't be worn on the march; participants should come as is regardless of the effect on local opinion.

These criticisms all have the effect of directing the protests against townspeople in Williamstown. They are the "enemy," and offending them by dressing sloppily in the cemetery where their relatives are buried, or by failing

to request a permit, will somehow advance the cause of peace.

But the war is being prolonged by the administration in Washington, not by the Williamstown populace. The purpose of the protest is to persuade them, not offend them. But for the assassination of Robert Kennedy, the techniques of peaceful persuasion and democratic politics might well have elected a president who would have ended the war.

The rush of politicians to endorse the Moratorium (including many who opposed Senators Kennedy and McCarthy) and the strong public support for the Goodell withdrawal plan indicate that those of us who have opposed the war for so long are succeeding in our long-held objective of gaining a majority of popular opinion and thereby forcing an early end to the war.

President Nixon must know that his hopes for Republican gains in the 1970 election depend on early withdrawal. Surely the political pressure for withdrawal will become irresistible - unless a group of tactless war protestors splits the peace movement by its violent tactics.

This could enable the President to hold the support of many Americans by criticizing the tactics of the protestors and thereby diverting their attention from the war itself.

I can sympathize with those who feel long efforts have not yielded success - I have engaged in anti-war protests since the Fall of 1965. But personal frustration does not argue for less effective tactics.

Edward Moscovitch,
Asst. Economics Professor

Calendar of Events

TONIGHT

8:00 PANEL DISCUSSION ON VIETNAM: Political Science Prof. Fred Greene, Assoc. Poli. Sci. Prof. Macalister Brown, Asst. History Prof. Philip Cantelon and Asst. Economics Prof. Paul Clark; sponsored by Young Republicans. Jesup.

WEDNESDAY

12:00 - 6:00 WMS-WCFM: Continuous coverage of Moratorium Activities at Williams and around the nation with live broadcast of major speeches.

12:15 COMMUNITY CHAPEL SERVICE: Rev. John D. Eusden, chaplain. Thompson Memorial Chapel.

1:00 VIETNAM MORATORIUM PROCESSION: to East Lawn Cemetery (along Route 2); brief silent memorial service, recession-al to Thompson Memorial Chapel.

4:00 FRESHMAN CROSS COUNTRY: Williams vs. Deerfield. Start and finish in front of Jesup Hall.

4:00 POETRY READING: James Schevill, English Prof., Brown University. Berkshire-Prospect Lounge.

8:00 LECTURE: John F. Sproat, Prof. of History, Lake Forest College (Illinois), "The American Approach to War." Jesup (followed by discussion at Faculty Club).

9:00 RADIO STATION WMS-WCFM: hour-long news wrap-up of day's events.

10:00 RADIO STATION WMS-WCFM: debate on the Vietnam War and the effectiveness of the moratorium; Paul Isaac '72 and Russ Pulliam '71 vs. Joe Sensenbrenner '70 and Jim Rubenstein '70 vs. Charles Ebinger '70.

10:30 Roman Catholic Mass. Thompson Memorial Chapel.

THURSDAY

8:30 THEATRE: "A Man For All Seasons," by Robert Bolt; Steve Travis, director. AMT.

FRIDAY

6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER AND DISCUSSION: Rev. John H. Westerhoff III, editor of Colloquy; "Community, Privacy and Perceptions." St John's Church.

8:30 THEATRE: "A Man For All Seasons," by Robert Bolt; Steve Travis, director. AMT.

Moratorium Cont.

Continued from Page 1

ris said the Skidmore Committee wanted students from Williams and other colleges to attend the 7 p.m. candlelight procession.

The philosophy of the Moratorium at Skidmore, as at Amherst, is "not to protest Nixon's War policy, but the War in general," Harris said.

At Wheaton, Moratorium activities will include six speakers, a one act-play entitled "The Man They Buried" and a documentary film history of the War called "Vietnam Dialogue."

The issue of classes at Wheaton, according to Bobbie Fichman, a member of the Wheaton Moratorium Committee, was determined by the Faculty to be one for each professor to decide. In a 45-11 vote with six abstentions, the Faculty stated, in Miss Fichman's words, "that those teachers who wanted to, would hold classes."

She reported that "a major proportion of the teachers will be cancelling classes."

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A Williams Grad Explains His . . . Disillusionment With Coast Guard OCS

Ed. Note: The following letter was written by a member of a recent Williams graduating class who is now in Coast Guard Officer Candidate School, and was addressed to his parents. The writer asked to have it published so that students considering OCS after graduation would be aware of the problems he mentions in the letter. To protect the writer, his name has been deleted from the text.

Dear Home,

Through week two and counting, I'm getting used to the routine. I say "yes, sir", "aye, aye, sir", and the rest without thinking. I dress immaculately, with spit shine and the whole bit, automatically. I jump at reveille, run without thinking, work a rifle like a pair of skis, and keep a dustless room. On the first test, Coast Guard Orientation, I performed well above average, though I did not study. But I hate the armed services.

I know I'm bitter. I feel I was drafted, forced here against my will. They are asking me to change in a way that I think is undesir-

able, unnatural, and not "me". They want an authoritarian person. They insist on a person who will do his duty without reservations; it is in the oath that I must take as an officer. They harp on the fact that this must apply for the Coast Guard in its humanitarian and military obligations. I cannot accept these restrictions or changes.

But another facet of the armed services is also becoming clear to me, and this applies to the Coast Guard as well as the others. The armed services are an extreme manifestation of the gap between the haves and the have-nots in the civilian United States.

The wealthy and the educated step into roles of respect, honor, higher pay, and more comfortable living conditions while the poor are left to make it on their own. In civilian life, this is a result of educational differences, etc.

All these apply to the services with one other factor added. In the services, the inequality is strictly institutionalized. Separatism is insured by military law. Officers are encouraged to main-

tain a distant position with enlisted men. As Officer Candidates it is a severe offense for us to even speak to enlisted men. And the difference in treatment is unreal. Enlisted men's quarters on ships are holes, while the officers have staterooms, table cloths, and full-time servants.

What is the basis for this treatment? Are commissioned officers that deserving? I can guarantee that the enlisted men with a couple of years experience will be infinitely more competent than the officer coming out of here. The staff here admits it. So why do we deserve special treatment?

Very few truly qualified officers will come out of OCS. The best by far will be the men that have been in the Guard for a long time as enlisted men. In general, they are the finest men here. They love the Guard, but they have no illusions. They're here to do a job; they have their feet on the ground, and they are fine men. I can't say that for most of the officers that I have met here.

So what sense would it make for me to have officer privileges when I could be out-navigated, out-operated, and out-performed by most of the petty officers in the Guard? I've spent my life in an elitist society. My hometown, Williams College, Coast Guard OCS. It all follows. I'm on top. But I'm fighting for my sanity.

I don't want to believe that my easy life is just as long as so many people can't even dream of achieving it. Until now, I've accepted it, because it has increased my effectiveness as one committed to striving toward change. I believe the time has come to show that I can act in accordance with my beliefs.

It is easy to speak out against discrimination. It is hard to repudiate it when you are in the favored position. I believe that no man should be an officer in the Coast Guard until he has had some experience at sea as an enlisted man. This is very clear. It is easy to say. It is hard to act in support of this belief. OCS is a good deal, an easy way out.

An officer with previous enlisted experience would truly understand the behavior and attitudes of his men. Conditions for enlisted men would most certainly improve. Enlisted men would have more respect for commissioned officers. As it is now, ensigns are

"90-day wonders" who don't know a bow from a stern.

So I want out. I have a two-year option as an enlisted man and I intend to take it. I will be sent to Cape May, New Jersey for Coast Guard boot camp. I may then be sent to more school, or may just go onto a deck crew as a seaman apprentice. I will be out by September of 1971.

This action will accomplish several things. First, I will be rejecting the easy end of an unfair discriminatory system. To accept this discriminatory gap between haves and have-nots would be a compromise of my own values. The men who do the work should be justly rewarded. At present they are not.

Second, I will be rejecting military life patterns and military objectives. To become an officer would denote acceptance of the military way of life. I would be taking a position of leadership, and I should do this only if I believe in the purpose and methods of the organization.

Third, I will be fulfilling my desire to be as uncooperative as possible with the military. I hate the draft. It is unfair to the men, it is inefficient as a means of military

have to live with the other ninety-five per cent. I will work with them, suffer with them, and relax with them. I hope that I will be able to know some of them. I have a lot to offer them, and they have a lot to teach me. It will be a broadening experience for me. I have never seen life from the other side.

I'm not sorry I came here. I'm in a platoon with twenty-seven men. The entire class numbers around 110. I've talked to a lot of guys about how I feel. I've asked them to be honest, to look into themselves.

There are a lot of guys an awful lot like me. They came here in a thicker fog than even I did. I hope I've helped clear their thinking somewhat. I've insisted that they consider the alternatives, that they know what their feelings and objectives are, and that they are true to themselves.

Some are "natural" officers. Great. Some are not. I hope that they follow their convictions. Several in my platoon are considering bilging out, like me. They shouldn't if they're not sure they want to. But they should at least consider the possibility.

Ensigns are '90-day wonders' who don't know a bow from a stern.

procurement, and it is bad for the nation. It supplies the services with men who don't want anything to do with the military, and don't do any more than a half-assed minimum.

Fourth, I will get the hell out in two years instead of three-and-a-half. I don't feel that I owe the Coast Guard a damned thing. I didn't ask to be dragged into the military; I was had.

If I were a genuine volunteer (uncoerced by the draft), then I might feel obligated to accept the life-style of the military. I might expect to have my personality changed. But I am not a volunteer. I am here because military service is required.

I feel no obligation, therefore, to adjust to the military's criteria. They are very clear: if you don't want to accept change in yourself in their way, if you have reservations, if you can't really commit yourself to the Coast Guard, then you shouldn't be an officer. I couldn't agree more. So long, OCS.

I know that I'm sacrificing a great deal by leaving. Most of the Coast Guard's activities are humanitarian. I would be proud to work on a team committed to the saving of lives. I would like to work to my potential for that cause.

But Coast Guard is also an armed force. It is a part of the military, and any commitment to the Guard must include its military activities without reservation. Sorry.

Perhaps I could change things by being an officer. This would be a valuable service. I know I have a responsibility to my country, and I will meet it. But I will do so on my terms. I will serve in the way that I know is best.

In one way or another, I intend to spend a lifetime in making America a more decent place. I feel that my years in the armed services are marking time. And the sooner I get out, the happier I will be, and the more useful I will be.

To get through OCS, a commitment is necessary. It's a commitment I don't have and don't care to develop. Being an enlisted man will have one other advantage. I will see a way of life that I have never experienced. I want to work with people, yet I know only the most fortunate five per cent.

In being an enlisted man, I will

So I believe that I've accomplished a good deal in two weeks. This is one reason why I will not turn back. I'm demanding a commitment of these men to their own ideals; I want to show them that they have an alternative and that I am willing to put it on the line.

It will be hard to get out of here. I understand that. There's a lot of pressure to stay in, but I think that the Guard will get the idea fairly quickly that I will not accept their mold of an officer. Once they realize this, they'll ship me out.

I could be wrong about all of this. Perhaps I should stay in OCS. But I've thought continuously about this for a week now, and I believe that this is the best thing for me. I hope I'm right. I'm kind of looking forward to the whole thing. It should be interesting.

I had a long talk with my platoon officer, who urged me to stay in. He argued fairly. I respect his opinion. He doesn't love the military, and he has tried his best to be a good officer on his terms, not the Coast Guard's. He shares a lot of my views about the war and the military.

But we differ on some points. He can accept the military, live in it, be a part of it. I have no desire to do so. My goals are very different from his. I hope he understands what I've said and will respect my actions.

I also talked to the Chaplain, but couldn't get anywhere with him. He is very conservative and couldn't see what was really bugging me. My talk with him did clarify my own thinking.

Dad and Mom, try to forward this to as many of my siblings as possible. It's a long, rambling attempt to put a lot of mixed ideas on paper, and I won't have time to do it again. I hope you see what I'm driving at. I guess a lot of people will never understand why I'm doing this. I have doubts myself. Maybe it's just rebellion against authority, against the draft. But that's okay, too. It's in my blood.

I'll keep you posted. I could be here for a while yet. I want out as soon as possible, so I can get on a boat and get to sea. I'll be able to enjoy that, even as a lowly seaman apprentice. This training crap is for the birds.



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President Nixon must know that his hopes for Republican gains in the 1970 election depend on early withdrawal. Surely the political pressure for withdrawal will become irresistible - unless a group of tactless war protesters splits the peace movement by its violent tactics.

This could enable the President to hold the support of many Americans by criticizing the tactics of the protesters and thereby diverting their attention from the war itself.

I can sympathize with those who feel long efforts have not yielded success - I have engaged in anti-war protests since the Fall of 1965. But personal frustration does not argue for less effective tactics.

Edward Moscovitch,
Asst. Economics Professor

Calendar of Events

TONIGHT

8:00 PANEL DISCUSSION ON VIETNAM: Political Science Prof. Fred Greene, Assoc. Poli. Sci. Prof. Macalister Brown, Asst. History Prof. Philip Cantelon and Asst. Economics Prof. Paul Clark; sponsored by Young Republicans. Jesup.

WEDNESDAY

12:00 - 6:00 WMS-WCFM: Continuous coverage of Moratorium Activities at Williams and around the nation with live broadcast of major speeches.

12:15 COMMUNITY CHAPEL SERVICE: Rev. John D. Eusden, chaplain. Thompson Memorial Chapel.

1:00 VIETNAM MORATORIUM PROCESSION: to East Lawn Cemetery (along Route 2); brief silent memorial service, recession to Thompson Memorial Chapel.

4:00 FRESHMAN CROSS COUNTRY: Williams vs. Deerfield. Start and finish in front of Jesup Hall.

4:00 POETRY READING: James Schevill, English Prof., Brown University. Berkshire Prospect Lounge.

8:00 LECTURE: John F. Sproat, Prof. of History, Lake Forest College (Illinois), "The American Approach to War." Jesup (followed by discussion at Faculty Club).

9:00 RADIO STATION WMS-WCFM: hour-long news wrap-up of day's events.

10:00 RADIO STATION WMS-WCFM: debate on the Vietnam War and the effectiveness of the moratorium; Paul Isaac '72 and Russ Pulliam '71 vs. Joe Sensenbrenner '70 and Jim Rubenstein '70 vs. Charles Ebinger '70.

10:30 Roman Catholic Mass. Thompson Memorial Chapel.

THURSDAY

8:30 THEATRE: "A Man For All Seasons," by Robert Bolt; Steve Travis, director. AMT.

FRIDAY

6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER AND DISCUSSION: Rev. John H. Westerhoff III, editor of Colloquy; "Community, Privacy and Perceptions." St John's Church.

8:30 THEATRE: "A Man For All Seasons," by Robert Bolt; Steve Travis, director. AMT.

Moratorium Cont.

Continued from Page 1

ris said the Skidmore Committee wanted students from Williams and other colleges to attend the 7 p.m. candlelight procession.

The philosophy of the Moratorium at Skidmore, as at Amherst, is "not to protest Nixon's War policy, but the War in general," Harris said.

At Wheaton, Moratorium activities will include six speakers, a one act-play entitled "The Man They Buried" and a documentary film history of the War called "Vietnam Dialogue."

The issue of classes at Wheaton, according to Bobbie Fichman, a member of the Wheaton Moratorium Committee, was determined by the Faculty to be one for each professor to decide. In a 45-11 vote with six abstentions, the Faculty stated, in Miss Fichman's words, "that those teachers who wanted to, would hold classes."

She reported that "a major proportion of the teachers will be cancelling classes."

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A Williams Grad Explains His . . . Disillusionment With Coast Guard OCS

Ed. Note: The following letter was written by a member of a recent Williams graduating class who is now in Coast Guard Officer Candidate School, and was addressed to his parents. The writer asked to have it published so that students considering OCS after graduation would be aware of the problems he mentions in the letter. To protect the writer, his name has been deleted from the text.

Dear Home,

Through week two and counting. I'm getting used to the routine. I say "yes, sir", "aye, aye, sir", and the rest without thinking. I dress immaculately, with spit shine and the whole bit, automatically. I jump at reveille, run without thinking, work a rifle like a pair of skis, and keep a dustless room. On the first test, Coast Guard Orientation, I performed well above average, though I did not study. But I hate the armed services.

I know I'm bitter. I feel I was drafted, forced here against my will. They are asking me to change in a way that I think is undesir-

able, unnatural, and not "me". They want an authoritarian person. They insist on a person who will do his duty without reservations; it is in the oath that I must take as an officer. They harp on the fact that this must apply for the Coast Guard in its humanitarian and military obligations. I cannot accept these restrictions or changes.

But another facet of the armed services is also becoming clear to me, and this applies to the Coast Guard as well as the others. The armed services are an extreme manifestation of the gap between the haves and the have-nots in the civilian United States.

The wealthy and the educated step into roles of respect, honor, higher pay, and more comfortable living conditions while the poor are left to make it on their own. In civilian life, this is a result of educational differences, etc.

All these apply to the services with one other factor added. In the services, the inequality is strictly institutionalized. Separatism is insured by military law. Officers are encouraged to main-

tain a distant position with enlisted men. As Officer Candidates it is a severe offense for us to even speak to enlisted men. And the difference in treatment is unreal. Enlisted men's quarters on ships are holes, while the officers have staterooms, table cloths, and full-time servants.

What is the basis for this treatment? Are commissioned officers that deserving? I can guarantee that the enlisted men with a couple of years experience will be infinitely more competent than the officer coming out of here. The staff here admits it. So why do we deserve special treatment?

Very few truly qualified officers will come out of OCS. The best by far will be the men that have been in the Guard for a long time as enlisted men. In general, they are the finest men here. They love the Guard, but they have no illusions. They're here to do a job; they have their feet on the ground, and they are fine men. I can't say that for most of the officers that I have met here.

So what sense would it make for me to have officer privileges when I could be out-navigated, out-operated, and out-performed by most of the petty officers in the Guard? I've spent my life in an elitist society. My hometown, Williams College, Coast Guard OCS. It all follows. I'm on top. But I'm fighting for my sanity.

I don't want to believe that my easy life is just as long as so many people can't even dream of achieving it. Until now, I've accepted it, because it has increased my effectiveness as one committed to striving toward change. I believe the time has come to show that I can act in accordance with my beliefs.

It is easy to speak out against discrimination. It is hard to repudiate it when you are in the favored position. I believe that no man should be an officer in the Coast Guard until he has had some experience at sea as an enlisted man. This is very clear. It is easy to say. It is hard to act in support of this belief. OCS is a good deal, an easy way out.

An officer with previous enlisted experience would truly understand the behavior and attitudes of his men. Conditions for enlisted men would most certainly improve. Enlisted men would have more respect for commissioned officers. As it is now, ensigns are

"90-day wonders" who don't know a bow from a stern.

So I want out. I have a two-year option as an enlisted man and I intend to take it. I will be sent to Cape May, New Jersey for Coast Guard boot camp. I may then be sent to more school, or may just go onto a deck crew as a seaman apprentice. I will be out by September of 1971.

This action will accomplish several things. First, I will be rejecting the easy end of an unfair discriminatory system. To accept this discriminatory gap between haves and have-nots would be a compromise of my own values. The men who do the work should be justly rewarded. At present they are not.

Second, I will be rejecting military life patterns and military objectives. To become an officer would denote acceptance of the military way of life. I would be taking a position of leadership, and I should do this only if I believe in the purpose and methods of the organization.

Third, I will be fulfilling my desire to be as uncooperative as possible with the military. I hate the draft. It is unfair to the men, it is inefficient as a means of military

have to live with the other ninety-five per cent. I will work with them, suffer with them, and relax with them. I hope that I will be able to know some of them. I have a lot to offer them, and they have a lot to teach me. It will be a broadening experience for me. I have never seen life from the other side.

I'm not sorry I came here. I'm in a platoon with twenty-seven men. The entire class numbers around 110. I've talked to a lot of guys about how I feel. I've asked them to be honest, to look into themselves.

There are a lot of guys an awful lot like me. They came here in a thicker fog than even I did. I hope I've helped clear their thinking somewhat. I've insisted that they consider the alternatives, that they know what their feelings and objectives are, and that they are true to themselves.

Some are "natural" officers. Great. Some are not. I hope that they follow their convictions. Several in my platoon are considering bilging out, like me. They shouldn't if they're not sure they want to. But they should at least consider the possibility.

Ensigns are '90-day wonders' who don't know a bow from a stern.

procurement, and it is bad for the nation. It supplies the services with men who don't want anything to do with the military, and don't do any more than a half-assed minimum.

Fourth, I will get the hell out in two years instead of three-and-a-half. I don't feel that I owe the Coast Guard a damned thing. I didn't ask to be dragged into the military; I was had.

If I were a genuine volunteer (uncoerced by the draft), then I might feel obligated to accept the life-style of the military. I might expect to have my personality changed. But I am not a volunteer. I am here because military service is required.

I feel no obligation, therefore, to adjust to the military's criteria. They are very clear: if you don't want to accept change in yourself in their way, if you have reservations, if you can't really commit yourself to the Coast Guard, then you shouldn't be an officer. I couldn't agree more. So long, OCS.

I know that I'm sacrificing a great deal by leaving. Most of the Coast Guard's activities are humanitarian. I would be proud to work on a team committed to the saving of lives. I would like to work to my potential for that cause.

But Coast Guard is also an armed force. It is a part of the military, and any commitment to the Guard must include its military activities without reservation. Sorry.

Perhaps I could change things by being an officer. This would be a valuable service. I know I have a responsibility to my country, and I will meet it. But I will do so on my terms. I will serve in the way that I know is best.

In one way or another, I intend to spend a lifetime in making America a more decent place. I feel that my years in the armed services are marking time. And the sooner I get out, the happier I will be, and the more useful I will be.

To get through OCS, a commitment is necessary. It's a commitment I don't have and don't care to develop. Being an enlisted man will have one other advantage. I will see a way of life that I have never experienced. I want to work with people, yet I know only the most fortunate five per cent.

In being an enlisted man, I will

So I believe that I've accomplished a good deal in two weeks. This is one reason why I will not turn back. I'm demanding a commitment of these men to their own ideals; I want to show them that they have an alternative and that I am willing to put it on the line.

It will be hard to get out of here. I understand that. There's a lot of pressure to stay in, but I think that the Guard will get the idea fairly quickly that I will not accept their mold of an officer. Once they realize this, they'll ship me out.

I could be wrong about all of this. Perhaps I should stay in OCS. But I've thought continuously about this for a week now, and I believe that this is the best thing for me. I hope I'm right. I'm kind of looking forward to the whole thing. It should be interesting.

I had a long talk with my platoon officer, who urged me to stay in. He argued fairly. I respect his opinion. He doesn't love the military, and he has tried his best to be a good officer on his terms, not the Coast Guard's. He shares a lot of my views about the war and the military.

But we differ on some points. He can accept the military, live in it, be a part of it. I have no desire to do so. My goals are very different from his. I hope he understands what I've said and will respect my actions.

I also talked to the Chaplain, but couldn't get anywhere with him. He is very conservative and couldn't see what was really bugging me. My talk with him did clarify my own thinking.

Dad and Mom, try to forward this to as many of my siblings as possible. It's a long, rambling attempt to put a lot of mixed ideas on paper, and I won't have time to do it again. I hope you see what I'm driving at. I guess a lot of people will never understand why I'm doing this. I have doubts myself. Maybe it's just rebellion against authority, against the draft. But that's okay, too. It's in my blood.

I'll keep you posted. I could be here for a while yet. I want out as soon as possible, so I can get on a boat and get to sea. I'll be able to enjoy that, even as a lowly seaman apprentice. This training crap is for the birds.



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Gridders Run Over Middlebury, 37 - 14

By Bill Rives
A brilliant offensive machine churned out over 500 yards in total offense Saturday, as the Williams football team steamrolled Middlebury's lackluster Panthers by a convincing 37-14 margin. It was the ninth victory in a row for the Ephs over Middlebury who have dominated the hapless Middlebury in this series which began back in 1906, winning 36 out of 43 games.

The setting couldn't have been more perfect for the Middlebury Homecoming crowd. The leaves were out in all of their splendor and the sun-filled New England afternoon was ideal for college football. Though long accustomed to defeat, the Middlebury faithful filled the stands in support of their team, dreaming the dream of all underdogs: The Upset.

But such was not to be Saturday; the Impossible Dream would have to wait. In a game marred by erratic play, the explosive running attack of the Ephs dominated the game as Williams gained 457 yards rushing and had 26 first downs.

After Middlebury was unable to take advantage of a Williams fumble in the game's opening minutes, the Purple offense masterfully sustained a drive of 81 yards, which was culminated when Dave Kubie drew first scoring blood by vaulting the line for six points. Although Co-capt. Jack Maitland gained a healthy 50 yds. in this first drive, he was just

warming up. After Kubie's score, Jack Curtin's kick made the margin 7-0.

Junior quarterback Barry Metayer, who had 1,567 total yards for the Panthers entering the game, was the prime hope of the home fans, but was again unable to engineer a score and the Middlebury had to give up the ball.

Williams took over on downs and furthered its mastery over the young Panther defense. Led by Maitland and quarterback Terry Smith, the Williams offense took only eight plays to cover 87 yards for the second touchdown of the day. Junior fullback Kubie again delivered the blow when he shot off-tackle and scored with one minute remaining in the first quarter. Curtin added the point. At this point in the contest, both Maitland and Dick Skrocki were averaging well over ten yards per carry.

The third Panther series was foiled by the strong defensive play of Co-capt. John Hitchins and Tom Cesarz. However, a second Eph fumble returned the ball to Panther possession, and quarterback Metayer maneuvered his team in for a score. An erratic Eph defense was unable to put the stopper on the combined running efforts of Bart DeSalvo and Steve Stratos, and on the passing wizardry of Metayer to his favorite target, end Lee Cartmill.

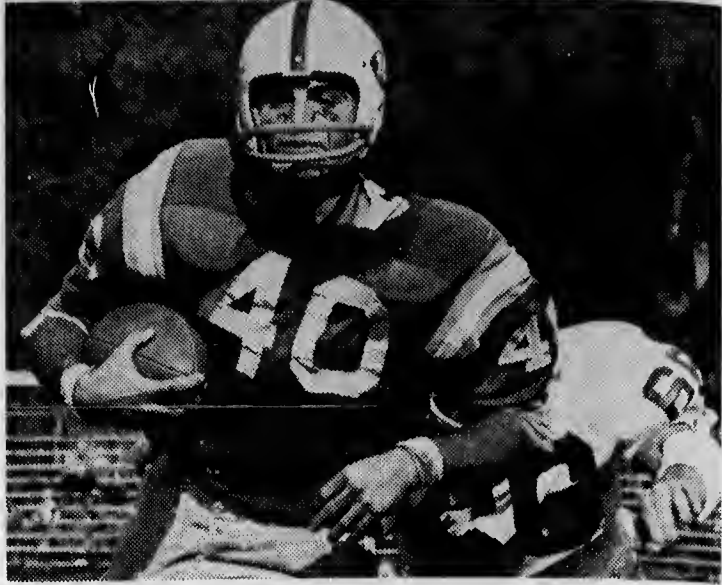
Kicker John Coleman's boot was short and off to the left and the score held at 14-6.

With five and one-half minutes left in the first half, sophomore Bill Pinakiewicz intercepted a Metayer flat pass at the Panther 35 and racing untouched into the end-zone. The play made up for an earlier Williams fumble by Maitland, which had given Middlebury the ball. Curtin's kick pushed the score to 21-6.

The final Williams effort of the half fizzled as three Kubie plunges proved unsuccessful. Smith had directed his team nearly 88 yards but the Middlebury defense proved surprisingly tenacious as time ran out with the Ephs stopped on the two-footline.

DeSalvo fumbled to begin the first Panther series of the second half. Kim Montgomery came up with the ball for the Eph offensive powerhouse which converted the Middle error into a score. On third down and eight at the Panther 14 yard line, Smith fired a touchdown strike to Chip Chandler who beat defender Frank Badger on a square-out pattern. Smith's pass was right on the money as the slender Chandler hauled down the aerial for the score. The accurate Curtin converted to make the score 28-6.

Middlebury got into the scoring act once again when the Blue offense rolled for 66 yds. and a score of 10 plays. A Metayer to Cartmill pass accounted for the score. A two point conversion was successful when Stratos pulled in a Metayer pass, narrowing the score to 28-14.



Tailback Jack Maitland, who ramped for 227 yards in Saturday's win over Middlebury, pushing his career rushing total to a hefty 2341 yards.

The Williams scoring machine rather flat. Middlebury was a very produced again, however, when Jack Curtin hit on a 28 yard field goal with 1:30 remaining in the third quarter. Art Bovino capped the Williams touchdown effort for the day when he bucked 8 yards for a late fourth quarter score, upping the final count to 37-1.

The Williams statistics were impressive, indeed, as Kubie finished the day with 103 yards in 21 carries, Smith had 95 yards in 12 attempts, and Maitland had a phenomenal 227 yards in 30 carries. At this pace, big Jack is nearly certain to break a number of records for New England colleges and universities. Jack has already amassed 2,341 yards in a 19 game career, topping the University division record set previously by Vermont's Bob Mitchell from 1965 to 1967. He needs 321 more yards to break the all-time New England mark of Dick Nocera, former Southern Connecticut great.

In commenting on the game, Coach Catuzzi stated, "I was pleased to win; you're always satisfied when you win. But we're still rather ragged in some places. We muffed a number of scoring opportunities, and the defense was

FINAL STATISTICS

	W	M
First Downs	26	19
Rushing Yardage	457	130
Passing Yardage	68	203
Passes	6-8	13-23
Intercepted by	3	0
Fumbles Lost	3	1
Punts	1	2
Punting Ave.	34.0	27.5
Yards Penalized	61	5

Booters Down Alumni Stars, 5 - 1 Past Soccer Greats Salute Chaffee

By John McClure
Last Saturday the school was treated to an afternoon of soccer and frolics on Cole Field, highlighted by a pre-game ceremony honoring three-sport coach, Clarence Chaffee. John O'Donnell '63, a former All-American player, presented a new scoreboard to the College "donated by soccer lettermen of 1949-1969 as a token of their appreciation, respect, and affection for Clarence C. Chaffee."

The afternoon ended in a well-fought 5-1 victory for the varsity and an enjoyable time for all. The alumni squad included thirteen former captains, seven All-Americans, and thirty-one other aging but enthusiastic players. Every class from 1949 down through the current team, except for '50, was represented on the alumni squad.

Early in the first period Jim Slade dampened the alumni spirits, scoring on a perfect cross from John Searles. The alumni fought back determinedly as inside Doug Maxwell '63 and Perry Gates '63 proved they could still work together well. John Grey '55 made several good through passes, but a few conditioning problems on the offensive line prevented their conversions into goals. Tri-captain Rob Durkee put the varsity further in front with a de-

flection off George Reigeluth's attempted head-in. Alumni standouts such as Bob Adams '61, Tom Lincoln '56, Clark McFadden '68, and John Storey '65 valiantly tried to rally their teammates, but their efforts were continually thwarted by the varsity's strong mid-field play.

Inside Tony Jewett scored on a penalty kick just before the end of the half to make the half-time score 3-0. Jewett has been troubled by injuries up till now, and his determination around the goal mouth should be a tremendous addition to the offensive line.

Refreshed from a long half-time rest, the former Chaffeemen controlled play for the first few minutes of the third period. Late arrival, Jay Healy '68 added some young blood to the defense and with Bill Ryan '62 broke up several varsity scoring attempts. Midway through the quarter center halfback, Paul Miller, tallied on a

long loft into the upper corner. Miller should be commended for a fine performance, as he consistently controlled mid-field play.

George Reigeluth added the final tally in the final period, deflecting a Jim Slade cross into the nets. The alumni's moment of glory came with about five minutes remaining in the game. Bill Blanchard '68 trapped a halfback through pass and scored the lone alumni goal on a perfectly executed turn kick.

The afternoon proved constructive for the Ephs, as for the first time this season the line demonstrated effective teamwork. Chaffee was extremely pleased with the accurate passing and the way the line worked together. This Saturday the soccer team hopes to avenge last year's 2-1 loss to Bowdoin. Last weekend Bowdoin confirmed rumors of their potential talent with an impressive 3-2 victory over highly-rated Amherst.

Ruggers Fall To Boston, Rochester

By Steve Davies

It was a sad day in Mudville, or rather in Williamstown, where the Eph ruggers battled the Boston Rugby Club and a sad day in

Poughkeepsie, at least for the Williams Rugby Club, when they met the Rochester Rugby Club. The two Williams sides lost, by scores of 24-8, and 18-0.

At Cole Field, Limey accents abounded, and the proverbial Irishman called the tightest game that Williams has seen in a long time. Williams got things moving when stand-off Roger Widmer broke away for a try. Williams prop Mike Caruso grabbed a pass from inside Tom Darden and drove to paydirt. Jack Raineault converted and they only trailed by one, 9-8, at the half.

The foreigners unfortunately found themselves, and went berserk in the second half. Their line was what Williams desperately wishes its lines were, one in which the outside wing always gets the ball, and always makes the right play. In fact, the magical outside scored three times as Boston ruled the second half and wound up with a 24-8 win.

The Williams scrum won its share of the scrums, but none of the line-outs, as the line hadn't learned to act as a unit. Though the Ephs had their problems, they were beat by a respectable and deserving team.

There were similarities to the Boston game in the Rochester contest, although the field was twenty yards narrower, the goal posts lower and wider, and the referee kept the calls to a bare minimum. There were many strange accents, and strong, fast players. Also, the Williams Club lost, 18-0.

Nonetheless the Williams team fought all the way, and prop Craig Blum did the impossible - he blocked a conversion attempt. Both teams played tough clubs, and gained valuable experience.

Future Eph Foes: How They Fared

Amherst had no problems in recording their tenth straight win over a two year period as they topped Bowdoin, 23-7. Quarterback John Kehoe led the way by running for two touchdowns and passing to halfback Bob Carlone for a third score. A 41-yard field goal by George Triano accounted for the other Jeff tally while Bowdoin's only score came in the final period on a one yard touchdown run... Rochester whipped Union 34-28... Quarterback Pete Cohen and end Rich Giachetti teamed up

again as Tufts beat Norwich 21-16. Cohen hit on 12 of 19 pass attempts for 136 yards and tossed two scoring strikes of 18 and 19 yards to Giachetti, both in the second period... Halfback George Glassanos rushed for 104 yards, including a touchdown to lead Wesleyan to a 16-7 victory over Coast Guard. After Glassanos tallied in the second quarter, quarterback Bob Allen, filling in for the injured Pete Panciera, scored on a one yard run.

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Trustees 'Transmit' Petitions As Moratorium Day Closes

By John Hartman & Chip Horne
President Sawyer, writing "on behalf of the Trustees of Williams College" sent some 2100 petition signatures to President Nixon Wednesday at the close of the day's Vietnam Moratorium.

In the letter to President Nixon transmitting the petitions, President Sawyer wrote, in part: "There is no need to comment on the wide sharing by many within and without academic life, including the members of this Board, of the basic concern that this war be brought to an early termination."

Members of the Williams Board of Trustees include recently retired President of Time Magazine, James A. Linen III '34, former Vt. Gov. Philip H. Hoff '48, and New York Times Executive vice-president Harding F. Bancroft '33.

The letter was sent out at the close of a full day of Moratorium activities which included a day-long signature drive, a community chapel service and a silent procession to the East Lawn Cemetery.

The community chapel service was held Wednesday at 12:15 in the Thompson Memorial Chapel. After opening remarks from Moratorium Coordinator Joe Sensenbrenner '70, a service of "devotion and inspiration" was presented by History Prof. Robert G. L. Waite, The Rev. Jerry Cook of the Williamstown Methodist Church, Williamstown Selectman and Lawyer Lawrence B. Urbano '45, and College Chaplain John D. Eusden. Steve Lee '72 sang three songs while accompanying himself on the guitar.

At the conclusion of the service, a procession of some 1200 students, faculty and townspeople formed outside the Chapel and marched silently along Route 2 to East Lawn Cemetery.

At the cemetery, the Rev. J. Thomas Leamon, pastor of the First Congregational Church, read two passages of scripture and led silent meditation. The procession then returned to the College.

The signature drive, coordinated by Barnaby Feder '72, netted about 2300 signatures in the Williamstown - North Adams area. A breakdown of the figure revealed that the petition was signed by 932 students, who also gave up Wednesday lunch. In addition, 108 faculty members signed and donated \$1.00. Finally, 1260 community members gave their signatures to canvassers.

Almost no violent incidents were reported, although one canvasser did have coffee spilled on him at The General Cable Company. The coffee was dropped from a second story window by a worker who had been arguing with the student.

Feder pointed out that a great deal of the credit for the success of the drive should go to the students at Buxton School, who staffed phones in the Record office to talk to people who had not been at home to sign the petition. The students also ran a day care center so that mothers could join in the procession.

When asked to comment on the general success of the drive, Feder said that "The real measure of the success of October 15 will be November 14 and 15, assuming there are no substantive policy changes on Nixon's part between now and then. It seems to me that national response is such that Nixon will have to take note of it in one way or another."



Holding the bonner which led the Moratorium March of some 1200 students, faculty and Williamstown citizens are from left, Doug Curtiss '70, College Chaplain John D. Eusden, Econ. Prof. Edward H. Moscovitch, Joe Sensenbrenner '70 and History Prof. Robert G. L. Waite. Photo by Jay Prendergast

Writer Sees Soviets Slipping In Europe

By Andy Bader

"I will live to see Russians hanging from telegraph poles in East Europe," said John Scott Monday night at Weston Language Center.

The Time magazine correspondent explained that Russia's economic policy in East Europe is becoming less realistic and consequently more unpopular every day.

Well-qualified to speak on the Soviet Union, Mr. Scott worked as a welder for five years in a Soviet factory in the 1930's.

He met his wife there and began raising a family until shortly before World War II, when the Russians asked him to leave the country.

Mr. Scott has worked for Time since the war and has made frequent visits to both Russia and the East European satellites.

His many personal contacts extend to Soviet officials and journalists as well as numerous relatives in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Scott presented an essentially economic argument in forecasting the decline of Soviet influence in East Europe. "The Soviet economy is highly successful in specialized areas, such as space technology, but its over-all achievements are not competitive in price structures."

In order to illustrate the Soviet economy's weakness in consumer goods Mr. Scott talked about two of his brothers-in-law. The first had recently acquired a "Volks-wagon-like" car, the cause of much excitement in the family. There are only 190,000 privately owned cars in the Soviet Union.

The second brother-in-law had just moved into a three-room apartment, "of the type usually found in our municipal low income housing projects", for which he had waited twelve years.

Mr. Scott turned from a discussion of internal economic pressures to those external ones brought on by competition from East European countries.

Traditionally, the Soviet Union has exported relatively cheap primary materials in return for the highly skilled finished products turned out by the satellites.

Mr. Scott pointed out that the Soviets, in order to remain competitive, have forced bilateral trade agreements on the bloc countries in which the Russians overcharge for their raw materials and under-pay for the finished products they buy.

The rising economic sophistication of such countries as East

Continued on Page 7

Rathke Arrested

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. — Wade Rathke was one of thirty people arrested as a result of a brief disturbance in Springfield's black ghetto Wednesday.

He was charged with disturbing the peace and trespassing.

Rathke, who is spending his junior year as a community organizer in Springfield, was leading several hundred welfare mothers, all members of the National Welfare Rights Organization, on a march to the state welfare office when he was arrested.

Sproat Calls for Continued Dissent

By Ken McGraine

"American society is like a giant sponge. It absorbs dissent in an imperturbable way. Dissent must escalate to show that it will not be absorbed," said Professor Jack Sproat Wednesday night at Jesup Hall.

The history department chairman at Lake Forest College in Illinois and former Williams faculty member stressed the important need for continued protest against the Vietnam War. "Nixon and the administration must be made to see the mistakes of the assumptions upon which the war has been carried out," he said.

As an alternative to present policy, Professor Sproat suggested a six-point plan for Vietnam.

"First let us immediately abandon conventional rhetoric about Vietnam," including such rationalizations for our conduct as preventing World War III or achieving lasting peace in the Far

East.

"Second, let us dump the stale rhetoricians who are symbols of this rhetoric." In particular he suggested the removal of Henry Cabot Lodge and Ellsworth Bunker.

"Third," he suggested, "there should be an immediate ceasefire, coupled with the removal of meaningful military units." Examples of such units were the symbols of escalation, such as the Air Force and Naval units.

"Fourth there must be the acceptance of a provisional coalition government in South Vietnam," he said.

Fifth, there should be an absolute time-table for withdrawal of all American troops in South Vietnam.

Finally, there must be a thorough re-examination and reorientation of United States foreign policy.

In expanding his focus to the

general American approach to war and placing the Vietnam War in that context, he reiterated the importance of rhetoric as a determinant of policy.

Through the burden of rhetoric which we place upon ourselves, "we always put ourself in a superior moral position in war," he said.

This results in "our view of war as an instrument for social change. We tend to transform wars into instruments for reform," he argued.

While noting the necessity for re-evaluating the assumptions for the Vietnam War, he stressed as even more important a general re-evaluation of our foreign policy.

"First, let us stop seeking the Holy Grail of universal, lasting peace. We must stop thinking war can be abolished by rhetoric or unilateral action."

In conjunction with this, "We must learn to accept pluralism in the world".

Next, he said that we must cast aside "Doctrines" which imprison the mind, while limiting fields and choices of action.

Finally, he said that we must stop creating self-justifying threats such as the domino theory and the monolithic communist bloc, which are the basis for policy miscalculations.

He described U.S. contemporary foreign policy as "Indiscriminate interventionism" rather than true internationalism.

The greatest danger he ascribed to this policy is the growth of neo-isolationism, which has grown in particular over the Vietnam War. "Through Vietnam we have been squandering that consensus of internationalism built up over the past 25 years".

In concluding, he said that the United States should show its maturity by facing up to its past mistakes and accepting their failure.

Continued on Page 2

Panel Explores Viet Withdrawal Plans

By David Schooler

"The question is no longer 'Why are we in Vietnam?' but rather, 'How do we get out?'" History Prof. Louis Cantelon told a group of students and faculty Tuesday night at Jesup Hall.

Cantelon's feelings were expressed by three other panel members who were discussing what future U.S. policy in Vietnam should be. Poli. Sci. Prof. Fred Greene, Poli. Eco. Prof. Paul Clark and Poli. Sci. Prof. MacAllister Brown all agreed that the United States had made a mistake, but they differed on methods of withdrawal.

Prof. Cantelon maintained that the U.S. must not lose credibility nor prestige as it withdraws from Vietnam. Prof. Clark described the merits of obtaining a negotiated settlement, with a varied pace in

withdrawal to achieve that end. Prof. Brown suggested that it is necessary to get out soon and that a timetable for withdrawal should be made. Prof. Greene called the war a tragedy with no way out.

Prof. Cantelon spoke first and began with his concept of the background of U.S. involvement, blaming President Johnson for changing a political commitment into a military one. He then discussed methods of withdrawal.

Calling for a gradual withdrawal, he emphasized the necessity of maintaining credibility and prestige. He also called for U.S. support for a broader based government in South Vietnam and the recognition of the possibility for a coalition government. He added that "a political settlement must be effected without the influence

of Washington or Hanoi.

Prof. Clark argued two points. He noted, "First, the pace of withdrawal must be varied to provide the best chance for a negotiated settlement. Second, a negotiated settlement is a better hope for peace than is often recognized."

He described a negotiated settlement as one that would be a mutually agreed ending of hostility with an internationally supervised settlement. Changing the pace of withdrawal, would provide an incentive for negotiation, he said.

Prof. Brown began, "President Nixon has inherited a tragic mistake, which no one so far in the executive office has accepted." He continued, "This war has the wrong enemy, the wrong clients, and the wrong supporters."

The enemy is North Vietnam,

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Look Around You

Perhaps the most notable thing about Wednesday's activities in Williamstown was the environment.

This is not to degrade the War Moratorium's service, march and petition drive. They were all well planned and everything went as planned. The number of participants was neither so small as to be embarrassing nor so large as to be thrilling. Their effectiveness as well as the effectiveness of the Trustees' transmittal letter remain to be seen.

But it was a dazzling autumn day. In the fall especially, when the mountains and the valley really are purple with changing leaves this area's beauty is so overwhelming that serious social concerns momentarily melt away.

Many schools in this area traditionally declare a "Mountain Day" during the fall. Early on a morning when the weather promises to be especially good, the school's officials announce that classes and the day's business will be cancelled, thus supplying an opportunity for students and faculty to take to the woods and mountains.

The Record puts a high value on this sort of Moratorium and supports the establishment of a Mountain Day tradition at Williams beginning next fall. Such a tradition would not only focus attention on our surroundings, which seem to go unnoticed by so many students, but would provide a needed break from what has become a very intense and compact academic life.

The only thing more exhilarating than waking up in Williamstown on a beautiful autumn day is waking up on a beautiful autumn day and learning right away that you can spend all day enjoying it.



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Letters to the Editor

Spoiled Students Nazism Recalled

To the editor:

If I were to write a polite letter concerning the Moratorium Day demonstration, I would say that the student turnout was disappointing. However, I have passed the stage of being polite. The turnout of Williams students was not disappointing. It was disgraceful, degrading, and an insult not only to those who participated, but to the college itself.

Over one thousand students signed the anti-war petition, yet less than half of those students showed up for the march. Why?

The weather was perfect, the demonstration was brief, and there was no possibility of violence. So why did no more than three of four hundred students participate? Why?

The one thousand signatures on the petition, and the huge quantities of hot air expelled in recent classes and meetings showed that the students were "in favor of the purposes and methods of the moratorium." So why did so many feel that doing the laundry, sleeping, or watching T.V., was more important than marching to the cemetery? Why?

What I have learned from the moratorium travesty, is that if the involved moderates and radicals who participated today, ever wish to get something accomplished on this campus, they will have to do it themselves. The "sense of general, moderate commitment" which so many people have been talking about, is at best a lie.

After witnessing two years of Williams apathy, I can only conclude that the traditional stereotype of the Williams student as spoiled, complacent, and totally apathetic, has been well earned by our spoiled, complacent, and totally apathetic students.

Ira Mickenberg '72

To the editor:

I was shocked to read a letter in the Record written by an anonymous group of Williams men threatening members of the faculty who met their classes on Wednesday, October 15. Students who refused to identify themselves, later telephoned the Dean and a respected professor to warn them, "You are being watched."

I am a member of the Moratorium Steering Committee. For personal and professional reasons and a desire to cooperate with the national Moratorium movement, I did not hold a regular class last Wednesday. But I certainly respect the right of my colleagues, who view the matter differently, to meet their classes.

The actions of the so called "Committee" are strikingly reminiscent of the Hitler Jugend whose members informed upon and destroyed their parents and teachers during the Nazi dictatorship.

In this community of free and honorable men such conduct is contemptible.

R. G. L. Walte

Department of History

Stick or Sink

To the editor:

It is a shame that more students could not have attended the lecture by Edwin King last week, for his comments were particularly relevant to the armchair radicals on this campus. His history of the SNCC clearly reflects the inability of many students to stick to their ideals and commitments without sinking to the cheap and hollow sloganeering of Nathan Fox and "The Committee."

Indeed, the experiences of Mr. King in the South lead one al-

most to believe his comment "not to trust anyone under thirty;" they just do not have staying power.

It leads one to wonder whether the radicalism of many students proceeds from deeply held beliefs or is just a self-satisfying indulgence.

Wynne S. Carvill '71

Committee Roles

To the editor:

Before we begin congratulating ourselves on the minor success of our recent elections, it is important to realize how much farther we have to go to make our committees conform to the realities of our college situation.

I would like to put forth some specific proposals concerning these committees which seem to me to be minimum requests if students are to assume their correct role in governing Williams.

THE CEP: Parity of students and faculty on this committee would recognize the fact that what students wish to learn is at least as important as what the Faculty wishes to teach. It is the future life of a student which is at stake in his education, and surely the student should have as much to say about the nature of his later life as his teachers.

College Council recognized the validity of this argument when it voted in favor of a parity proposal for the CEP, but somewhere in the nether world between the students and the Faculty, known as the Committee for Undergraduate Life, the proposal was altered to give the faculty a voting majority.

THE DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE: The argument for the presence of faculty members on the Discipline Committee, I suppose, is that Williams College is a community in which the behavior of its members reflect upon the whole community.

This community idea is annulled by the fact that faculty members, while more than willing to judge, would certainly not submit to being judged by the Discipline Committee. I am sure that if a Southern town set up a biracial judiciary committee, but chose only to discipline the black citizens of the town, all Williams professors would scoff at this town's sense of community.

The business of judging a student should be done by his peers, other students, and the faculty should stop trying to operate in loco parentis, and get back to the business of teaching.

Again, the College Council recognized the necessity of student control of the Discipline Committee last spring when it passed a motion giving students a clear majority on this committee. The purpose of this proposal was lost in the socio-political meanderings of the Committee on Undergraduate Life, which recommended student-faculty parity.

The problem of the Discipline Committee could no doubt easily be resolved, however, if the faculty committee members recognize their illegitimacy and resign individually or en masse.

THE CUL: The CUL functioned beautifully when its sole purpose was the elimination of an archaic social regulation (parietals) which the administration realized was being flagrantly broken all over campus.

Although many people felt that, its purpose accomplished, the committee would then dissolve itself, it instead transformed itself into a bearer of rumor-ridden anecdotes from faculty to students, and vice-versa. Because the CUL chose to radically alter the proposed Committee revisions drawn up by College Council last spring, the original proposals never reached the Faculty.

Rather than making student-faculty dialogue easier, the presence of the CUL eliminates the possibility of that dialogue. I have heard that students and faculty speak the same language, and the need for interpreters is therefore small, especially when so much is lost in translation. The need for CUL is passed; it should be eliminated entirely.

Frank Willison '70

WLH: Moratorium Beneath The Maples

The scarlet of the maples can shake me like a cry
Of bugles going by.
And my lonely spirit thrills
To see the frosty asters like a smoke upon the hills.

from "A Vagabond Song"
by Bliss Carman

I learned that poem in the eighth grade. Absolutely the worst kind you could teach kids at that age. Absurdly sentimental, and as sweet as drinking a glass of maple syrup, with just about the same physical effects.

But it's one of those things you remember and laugh at later. Or maybe at one moment it has a special meaning, a serious meaning unbefitting the quality or intent of the poem.

That moment came Wednesday. Preparing to say "stop the war," I realized nature's artistry in the Berkshires made concentration on the horrors of armed conflict a triumph of will. Guns and hate and dying among the falling leaves? Ridiculous. Running and laughing and rolling in them? Sure.

And there was Bliss Carman, prophetically mixing the scarlet of the trees (blood from our dead?) and the hollow martial strains of bugles. Carman exalted in the bugles - how would we have felt if someone had come around the corner of Spring Street triple-tonguing "America?"

So we march slowly down Route 2, the mountains, ablaze, and the drivers, expressionless, watching us. We enter the cemetery and silently, save for the dry rustle of two thousand feet through crisp leaves, form a crescent. That rustling noise, of tranquillity and New England and the approaching winter, punctuates the Scriptures and our meditations. Amen. Rustle, rustle.

The road back. Wonder what Autumn is like in Vietnam. (Forget how the Mets are doing.) How long before we get out of this war. (Forget how long before

Baltimore finally starts hitting.)

What good will this all do? and Why am I here marching? The ultimate questions go unconsidered. Maybe for my high school friend who died there, maybe because I'm scared, or maybe both. I say that now, looking wisely back. Wednesday at 1, Nature was too good to me. She made me, marching in my first demonstration and eager for the Moratorium to succeed, think of Bliss Carman. That's not fair.

Think about the war politically, morally, as a drain on resources, or as a terminal cancer wrought by a rampant military virus, according to the sources you're reading or company you're keeping. But one day think of the leaves, and the men who might prefer to see them rather than whatever it is they're seeing now. It won't end the war, and it won't mean much to your friends. But it might bring back some silly poem from the eighth grade and make it mean something.

hollar

War Panel Cont.

Continued from Page 1

no action can be totally acceptable.

President Kennedy brought about the real U.S. commitment to Vietnam, according to Greene. The policy was a tremendous blunder with a poor understanding of the American public, the capacity of the South Vietnamese and the methods necessary for achieving our aims.

He continued that the concept of a coalition government is a mirage and that there is no NLF. It is North Vietnam who is fighting and their aim is to take over the South, he said. Greene noted that withdrawal would not be easy since the South Vietnamese are "real people and not a bunch of junk, many of whom do not want to be controlled by Hanoi." He noted that the U.S. cannot totally ignore the fate of these people.

Bolt Play Bows: 'Powerful Yet Faulted'

The lights faded on a horrifying tableau of color and spectacle at the end of last night's opening performance of Robert Bolt's "A Man for All Seasons," in a powerful and effective, yet faulted production of the play at the AMT. Bolt's is a wordy drama, and in its constant flow of language can easily become long-winded, and somewhat dull, so that a production in which all the theatrical elements do not perfectly come together and work must in places lag at a slow crawl.

The first act is in a sense preparatory, developing Sir Thomas More's character as a man who seized life, but nevertheless found it useless without conscience, religion and God. It also attempts to define the context of the moral conflict of the second act. It is during this first half that the play reaches its lowest points. Although the individual performances are all good, the play bounces along choppy at a very low key, underplaying even More's restrained wit, and Richard Rich's smoldering ambition. The pace is off, and the act does not concen-

trate enough on getting things ready for the action. These shortcomings are able to turn the play into itself, leaving the audience almost hanging. Regardless of its not being properly set up, the second act moves smoothly and most powerfully toward the final execution scene. The lights fade with the hatchet raised above More's neck, and as they rise again for the Common Man's final speech, which incidentally is not part of Bolt's original script, one is tempted to answer his question, "My heart's still

beating, how about yours?" with a resounding "no." "A Man for All Seasons" is structurally unique in that it uses a Common Man who plays all the minor roles - steward, publican, boatman - as an element with which the audience can identify and be drawn into the action. Gordon Clapp '71 was very good in this capacity, and while he was not totally successful in bringing the onlookers closer to the play, this may be more the fault of the character than of the performance. At any rate he was delightful as the unscrupulous every day Englishman.

The Common Man also serves as a means for smooth scene transitions. He was helped in this respect by both set and lighting. The long flight of stairs easily becomes a prison, More's home, and a wharf under the proper lighting, so that the Common Man's terse announcements, "a jail," "Sir Thomas' house," are superfluous. As for the performances, Matt Wikander's '71 voice control and stature conveyed a power and strength born of conviction. That this strength is demonstrated without shouting, but with dignity is all the more forceful. As Master Richard Rich, Steve Lawson '71 was despicably ambitious, and with a cold bitterness delivered the evidence that convicted More. Will Weiss '72 while ruthless as Thomas Cromwell was also able to find a bit of humanity in the character. And while I don't perfectly understand William Roper's wavering principles in the context of

Viewpoint: The Frustration Of The Moratorium Like Liston up Against Clay

Some of them had seen the crew-cut cops flash peace signs to miles of freaks outside Woodstock. Within the week most of them had seen a sheepish New York Times front-page Nixon flip his index and middle fingers up for peace to the newspaper audience. And now how could they of Williams College flash their own collective peace symbol - a peace symbol that extended from the chambers of Thompson Chapel, along a quiet stretch of Main Street down to the graves of Eastlawn Cemetery? What strange bedfellows. The cops, Nixon, Williams marchers. Yet Williams marchers hardly saw it that way. "Contact your house representative to help end the war," their posters advertised on campus. And surely behind it all was this goal - to end the war. But by what means? Thus far opposition to the war had fought the frustrating battle of Sonny Liston in the first Clay fight - time after time the reputedly powerful left of public opinion would lash out at an elusive administration but miss the mark. At the start of each blow the war spokesmen would seem tauntingly vulnerable like the brash Clay with lowered gloves - only to lean back the upper body at the last conceivable moment, avoiding all but a breeze of what had seemed to be knockout potential. So our marchers had seen the war machine sometimes lean back

as a blow came - Johnson went, Paris negotiations, troop withdrawals - while in actuality the only movement was that of the upper body with its big mouth. The feet remained securely planted where they had always been. In the second round Liston threw out his shoulder trying in vain to land that big left. A short while later he just stayed in his corner and quit. Our marchers were not ready to quit. Waite was of course right - it's often the silence of good men that lets evil triumph. No, silence wasn't the answer. Something had to be done. But one wondered especially about the old timers, the Stablers, Eusdens, Taubers, Gaudinos. How many times had they marched before. And with no effect. Most of their consciences ruled out violence. Fighting would mean marching. But by now they were alienated from those fists that for years hadn't scored a decisive blow. After so long how could marching seem for real? Answer: By making Moratorium day, Williams College, a religious event. They would ask to be made wise in their efforts. They would pray for something apparently beyond their own powers. Most importantly, their chapel service would make the war issue once again close, personal, serious. Their own actions and even their moral stance would become something more important, more real.

And so they could march again. But still not easily. If they were radical, one Chapel speaker told the marchers, it would be their task that day to persuade the more moderate. The message was clear - it was still mobilization of public opinion they would shoot for. "Keep throwing that big left hand even if it misses", he might have said. Indeed, from the Village Beautiful, October 15 had the drab look of the tiring left hand once again missing its mark. For Nixon, himself tiring, it might have seemed like a new punch. The new look would come from the big cities. It would come from the greater numbers and their increasing respectability. Yes, Nixon will still be able to lean back and avoid the blow this time. But it will be harder for him to keep smiling. It will be harder for him to taunt. And it will be harder for him to steal a peace symbol that doesn't mean "Nixon's The One" to most people. Still, three questions remain. Will Nixon ever be affected by the growling Force? If the big left never does land how long will it be before the marchers just stay in their corner and quit? Or how long will it be before some of them decide to hit below the belt? In any event, even with prayer, it will be harder just to march the next time.

Paul Lieberman

Review

Calendar Of Events

FRIDAY
6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER AND DISCUSSION: Rev. John Westerhoff III, editor of Colloquy; "Community, Privacy, and Perceptions," St. John's Church.
7:30 MOVIE: "Horror Chambers of Dr. Faustus" (French); Georges Franju, director. Mad plastic surgeon attempts to restore daughter to beauty. Bronfman.
8:30 THEATRE: "A Man For All Seasons", by Robert Bolt; Steve Travis, director. AMT.
SATURDAY
12:30 VARSITY CROSS COUNTRY: Williams vs. Bowdoin.
1:00 VARSITY SOCCER: Williams vs. Bowdoin. Cole Field.
2:00 VARSITY FOOTBALL: vs. Bowdoin. Weston Field.
8:30 THEATRE: "A Man For

All Seasons," by Robert Bolt; Steve Travis, director. AMT.
SUNDAY
7:30 MOVIE: "Nature Next Door." Sponsored by Sierra Club." Bronfman.
9:00 FORUM ON THE NEWS: Discussion of the Moratorium with Committee members. WMS-WCFM.
9:30 WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW: WMS-WCFM.
MONDAY
7:30 MOVIE: "Lives of Bengal Lancers" and "Gunga Din." Gaudino. Bronfman.
TUESDAY
7:30 MOVIE: "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari" (German). Story about somnambulist, his owner, and their terrorization of a small German town. Weston.

WEEKLY SPECIAL

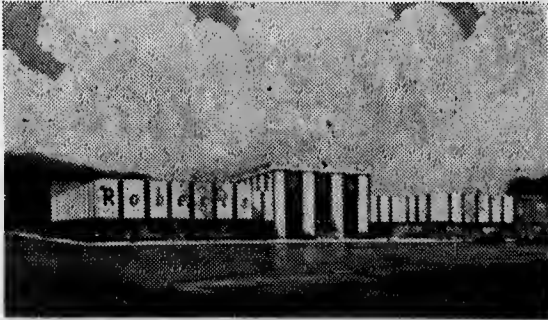
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Yugoslavians Talk About Their Homeland

"They handcuffed me and they kept me in an interrogation cell for three days without letting me contact my parents," said Borna Bebek, a special student from Yugoslavia.

Borna was driving a car this summer when he was arrested by Yugoslavian police without breaking a law, he said. "The police assumed I had stolen the car because I had long hair and a beard."

The arrest also resulted from a repressive, authoritarian mentality that includes "a distrust of youth" in Yugoslavia, Borna said.

A third reason the arrest occurred is that Borna is a Slav, whereas the Yugoslavian policemen were Serbians.

Social, cultural and religious differences between these Slavs and Serbs are one cause of their long-standing mutual hostility.

"The biggest difference between Croatia (northwest part of Yugoslavia) and Serbia is that Serbia, having been part of the Turkish empire for 500 years (1400 to 1900), has acquired an Oriental outlook and mentality," Borna said. "Croatia, on the other hand, having been a part of Western Europe during the same time within the framework of the Austro-Hungarian empire, has acquired a western outlook and culture."

The Slav religion is thus Roman Catholic while Serbians are predominantly Eastern Orthodox.

Borna also explained that, under western influence, "Croatia industrialized with the rest of Eur-

ope and has acquired a big lead over Serbia."

The Slavs thus own almost all the economic resources, although the Serbs dominate the country politically, "because they are much more numerous and aggressive," Borna said.

Slavs want independence from the Serbians, Borna said while describing the situation as analogous to the Nigerian-Biafra split, except for the lack of violent conflict. "The unrealized dream for the people of Croatia has been independence ever since the 12th century," he said. "But the Croatians are scared to say anything because the police and the army are in the hands of the Serbs."

The divisions are overcome by Yugoslavia's charismatic leader, Marshal Tito, Borna said.

The other Yugoslavian student at Williams, Nicholas Durich '73, also a Slav like Borna, explained that "Tito holds them together by his merits as a leader and by his personality."

Tito, a Slav, was a World War II military leader. As a military man, he received the name Tito, which means "You do that!"

Tito has been in power since 1945, after he led the Communist Party's liberation of Yugoslavia from Nazi Germany's army. Yugoslavia was a kingdom before World War II, but King Peter fled the country during the war.

"Right now there is no one to challenge Tito," Borna said. "He is the boss. He is also very popular."



BORNA BEBEK AND NICHOLAS DURICH

Yugoslavian students at Williams display a guitar and other items from their homeland.

"The main question in Yugoslavia today is how the country can be held together after the death of Tito," Borna added. "The future lies in the strength of the youth, who will help underdeveloped parts of the country to develop economically and culturally. Thus Yugoslavia can achieve a harmonious relationship."

After he leaves Williams, Borna hopes to work politically for Yugoslavian unity. His parents work for the government now.

The Communist Party is the only political party in Yugoslavia, Nicholas said. "One party is good," he added, "because the people have common aspirations."

The domestic economy is market socialism or a mixed economy, Nicholas said, but there is much less private property than in the United States. Large and heavy industry is all owned by the government, while some small tourist-oriented businesses are privately owned. Nicholas' father owns a small restaurant.

Political freedom in Yugoslavia is limited. "You're free to say what you like, but not publicly," Borna said. "You can't say anything publicly against the Communist Party."

Borna added that, "Even if you go against the party, the conse-

quences are not too serious. They would throw you in prison, but they wouldn't kill you."

Nicholas is somewhat reluctant to discuss politics if his views will be published. "He is more afraid of political repercussions than I am," Borna explained.

Borna said that personal freedom, in contrast to political freedom, is almost equal to that in the west. "People can decide where they want to live and can make other decisions about their daily lives."

In foreign relations, Yugoslavia is "trying to establish peaceful co-existence, international help, good will and noninterference," Nicholas said.

Asked what the Yugoslavian government thinks of the Soviet Union, Borna replied that, "They sort of follow the policy of minding their own business."

"Of course they were against the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia," Borna added. After the invasion, "The reaction was fantastically strong in Yugoslavia," he said. "People opened their homes to Czechs who were in Yugoslavia and could not return. Shops would give them free gifts and restaurants would give them free food." Nicholas' family housed 10 Czechoslovakians stranded in

Yugoslavia for the tense period after the invasion.

Not everyone in Yugoslavia opposed the invasion of Czechoslovakia because support for Russia is fairly strong among Serbians. Borna said this support is part of the same mentality that brings Serbian policemen to discriminate against long-haired, bearded youths.

"This ultra-left mentality is the same as the ultra-right mentality in the United States," Borna said. "For example, a Yugoslav who favors close ties with Russia is the same person, were he born in the United States, who would vote for Goldwater."

The pro-Russian Serbs in Yugoslavia wanted the Soviet Union's rocket to beat Apollo 11 to the moon, while the Slavs, being more pro-American, wanted the United States to get there first.

Some pro-American Slavs still have pictures of the late President John F. Kennedy, and Borna's house is at John F. Kennedy square in Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

Zagreb, with its 800,000 population, is the capital of Croatia, one of six republics in Yugoslavia. Zagreb is also the cultural and industrial center of Yugoslavia, Borna said.

Nicholas also lives in Croatia, in Durbrovnik, or more commonly known as Ragusa. Ragusa, a town of 25,000 on the coast of the Adriatic Sea, is often called "The Pearl of the Adriatic" because of its mild weather.

Nicholas explained the history of his hometown: "Once upon a time it was a fisherman's settlement. In the seventh century, when the Slavic tribes were carving up the map of Europe, some of these tribes destroyed one of the oldest Roman colonies, Epidaurus, which was near the fisherman's settlement. When the Slavs destroyed it, a few Romans who survived ran away, took shelter on some cliffs 20 yards off the mainland out in the sea, and they laid the foundations of a new city."

"Later the Slavs set up another city near the Roman settlement, but the two communities were separated by the channel."

"The Romans on the cliffs surrounded by water bought food, clothes and building materials from the Slavs on the mainland because the sea was dominated by pirates. Then in the 12th century, the channel drained so that the two communities fused into one that is now my hometown."

The two towns stayed independent of the many empire struggles of Europe until Napoleon entered the city in 1806. The French ruled until 1816 when Ragusa was turned over to Austria at the Congress of Vienna. After World War I Ragusa became part of the newly-created kingdom of Yugoslavia.

Asked what Yugoslavians were like, Nicholas described them as "very hospitable people."

"Yugoslavs like their bread," he added. Take their bread from them and you can bury them," Nicholas often eats five or more rolls at dinner.

Summing up Yugoslavian entertainment, Nicholas said: "Wine, bread, songs and women - that's the life."

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Moratorium Post-mortem: A Three-Sided Debate

The Vietnam War and the effectiveness of the Moratorium on it was the subject of a three-sided debate broadcast on the WMS "Dialogue" program last Wednesday night.

Jim Rubenstein '70, Joe Sensenbrenner '70 and Economics Professor Edward H. Moscovitch represented the organizers of the Williams Moratorium activities. Paul Isaac '72 and Russ Pulliam '71 spoke for the Young Republicans who opposed the Moratorium as a method of influencing foreign policy. On the third side, Charley Ebinger '70 and Walter Earle '70 spoke as individuals who are against the war but who favor stronger measures than those that were employed Wednesday.

Sensenbrenner described the day's activities as being "fairly effective in achieving the end of bringing our message to the community and involving several community leaders. One of our aims was to move our concern into the community... to that extent I think we have had a limited amount of success."

Ebinger described the effectiveness as being "great for what it set out to do." However he questioned the validity of the claims of the Moratorium group as to the strength of anti-war sentiment in the community. He singled out the working class population as being particularly hostile to the Moratorium.

Paul Isaac said that the Moratorium confirmed the fact that a large number of students on the Williams campus favor withdrawal from Vietnam. He charged that

the Moratorium group never clearly defined what they meant by withdrawal and thereby proved very little.

Prof. Moscovitch said that the thrust of the Williams Moratorium Committee was a compromise government in South Vietnam, not immediate withdrawal.

Isaac said that this did not necessarily conflict with the Nixon strategy for peace. But he added, "the United States is going to have to recognize its going to have a role in Southeast Asia for some time to come. We cannot abdicate the area." He described China as a "missionary, aggressive, expansionist state" and blamed it for increasing guerrilla

activities throughout Southeast Asia.

In response to Isaac's assertion, Prof. Moscovitch said that "guerrilla movements succeed only where governments are unpopular." Ebinger agreed that the Thieu-Ky regime was a major obstacle to peace.

Isaac pointed out that withdrawal would probably hinder the establishment of a broadly based government in South Vietnam.

Walter Earle answered that previous U.S. attempts to broaden the base of the Saigon government were "abismal failures."

Ebinger said he felt the Moratorium would have little effect on the Nixon administration. He sug-

gested such tactics as peacefully sitting in defense plants and blocking induction centers would be appropriate in November.

Jim Rubenstein said that the growth and resulting density of the United States makes it necessary to consider certain protest actions valid that may not have been valid thirty years ago.

Ebinger asserted that there is a large body of sentiment in this country that is going to stop the war one way or another, and Earle said that many see the Vietnam War as a part of a national pattern of intervention into underdeveloped countries in support of corrupt elites. "It has to be made very clear that this is not what we want," he added.

Williams Art Museum Given Rare Tapestry



This 450 year old French Tapestry now hangs in the Williams College Art Museum.

By Jay Haug

The Williams College Museum of Art has been given a rare, 450-year-old, French millefleurs tapestry by Miss Lois Clarke of Lenox and New York City.

The 7 and one-half by 8-foot tapestry dates back to the early 16th century, or late medieval period.

Miss Clarke and her parents were close friends of the late Professor Karl E. Weston, who taught at Williams for 40 years and founded the college's art museum in 1927.

According to Museum Director S. Lane Faison, the priceless tapestry is believed to have been part of an ornamental wall hanging of indefinite length. The decorations include a unicorn, lion, rabbits and many birds on a field of closely-packed flowers and shrubs,

all delicately woven.

Unlike Renaissance tapestry, this late medieval type exhibits flat, two dimensional images. The fabric was probably made in the workshops of the Loire River area by artisans who often took a year to produce one square yard.

Originally a part of the furnishings in Chateau de Courances, near Etampes, south of Paris, the tapestry was purchased there in 1869 by a priest. During the siege of 1870, it was buried in a Paris garden to keep it from being stolen or destroyed. In 1896 the New York collector Alexander W. Drake acquired it and 20 years later gave it to Miss Clarke's father.

The tapestry has been patched together in several places, but these additions are all part of the original work.

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'Surrounded By Mayor Daley's... Boys'

Radicals Gather In Windy City

The following story was written by Steve Parker and Joe Evans, both '72, who traveled to Chicago earlier this month to attend the SDS national action.

Back in the Berkshire Hills, where demonstrating has always been second to contemplating, it's a little difficult to explain or justify our two-day escapade in Chicago last week. A total of thirty-two hours driving out and back equalled the amount of time we actually spent in the city, following our hosts about as we witnessed one under-sized demonstration after another.

We were often told by dejected participants that even local rallies usually drew twice as many people as these nationally sponsored activities. But somehow we were not disappointed in our reactions to the Chicago "happenings", as small and disunited as they were.

As soon as we got to the city - shortly before Thursday noon - we dumped our luggage in a friend's apartment on the North Side and took the train downtown for the noon rally scheduled at the Federal Building. It is here that the "Chicago Eight" are being tried.

We were early. People were just gathering, and Mayor Daley's riot squad had yet to arrive. West Jackson Boulevard, running along the side of the building where the crowd was beginning to collect, was torn up with deep excavations. Workers with yellow hard hats stood behind construction barricades and glared. One picked up a length of iron rod and tested it on the rail in front of him. A paunchy, grey-uniformed operator sprawled against the rear tire of his payload and smirked.

Some picture-taking nearly ended in our Instamatic being confiscated by two black plainclothesmen. They informed us of a court injunction barring use of cameras around the Federal Building. It seemed that one could photograph from the street or opposite sidewalk, but not from the immediate grounds. The rationality (or lack of) behind this order left us somewhat bewildered, and the injunction



A block in on air force jacket holds a radical leaflet during the demonstration in front of Chicago's Cook County Hospital protesting its treatment of welfare patients.

tion was not enforced when the newsmen arrived later.

The monitors called the group together for the rally to begin. There was no sound system or elevated platform for the speakers, so attempts to hear or see were generally in vain. We could only make out the cries intended to bring an audience response. "All power to the people!" The demonstrators closest to the speaker and a few in the peripheral area echoed the slogan. "All power to the members of the working class!" Fists waved, people yelled "Right on!"

One speaker managed to thrust himself a head above everybody else and so had some success in making himself heard. His speech was filled with stock phrases. "What we're here for is to show solidarity with the working people in this country and in Vietnam. We're gonna show the pigs here what they're really up against. They're up against a united people and every pig in this city isn't gonna stop us, even that super-pig, Daley." Attention began to wander among the listeners on the fringe.

After 12 the area between the demonstrators and the Building filled up with federal officials in pinstripe suits, reporters with their heavy cameras and short hand

pads, and occasional plainclothesmen. They stood in a line between us and the building, and we were flanked on two of the three other sides by police in the infamous baby-blue suits and helmets.

Slowly the line of newsmen began to break up and penetrate the crowd. One lady, definitely an "over-30", dressed in garish mod clothes with a white heart and red fringe painted on the center of her forehead, displayed a small tape recorder.

She walked up to a group of four students seated on the pavement next to us, stooped over and spoke to the only guy in the group. "Would you mind stepping across the street and allowing me to interview you? They won't let me here, you see." She waved the mike she was holding toward a few plainclothesmen standing nearby. "I'd be very pleased if you would." The group looked at each other. They answered simultaneously. "No."

The principle purpose of the rally was to support the "Chicago Eight" - on trial with conspiracy charges. There were also several Black Panthers present demanding release of their jailed leader, Bobby Seale. A two-man sign went up, with black writing on gold cloth. It read, "Free Bobby Seale - Free The Chicago Eight - Jail Judge Hoffman".

At one point we walked to the front of the crowd to sneak a shot of the policemen. A middle-aged black man with teased hair pushed his way drunkenly through the line of spectators and staggered across the "no-man's land" between the police and the crowd. When halfway he did an about-face and shook his fist at the line of cops. "Bobby Seale's goin' free!" he shouted.

He turned and looked at us. "I jus' got off the bus from Oakland, brothers. Bobby Seale's goin' free." Two white monitors walked up to him, gave him the thumb-grasp handshake and ushered him further into the crowd, in order to avoid any needless confrontation. The policemen in the line pushed up their face guards and laughed.

The rally broke up at 1:30. The demonstrators left peaceably, walking in two's and three's. They reassembled, with a few additions, at 2:30 in the park between the International Harvester Plant and

Cook County Jail. Again, we were surrounded by Mayor Daley's baby-blue boys - this time with a special guard surrounding the jail and grasping mammoth four-foot clubs in front with two hands.

A thin-faced organizer, wearing a black cap and working man's dress, spoke to the crowd. This time there was a mike and the crowd's attention was generally held. "Brothers and sisters, we don't want a confrontation here this afternoon. We don't want to get ourselves hurt because we've got something to do. The workers here at International Harvester did a brave thing."

There were shouts of "Right on" from the crowd. "They did a brave thing here this morning. And we got a brother here who's gonna tell you all about the walk-out." He passed the mike to a heavy-built black worker who, we learned, had held a job at this IH plant for over 20 years. The plant was now moving out, relocating in another area where very few of its present black employees could be re-hired.

And those who could make the move could not bring their seniority with them. Even one of those few "lucky" ones would have to move his wife and family fifty

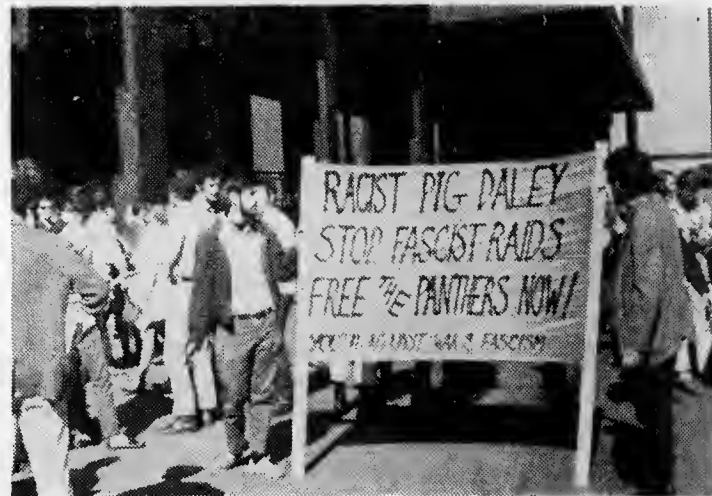
clients in the area. The rally was intended to gather support for these clinics, and it was an impressive success.

A white medical student who worked in Cook County Hospital spoke about conditions there, describing mistreatment of patients on welfare. For example, it was not uncommon for a black woman, bleeding seriously after an abortion, to be questioned extensively by the police in the waiting room before being given any medical treatment.

Having inside knowledge of the hospital, he understood what the doctors were truly not able to do for people on welfare and what they in fact chose not to do. A young Panther doctor described the health clinic he was helping to blacks in his community.

The climax of the rally was a skit showing how an ill black woman on welfare was mistreated ("systematized") in Cook County Hospital, and then how well she was cared for ("de-systematized") at a Black Panther clinic. There was plenty of humor, plenty of exaggeration, and it was remarkably well-acted.

Spirits were high in the crowd after that, and Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman of the Illinois



One of the signs displayed during a demonstration in front of Chicago's Federal Building. The demonstration is held in support of "the Chicago 8", a group currently being tried on conspiracy charges filed during the Democratic National Convention.

miles, find a home and start over at the bottom of the pay roll, after 20 years of slow advancement.

The worker spoke slowly and calmly. "The UAW sold us out, that's all. They don't give a damn about us; we gotta stick together if we're gonna make this walk-out work. The scabs in that plant aren't gonna keep the place running if we're together." The crowd response was enthusiastic. The first results of working class organization were beginning to show.

After several more strikers spoke the black-capped SDS worker took the mike back. He was at this point elated with the rally's success. He rocked back and forth from the waist up as he spoke. "Brothers and sisters", he screamed, "right now I'm feelin' a little high. But I ain't high on no wine I been drinkin', I ain't high on no dope I been smokin'. I'm high off the people, brothers!"

The workers standing behind him cheered, the students seated in front of him shouted and shook clenched fists. Cameras rolled, photographers shifted their positions for better shots. "That's what we gotta be, everybody." His right arm waved, his left hand held the mike. "We gotta be so proletarian-intoxicated, we can't be astronomically intimidated!" After the rally, people accused him of ego-tripping.

open which would meet the most immediate needs of welfare Friday afternoon there was a third rally, this time in front of Cook County Hospital. There were many of the same faces, though the crowd was considerably larger than it had been at either of the previous demonstrations.

Cook County Hospital is notorious for its poor treatment of welfare patients. The condition has become so bad that the Black Panther Party is slowly opening free health clinics for welfare re-

Black Panthers, got them all clapping to a beat as he spoke. The rhythm was sustained for fully five minutes as he talked eloquently and easily in time with the beat.

The audience was scattered with doctors, nurses, and orderlies from the Hospital. Some appeared defensive, shouting "That's not true" and "Tell it like it is" from time to time, only to be reminded that they could have the mike after the main speakers were through. Some were just curious, and more than a few seemed sympathetic.

Although new Leftist organizations are racked by dissent, as seen in the recent SDS split into the Maoist Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) I - "the Weathermen" and the Marxist RYM II, we saw frequent indications of serious, progressive political thought. The Panthers and the Young Lords Organization - a Puerto Rican activist group - may well be in the lead in this respect, because their possibilities for concrete constructive action are practically numberless.

White radicals, on the other hand, have had considerably more difficulty in finding bases for such action. SDS showed its worst side in the mindless violence of the Weathermen; it showed its most impotent side in the worn out rhetoric of its speech-making; but it did show real accomplishment at such times as the walk-out at International Harvester.

Among members of RYM II and those who have broken away from SDS completely to join such groups as the International Socialists, creative radical thought may bring exploited workers in many plants such as IH to a new position of power and influence. It is perhaps this type of pressure which may prove most effective in forcing the industrial world, presently so controlled by our government's military interests, into a new direction.

Direct, Descriptive, Documentary: Schevill Directs Poem At Peace

The idea is really absurd. Walking in Chicago James Schevill sees a sign in a laundry-mat and then writes a four-stanza poem called "Cycle: SPIN TUMBLE WASH DRY."

But the poem comes out profound, a clear statement of how Schevill writes. After spinning with universals when first inspired, his head hears "the roughness, hitting of word against word... to sing and not to separate." Washing is rewriting to "create the true texture," while to dry is to eternalize, leaving

"the word without water, air, earth that speaks and cannot die as the action becomes the poem"

So one can expect from this poet wide emotional sources, a rich feel for language, careful craftsmanship and final products likely to last. Since some would say these qualities can be expected from all poets, we shall dwell instead on Schevill's peculiar directness of subject and treatment - seen here in the laundrymat metaphor.

In "What Are the Most Unusual Things You Find in Garbage Cans?" the poet admits to the persona he assumes almost everywhere: that of the journalist - direct, descriptive, documentary. He is a lyricist also, but often a submerged one, underground.

Wednesday afternoon in Berkshire-Prospect, Schevill dedicated a reading of his works to the Vietnam Moratorium. He first read a poem by a Vietnamese poet

(who had, he said, first read it in New York four years ago). It said, "...don't make a sacrifice of our dear green garden to the ragged flames that are carried

into the dooryard by wild winds from far away."

Shevill read extensively from his own long anti-war poem, "The Stalingrad Elegies." To hear of our parents' war - that time that seems to lurk closer to our births as we grow older, yet stays ever just beneath memory, dark and frightfully large - to hear of that made the present insanity seem inherited.

Our war seems somehow perversely little, and we perversely associate it with people wearing flowers. But hearing Schevill's poem, one linked the ice of Russian steppes to tropics blighted by chemicals, brittle with bayonets.

Becoming like a journalist again, Schevill pointed out the violence innate in a collage of advertisements he had collected from one issue of Time. His portrait of the violent society included raging housewives, oil drilling, "maximum security checks," office success and automated medical students.

The experimental mode of his collage is in keeping with Schevill's directness; experiments consult actuality. His sound poems and the group called "Magical Oppositions," in which he reads a part while his wife sings another, are like reports or essays on the components of poetry: rhythm, tone, phonemes.

Shevill is also experimenting with "restoring people" to dramatic poetry. "In the twentieth century poetry has lost so much of its subject matter to fiction and especially to non-fiction," he explained. He experiments out of a good deal of experience, having written seven books of poems, four plays, two biographies and a translation. Here he read mostly from "Violence and Glory: Poems 1962 - 1968."

But for all the interest of documenting and experimenting, Schevill's verse was best when he came full cycle back to lyric. Among the three short love poems he read, "Love Song for the Death of Time" did astoundingly what poetry must - pressed the eternal into one instant and one image. The middle stanza:

"Over their bed hung a white mirror.
White, they moved in the rhythm of love,
But the white mirror never moved,
never moved.
For time is dead
In lovers' bed
And they who die have never loved."

A static mirror shows moving images; animal seed is life translated (in the presence of passion) to a constant form. Love is that; poetry is that; a lyric image is one seed.

Mr. Schevill and his wife ended the reading by speaking and singing variations of a peace epigram, "Make Love Not War."

Bill Carney

Balloonatics: Ventures In Virgin Skies

Ballooning was big in Berkshire Co.; Ephs Hosted First Collegiate Race

By Will Buck

The silk bag, its seams tightly sealed, slowly uncrumpled, billowing and expanding as it filled with gas, and strained against the earth's gravity. "The men worked like Trojans, and as the Arnold Print Works clock had finished striking the hour, the word 'hands up' was given, and the balloon went straight up in the air until it seemed but a tiny speck in the heavens."

A crowd of 300 North Adams "balloonatics" waited from midnight until 3 a.m., in the morning of April 10, 1908, to witness this spectacle - the first night ascension of "North Adams No. 1", and one of the many flights made between 1908 and 1911 in the Pittsfield - North Adams area.

For those five years this portion of the Berkshires was one of the greatest ballooning areas in the United States. Before the decline of ballooning in 1911, North Adams watched many of the inflated bags, with baskets dangling and the pilots heaving sandbags overboard, rise from "Aero Park", present site of the Cascade Paper Co.

While balloons were sighted over Williamstown, Williams students were not adventurous enough to experiment in flight until 1910, when the Williams Aeronautical Society was organized, "for the purpose of cultivating an intelligent interest in aeronautics, and of providing opportunities for practical work in flying among Williams students."

On October 13, 1910, thirty interested students met in Jesup Hall, wrote a constitution, elected officers, and made plans for the year which included lectures by prominent men on aeronautics, a workshop for those "desirous of engaging in the construction of a 'flying bob,' " and a balloon race with Amherst.

By the following year, the membership of the society had increased from the original thirty to several hundred, and the group began a drive to collect \$800 dollars which would purchase a balloon for the college. The Williams Aeronautical Society also directed the second annual intercollegiate balloon race held in July in Kansas City.

Williams had the distinction of inaugurating intercollegiate ballooning contests when the first meet of this kind was organized in North Adams in the spring of 1912. The race was won by the University of Pennsylvania, with Williams in second place, and Dartmouth in third.

Ballooning began in Pittsfield in March, 1906. Two balloons were scheduled to ascend, piloted by Leo A. Stevens, and a Frenchman,

Charles Leevee. High winds through the day prevented an ascension, until finally the spectators went home. Sometime during the night one of the balloons broke loose of its moorings and floated away, while the other was dragged into a tree, and burst.

The next recorded flight is one from Pittsfield to North Adams in early November. Three automobiles followed the balloon in hopes of winning the twenty-five dollar prize offered to the driver closest to the balloon's landing sight. Three hours and fifteen minutes after leaving Pittsfield the balloon put down on Walnut Street.

Ballooning moved from Pittsfield to North Adams soon after when the Pittsfield gas company discontinued production of the gas needed to fly balloons, and the only local source of gas was North Adams. By 1907, North Adams was proud to bear the title "The greatest ballooning city in the United States," and gloated while Pittsfield "gnashed her teeth in horrid rage," at no longer being the ballooning center of the Berkshires.

The popularity of ballooning rose steadily in North Adams during 1907, and a total of 34 flights covering 1782 miles were made, one as long as 150 miles. Most of these flights were piloted by professional aeronauts, although N. Henry Arnold, then editor of the North Adams Transcript, was the first local resident to rise above the landscape in late August.

By January 1908 there were enough "balloonatics" in North Adams to warrant the formation of an aero club. The North Adams Aero Club was to own its own balloon, "North Adams No. 1," which would be available for use by members, and other "responsible parties."

In celebration of its formation, the club sponsored an ascension by a New York pilot. It was cold, and very windy and many of the spectators had to help in holding the inflated balloon down.

"The swaying of the balloon kept the spectators on the jump to escape it. Every time that it came in their direction, a little group of people would hastily sidestep or run back into the deep snow outside the cleared spot. Occasionally one would not be quick enough, and then he would go sprawling only to come up smiling after the gas bag had released him, to stand the laughs and jeers at his expense."

On August 14, North Adams became "the center of attraction in this section of the Berkshires," as the first point to point race in the county was held. The rules stipulated that the entrant who floated thirty miles in the least amount of time would be declared the winner.

Despite the disqualification of one pilot because he demanded a take-off time of 5 o'clock in order that he might make a sunset landing, the spectators enjoyed the festivities. "As each balloon left the ground, the band played an inspiring air, and the effect was electrifying, exciting the great crowds of spectators to loud and continuous applause."

Among the passengers was the first woman ever to make an ascension in North Adams. Mrs. Helen Clayton planned to extend the social graces to the pilots and become one of the first stewardesses by serving tea in mid-air.



Balloons in Aero Park, Pittsfield, readying for ascension in 1914 for the National Air Race and auto pursuit.

She furthermore stated that she had been induced "to make an ascension to ascertain from personal experience the conditions of an aerial voyage, that I can approve or disapprove ballooning as a recreation in which women can take part."

Immediately below the front page story in the Transcript on the race was a story that described the death of several members of the New York Aero Club, in a balloon explosion in London. But apparently there were no fatalities, or major injuries to North Adams "balloonatics," and news of deaths in other parts of the world had no dampening effect on ascensions in the Berkshires.

A native of Pittsfield set the ballooning speed record in 1909, when he flew from "Aero Park," to the banks of the Connecticut River, a distance of 40 miles in half an hour. Balloonists were quick to explain that such speeds were possible because crafts often encounter air currents and cross-currents which cause the balloon to travel at record speeds. Berkshire was regarded as a superb ballooning area because of these prevailing air currents.

One of the fastest speeds in New England was set by three

upon the balloon and its occupants. He missed his mark, and was arrested by officials, but received no punishment much to the dismay of the North Adams "balloonatics."

The North Adams Aero Club sent two representatives, Mr. Arnold, and Harold J. Hewat to the international races in Berlin in 1908. Flying in the balloon "St. Louis," the two balloonists were forced down over the North Sea. Climbing aboard the partially inflated bag they were able to stay afloat. The Transcript reported, "They were swept into that sea, and rescued at night when they thought all hope was gone and had bade each other goodbye."

In 1911 after ballooning had reached its peak, a banquet was held in North Adams at the Richmond Hotel, to which the 87 who had ever made an ascension from "Aero Park" were invited. The banquet room was decorated with balloons, and sandbags, and the menu included such items as "sandbag cocktails," and "aero punch."

Interest in ballooning began to decline after 1911 because of the development of the airplane. The high point of the Pittsfield sesquicentennial in 1911 was the flight of a biplane from Allen Farm. "Aero Park" in North Adams was slated for the construction of a shoe factory, and the North Adams gas company announced that it would no longer produce the gas necessary to fly the silk bags.

During its prime ballooning in Berkshire attracted both the adventurer, and the socialite. All turned out to watch as "the big bag rose into the air very gently, and to a much greater height than has been the case with in most ascensions from this city, so it was longer before the balloon passed out of sight beyond the Hoosac Mountains."

Berkshire Volunteers Seek Community Action Programs

By Roger Taft

Seven Williams students and recent graduates are part of 12 board members who are attempting to incorporate Berkshire Volunteers - an independent organization that hopes to assume direction of many community action programs in Northern Berkshire County.

Newly-elected board officers are Bill Cummings '71 - Pres., David Reid '69 - Vice Pres., John Kitchen '69 - Treas., and Steve Squires '70 - Sec. Rod Brown '71, Paul Lieberman '71, and Tom Rea '72 are also members of the board.

According to VISTA volunteer Bill Cummings, the concept of Berkshire Volunteers developed over the summer. "We felt a need for a coordinated, county-wide poor people's movement. Such a movement requires a long-term effort involving a more professional approach", he said.

In order to institutionalize this long-term commitment, benefit from tax concessions and liability protection, and become eligible for funding from large foundations, the board of Berkshire Volunteers has recently sent a charter to Sec. of the Commonwealth John Davenport in order to form a corporation under the laws of Massachusetts, Cummings said.

He added that the members felt they could not depend on the federal poverty effort under the current administration and by form-

ing an independent organization, they could exert more control over their own programs.

During the summer, Berkshire Volunteers split into four teams concentrating on housing, welfare, education, and rural areas, Cummings said. The board is now working on a comprehensive plan of action for community development in Northern Berkshire County and will follow up with a fund drive aimed at raising about \$10,000, he said.

Cummings announced that Bruce Plenk '69 has accepted the position of Executive Director of Berkshire Volunteers and will be arriving in North Adams by November 1. As the program expands, the group plans to broaden the board to include leaders of the poor communities and others showing interest, he said.

Berkshire Volunteers is also an attempt to develop a new life style, according to Cummings. The organization involves a full commitment to this area, he said. Community action work is more than a job - it is a basic part of life, he explained.

Such work yields its own intrinsic satisfaction, and there is no need for financial compensation in terms of salaries in the usual sense, he said. Instead, the group as a whole will decide the distribution of money in accordance with individual basic needs, he said.

Cummings differentiates between a "professional" approach and a "college student" approach to community programs. The "professional" approach involves stricter organization and concentration on getting the job done, while the "college student" approach is largely concerned with learning from the job, he said.

The two week old Adams - North Adams tutorial program, economy becomes competitive.

involving 75 students from Williams and three local high schools under the direction of Berkshire Volunteers, is a move toward a more "professional" approach.

Tutorial coordinator Holly Rosenwald said that the program is larger than in previous years and involves a much stronger commitment on the part of the tutors. The tutorial is closer to a Big Brother relationship than a strictly academic program, she said.

According to Williams coordinator Tom Rea, each of the 20 Williams tutors has one tutee who he meets at least once a week. The pair are free to establish whatever relationship they want with varying emphasis on studies per se, he said.

"The real idea is for the tutee to have an older person to help him out for any problem - academic, emotional, or social, said Rea. By getting to know the individual and perhaps his family, a tutor should develop a commitment to the person rather than to the program, he said.

Scott Continued

Continued from Page 1

Germany has made continuation of this situation untenable, according to Mr. Scott.

Mr. Scott ended with the assertion that events in East Europe will largely be influenced by "the degree to which the Soviets can make their economy viable and productive."

Mr. Scott added however, that he believed that fiscal pressures and the unwillingness of the military to engage in a two-front war will force the Russians out of East Europe long before the Soviet

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X-Country: 'The Ideal Williams Team'

By Jim Deutsch

Webster defines the verb "to run" as "to go faster than a walk, specifically, to go steadily by springing steps so that both feet leave the ground for an instant in each step."

For centuries, running was the principle means of fast locomotion for all of mankind. Who could forget the noble Greeks and their impressive runs at Marathon. But alas, as man developed the horse and the automobile for his locomotive purposes, the art of running declined.

Nevertheless, nestled in this purple valley exist a hearty band of runners, composing the Williams cross-country team. This reporter spoke at length with Bran Potter, senior captain of this group.

This is how he began: "The whole thing stems from Coach. The whole atmosphere. The way the team is run. In many ways, it's the ideal Williams team. We have a great coach, who has rapport with his players. He realizes the place of athletics in relationship to academics. He's a little more realistic than most coaches."

"He is very low pressure. He'll take you as far as you'll go. He knows how to do everything from his younger days, and he'll help you along. He's not at all high pressure."

"If someone is hung up with smoking or academics, he's not the kind of guy to say, either you cut that out or give up the sport. He's not going to beat your back. He says, I'm interested in having you guys run for me."

Coach refers to Tony Plansky, who has been coaching Williams' teams for the past 39 years. Lou Little, who was Plansky's coach at Georgetown University, described him as "my idea of the greatest college athlete of all time."

As a freshman at Georgetown, Plansky was the regular fullback on the varsity football team and won the National Decathlon Championship in the spring. He devoted most of his college athletic career to track and football, but did a little boxing as well.

Plansky won the Penn Relays Decathlon in 1925 and 1926, and in 1928, competing as an amateur, he scored a record 7,169 points in the field test and set an individual record in the shot put.



Coach Tony Plansky, considered by some to be the greatest college athlete of his time has been the driving force behind the cross-country team over the years.

Plansky later turned to professional sports and played with the New York Giants for two football seasons. In those summers he played baseball for Scranton in the New York-Pennsylvania League.

In the fall of 1930, he was named assistant track coach and physical education teacher at Williams, before becoming head track coach in 1935. He retired from that position after the 1966 spring season, but still remains as cross-country coach.

"He was a great athlete in his youth. He was tremendously versatile. He knew how to do everything. He really grows on you. You get more and more attached to him. If someone else was coaching the sport, it wouldn't be the same. It's Coach that holds the team together."

"Coach will never jump on anybody. If a guy lets the team down, it is understood. It is a general attitude and feeling. Nobody has to say anything."

"If someone is not feeling well, or has just pulled an all-nighter, Coach will cut his practice in half. Coach realizes that the academic load can run you into the ground. He knows that a guy can't write two papers and run two miles in the same day."

Five girls walk into Bran's room to get their coats. They have been staying in Tyler House for Moun-

tain Day. The day before, the girls climbed Berlin Mountain, but could not drive back because their car's battery had gone dead. Bran went and got them. Bran is president of Tyler House.

"I'm always moving around. I like to walk on long trips. I found that I really enjoyed long distance running. I drifted away from track. I saw track to be a grind."

"Once you learn to run, you'll love it. There is running and there is running for the sake of running. Running for the sake of running comes with being conditioned to run it. It is not fun to run if you're out of shape."

"Cross-country is so spontaneous. You're running out of doors. You're not running within goal lines. It is just up and down hills. It's a completely different feeling from running track. There is no feeling of confinement."

"You get addicted to running. The feeling of getting out and moving every day. Sophomore year, I ran in the Boston Marathon. There were guys who were 70 years old. Running gets into your blood. It does carry over."

"All the courses are different. Everything is new. An ideal cross-country course has very little road. You don't like to go on roads."

On Course

The Williams varsity course measures 3.8 miles. Starting at the science quad, the course proceeds along the residential row sidewalk, turning left at Wood House onto South Street. Going past the Clark Art Institute, I can see them from my Fort Daniels window, the course bears left at Buxton School onto Gale Road, where it swings through the varsity gate onto the Taconic Golf Course.

"Through the fence, between the curling flower spaces, I could see them hitting. They were coming toward where the flag was, and I went along the fence. Luster was hunting in the grass by the flower tree. They took the flag out, and they were hitting. Then they put the flag back and they went to the table, and he hit and the other hit. Then they went on, and I went along the fence. Luster came away from the flower tree and we went along the fence and they stopped and we stopped and I looked through the fence while Luster was hunting in the grass."

The course continues over the sixth fairway, over a steep hill, and follows the periphery of the links. Proceeding parallel to Massachusetts State Route 43 to the clubhouse, the course swings back over to the Clark Art Institute, and then down South Street, past my window, to the Science Quad.

"In practice, everybody runs together, varsity and freshmen. Half the practices are handled by Coach on the Weston track, and half are handled by the captain, just going off on your own."

"The idea is to keep in constant motion for a given period of time, like for an hour. You keep moving for an hour. You do sprints and jogs, but you don't rest after the sprints. It's called fartlek, a Finnish term. You rest while you work."

"Running used to be practiced by running two quarters. Now the whole emphasis is on practicing what you're going to do, or more than you're going to do."

"Practices are varied. There is a lot of pace work. If a new guy comes out, it is just patterned for him. It is more of an individual thing."

"But the problem with cross-country is that you have a lot of guys who just want to run, yet you have to dictate certain things in practice. It is a thing you have to impose to get people going."

"I know a lot of guys who want to run, but don't want to be committed, and don't like the competition. Racing hurts. You're going all out. It can be fierce competition."

On Race

"A cross-country race is hell. It is like concentrating like hell for 25 minutes. It is a concentration



Senior capt. Bran Potter spoke at length of the values of running cross-country at Williams.

on what you're doing. It is a narrow thing. It is a concentration on movement."

"When you race, all you think about is running, but when you're running for fun, you don't think about running. Your legs just carry you along."

"In racing, you have something to measure yourself against. Time. For some people, that is the only incentive. It can be gratifying to beat time."

The freshman course measures 2.7 miles long. The average time to run it is 15 minutes.

"This year we have three freshmen who can do 15 or under: John Haug, Pete Farwell, and Tom Cleaver. They look to be an outstanding team. But we haven't beaten Deerfield in 15 years."

On a windy Wednesday, the Williams freshman cross-country team topped Deerfield for the first time in 15 years, as they rolled to an 18-43 victory on their home course.

Jay Haug broke the old Williams record by nine seconds as he finished the 2.7 mile course with a 14:04 time. Haug's performance was only four seconds short of the all-time course record of 14:00.2 set by Amby Burfoot, a Wesleyan runner five years ago.

Pete Farwell finished second in the race, 14 seconds behind Haug, but well ahead of the remaining runners. Bert Meek, Bruce James, Jim Clemons, and Bill Getman, finished fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh, respectively, to end the scoring for Williams.

The Ephrings' next contest will again be at home, as they host RPI and the University of Vermont in a tri-meet.

"Team scores are done by adding all the players in the order they come in. The first five runners do all your scoring. The guy who finishes first gets one point, the guy who comes in second gets two points and so on. The object is to get the lowest score possible."

"But you have to have depth. We've always had guys finishing first but then the other team packs in and wins the meet."

"In cross-country, a very few guys can make a lot of difference. It is very tough to figure out what is happening. You've got to have an idea of what's going on in the race. You should know your position." On large things like golf courses you get an idea of what's going on. You can almost will yourself to win."

"There are all sorts of technical and tactical moves. Like sprinting at certain times. Like going through the gate and climbing a hill. At the top of a hill you instinctively slow down. We train you to get to the top of the hill and keep going."

"There are people you have to yell at. It is so personal. You're running against yourself."

"There are all sorts of strategic moves made in the race. You study people's records and try to learn their moves. On your home course you know all the little things.

There is a big difference between running home and away."

Middlebury's cross-country team edged Coach Plansky's Varsity runners 27-30 at Middlebury Saturday in the Ephs' first meet of the season.

"You know your home course so well. There are so many tactical moves. There's nothing that is more of an advantage than a guy running on some guy's shoulder. You can almost relax when you're running behind someone. He's got to make the first move."

Bran is not majoring in Psychology. He is a History major, and plans to go into teaching.

"You've got to spur on your fellow people. My senior year in high school, I started a cross-country team and coached it."

The varsity Planskymen open their home season tomorrow afternoon when they go against Bowdoin at 12:30 p.m. Both squads are winless on the year, and eager for the fruits of victory.

"We can't figure Bowdoin out. They beat us roundly last year. They got 1-2-3, then it was all us. But we beat Amherst last year, and Amherst crushed Bowdoin last week 20-38. And Amherst couldn't have improved much from last year. And we got Bowdoin on our home course."

Top runners for the Ephs include Dan (Kalamazoo, Mich.) Hindert, who spent the summer at Colorado Outward Bound finishing first in the endurance race, Dave (Birmingham, Alabama) McPhillips, a very steady runner, and Will Birnie.

"Coach's Philosophy: You won't find anyone more liberal. The way he looks at it is, what a guy is going to do, not what he looks like. He doesn't give a darn about appearance."

"As long as the guy is being himself. Maybe being himself helps him do well. The Coach is concerned with attitude and performance. He is not concerned with personal looks."

Other top Eph runners include Wynne (Williamsville, N. Y.) Carvill, John (Stony Brook, N. Y.) Luvalle, Fletch (Winnetka, Ill.) Durbin, and Charlie (Columbus, Ohio) Ebinger.

"Charlie is our stalwart. He's always been out there since freshman year. We've had people coming out of the woodwork, and it has been very gratifying. Mike Pavelic came back from Columbia, Dave McPhillips came out this year, and John Obourn just came out."

"You get obsessed when you run cross-country. You're in another world when you run."

The Ephs have been Little Three champs the past two seasons.

Ephmen To Play

Coming off an impressive 37-14 win over Middlebury, the Williams varsity football team hosts an improving Bowdoin squad tomorrow afternoon on Weston Field at 2:00 p.m.

The Ephmen's record is now 2-1, while the Polar Bears' mark stands at 1-2. They topped WPI 17-0, before dropping contests to Little Three foes, Wesleyan and Amherst, by scores of 21-10 and 23-7, respectively.

This Bowdoin team is reputed to be the best one in recent years. Their defense is excellent, while their offense is improving.

John Benson spurs the attack from his quarterback post, while tailback John Demenkoff and fullback Mark Haley grind out the yardage. Cliff Webster is the Polar Bears' leading pass receiver.

The defense is led by linebacker Roger Darve, with outstanding support from tackle Ray Chorinard and end Ray Boldue. Defensive back Jim Heller is a tough one.

This is Bowdoin's big game. They'll be pointing towards Williams.

They'll be extremely tough.



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New Joint Committee Coordinates Decade Goals

By T. Richard Wood

Creation of the College Working Group on Planning to examine changes in the nature of the College in the next decade was announced recently by Provost Stephen R. Lewis '60.

The Group will play a co-ordinating role on the campus for the gradual implementation of the decision for Williams to become co-educational. Similar to last year's Committee X, the Group headed by Provost Lewis will consider the general topic of women at Williams, and examine curricular change.

Dissimilar to Committee X, which had a "narrow mandate", the Group will have campus-wide influence. "The mandates of existing standing committees and administrative officers do not provide enough overlap to adequately cover" considerations for the planning of the changes of Williams in the next decade, Provost Lewis said.

The priority needs of the student-faculty-administration organ during the next few months "will be to make sure that each existing committee of students, faculty, or trustees, and each ad-

ministrative officer responsible for particular areas is considering the right topics in the right order, so that decisions about the implementation of the decision to admit women are made... to be effective in bringing women to the campus with the least strain," Provost Lewis said in a letter to members of the group.

The changes for Williams in the next ten years will be the most major and the only systematically planned changes in the history of the College, the Provost said. Because of that fact, Provost Lewis said he hopes that the Group

will become a "forum for insuring the necessary amount of interdependency in everybody's planning."

To that end, the Group will attempt to "be a visible enough group" to facilitate appropriate and necessary feedback for the discussions of the Group and its advisory role to the standing faculty committees, Provost Lewis said. In its attempts to be "visible enough for participation", the Group will also maintain a confidential nature.

Provost Lewis said he intends that the Group will "rationalize the planning process of each individual and each committee so that there is appropriate co-ordination and information flowing in all directions". It is important for them to know what their constraints are," Provost Lewis said.

In particular, Provost Lewis cited that financial constraints should be made known to policy-making bodies.

The Provost said that there is a need for the Group to realize that concerning decade budget projections, "certain kinds of critical interdependencies appear in keeping this institution both solvent and excellent."

Examples of the varied concerns which the Group will have are the Admissions Committee's present "fairly comprehensive analysis of admissions patterns" and the interest required at present on \$2 million of the College endowment

just for maintenance of physical plant, Provost Lewis said.

Members of the Group were chosen to reflect faculty membership on standing committees and student relations to the College Council, Provost Lewis explained.

Student members of the Working Group on Planning are F. Joseph Sensenbrenner '70, R. Paul Wickes '70 (Spencer House President and CC representative), John A. Mathieson '71 (CC Physical Facilities Committee), J. G. Van Schaak '71 (Prospect House CC representative), Larry H. Blasingsame '72 (Physical Facilities Committee) and Mark C. Livingston '72 (1968-69 Student Co-education Committee).

Faculty members of the Group are Asst. English Prof. William W. Bevis (Admissions Committee), Asst. Physics Prof. Stuart J. B. Crampton '58, Political Science Prof. Fred Greene (Committee on Educational Policy), Assoc. Religion Prof. H. Ganse Little (CUL), History Prof. C. Frederick Rudolph '42, and Music Prof. Irwin Shainman (Steering Committee).

Administrative members of the Group are Asst. Provost David A. Booth, Asst. Director of Alumni Relations James R. Briggs '60, Provost Lewis, Assoc. Director of Admissions Philip F. Smith '55, Assoc. Dean Lauren R. Stevens, and Asst. Director of Physical Plant Winthrop M. Wassenar.

The Williams Record

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1969

Students Seek Suspension of Homecoming Social Functions

A group of students has advocated canceling all Amherst Weekend social events in observance of the Vietnam Moratorium of November 14 and 15.

In a statement circulated Monday, the students stated that "such activities are inappropriate for Williams students to engage in on a day of national mourning and mobilization."

The statement, initiated by Jim Lobe '70 and signed by thirty students, was also endorsed by the Gargoyl Society last night.

Lobe stated that canceling all entertainment for the weekend would represent a "genuine sacrifice." "If students don't recognize the choice now, then month after month of marching through the cemetery in North Adams will be meaningless," he said.

Ali College Entertainment chairman Halley Moriyama '70 said that if over 35 per cent of the student body chooses not to attend the weekend concert, it will not be held, due to purely financial considerations.

The text of the statement reads as follows:

On November 14 and 15, hundreds of thousands of people across the country will be marching to end the war in Vietnam.

On those same days, if all goes according to tradition and to current plan, hundreds of Williams students will be attending a pep rally, a football game, and house parties on the occasion of Amherst Weekend.

We feel that such activities are inappropriate for Williams students to engage in on a day of national mourning and mobilization. We, therefore, ask Williams students to forego all social events occurring on that weekend, and, for those who can, to leave Williamstown to join Americans across the nation in demonstrating against the war.

We feel that a choice must be made as to the importance of Amherst Weekend versus the importance of the Vietnam War. This represents an opportunity to demonstrate the extent of our commitment - to the townspeople, to alumni, and to ourselves.

We propose: to hold a demonstration Thursday, November 13, involving Williamstown and North Adams; and to leave Williams Friday and Saturday, November 14 and 15, to demonstrate in Boston, New York, or Washington.

We ask you to consider your willingness and responsibility to make such a commitment, to ex-

press your decision in your house and entry meetings on Monday and Tuesday nights, and to communicate your feelings at the open meeting on the Moratorium Wednesday.

Continued on Page 3

Freshman Revue to Feature Sex

By R. Bleacher Pulliam

Sex, drugs, song, dance and poetry - you get all these and more in the annual Freshman Revue Friday at 8:30 p.m. at the Adams Memorial Theatre. (Saturday night is already sold out.)

Entitled "Do You Mr. Jones?" the production has two unrelated acts: "Songs To Aging Children Come," directed by David Strathairn '70 and "Cramalot," directed by Steve Lawson '71.

"Songs To Aging Children Come," the more serious half of the production, is an ensemble presentation of songs, poems, dances and improvisational scenes. The theme is growing up, and the performers are trying "to create a journey through expansion," Strathairn said.

Strathairn's act has three parts:

the happiness of childhood; the confusion and alienation of the late teens and early twenties; and the feeling of despair and hopelessness followed by childhood happiness in adulthood.

The script includes several original poems and ideas of the cast, as well as thoughts on growing up from e.e. cummings, Carl Sandburg, The Beatles, the WHO and Pope Paul VI.

One scene, "The Family Visit," has been taken from last year's Freshman Revue. Strathairn called the scene "a mini-play with a powerful but humorous commentary on parents visiting their son at college."

"Cramalot," according to director Lawson, "combines a somewhat burlesque parody of a well-known Broadway musical with a sensory assault on the audience's nerves. For example, at one point, the Queen and Dancealot leap into bed after a drug-loaded banquet and dream about commoners skating around the bedroom. At the end of the dream, the vanished court wizard wheelies in and zooms off with a corpse from their nightmare."

The story, which Lawson describes as "a typical one bastardized to the limit," centers King Orville (Rob Duisberg '73), who needs an heir to Cramalot's throne.

"Concerning the original musical, I always wondered why Arthur and Guinevere never had any chil-

dren. After this version we see why," Lawson said.

Queen Swillabeer (Polly Clapp), bored with Orville and his clean-jean life-style, "chases anything that moves." Also involved are Dancealot du Dance (Mack Stewart '73) and his Squire Dip (John Earhart '73), dancing their way into all hearts and minds, followed by Ilfred (Fred Harris '73), a ne'er-do-well pusher who sells "le stuff" to Organza Wey (Caren Pert, Bennington '72) in the Horrid Forest to dethrone Orville.

The title, "Do You Mr. Jones?" comes from some lines of Bob Dylan's song, "Ballad Of A Thin Man." "Something's happening here - but you don't know what it is, - do you Mr. Jones?"

The title alludes to the somewhat confusing harmony of both acts - "something's happening here but you don't know what it is."

Moratorium Meeting

There will be an open meeting to discuss plans for the November Vietnam War Moratorium tomorrow night at 7:15 in Jesup. Any member of the college community who wishes to discuss the Moratorium, which will fall on Amherst Weekend, may attend.

Afros Open Spring Street Store; Profits To Accrue To King Fund

By Russ Pommer

Mobiles, wind chimes, posters, carved statues, and leather clothes can be bought at "4 Continents," a new store run by the Williams Afro-American Society.

4 Continents, which is located above Renzi's book store on Spring Street, held its grand opening Saturday. The store, with ladders and paint cans still in view, should be completely decorated by the end of the week.

Upon entering the 4 Continents shop, one immediately notices the continuous music and burning incense. The store now has on sale a wide variety of exotic goods.

In the boutique section, the Afro-American Society is featuring leather garments. The buyer can find a selection of vests, pants, shirts, and skirts. There are also some bright orange women's maxi-coats, and dashikis, colorfully flowered shirt-like men's garments.

In addition to clothes, 4 Continents displays a large variety of miscellaneous goods. There are bongo drums and tambourines, carved statues and incense holders, and straw and leather hats and pocketbooks.

There is a record corner, which presently has only a limited selection, and a variety of bumper stickers with such slogans as "Black is Beautiful," "Legalize Freedom," and "Praise the Lord



Photo by Clifford Robinson

Preston Washington '70, former Afro-American Society chairman, exhibits some of the articles on sale at the Four Continents, Inc.

and Pass the Ammunition."

Cliff Robinson '70, Chairman of the Afro-American Society, emphasized that all profits would go to the Martin Luther King Cultural Fund. The store was set up for this purpose, he stated.

According to Robinson, the idea for the store belongs to Asst. Dean Curtis Manns, Afro-American Society advisor. Over the summer Robinson and Preston Washington '70 worked out the idea, and set up the store with money currently in the Martin Luther King Fund, he said.

Robinson stated that the reason he feels the store is such a good idea is that it can provide a continual source of funds for the King Fund. "We thought that always asking for money to replenish the Martin Luther King Fund is unmanly and self-defeating," he explained. "This gives us wanted independence," he said.

Robinson noted that there are currently some legal problems. The Society is not legally permitted to own the store, and it will have to work out some other arrangement, he said.

Environmental Center Receives Major Grant

The Williams College Center for Environmental Studies has been awarded a grant of \$200,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation to sustain and expand programs of the center for the next three to five years.

Center director Andrew J. W. Scheffey said the grant will be used to support three major activities - undergraduate education, research, and the Berkshire Panel for the Public Environment.

Plans are in progress for a new undergraduate program in environmental studies which will enable students to take a balanced selection of courses in various departments while majoring in an established discipline. The center will coordinate the program and offer a sequence of core courses.

Research activities of the center will deal primarily with the

metropolitan hinterland - regions like Berkshire County, near or between metropolitan centers where environmental stress occurs because of urban expansion.

The Berkshire Panel for the Public Environment, sponsored by Berkshire County Commissioners, is a group of 50 citizen members appointed by the commissioners. It serves as an educational and discussion forum on environmental issues in the county.

The Rockefeller grant also will enable the center to expand its on-campus activities, including sponsorship of special conferences, development of library resources, and assistance to student and faculty groups such as the recently-formed Faculty Colloquium on the Environment.

College Heads Urge Troop Withdrawals

President John E. Sawyer '39 was one of more than 75 presidents of colleges and universities throughout the nation to sign a statement last week that appealed for a "stepped-up timetable for withdrawal from Vietnam."

Haverford College President John R. Coleman was responsible for the initial support of the statement that read as follows: "We speak as individuals who work with young men and women. The universities and colleges which we serve take no positions as institutions on the Vietnam war; these are pluralistic communities where men speak for themselves alone on off-campus issues."

"There are times to be silent and

times to speak. This is a time to speak. The accumulated costs of the Vietnam war are not in men and material alone. There are costs too in the effects on young people's hopes and beliefs. Like ourselves, the vast majority of the students with whom we work still want to believe in a just, honest and sensitive America. But our military engagement in Vietnam now stands as a denial of so much that is best in our society.

"More and more, we see the war deflecting energies and resources from urgent business on our own doorsteps. An end to the war will not solve the problems on or off the campus. It will, however, permit us to work more effectively in support of more peaceful priorities. Far from being depressed about our nation's future and our



PRESIDENT SAWYER

institutions' future, we see bold opportunities ahead once the divisiveness of this war is in the past.

"We urge upon the President of the United States and upon Congress a stepped-up timetable for withdrawal from Vietnam. We believe this to be in our country's highest interest, at home and abroad."

CUL Will Investigate Living House System

Following a recommendation of the College Council, the faculty-student committee on Undergraduate Life (CUL) will soon begin an investigation of many aspects of the Williams residential house system.

The Council asked that such questions as the separate freshman housing arrangement and the inclusion process be discussed. The CUL agreed to seek opinions on these and other concerns and report to the Council when the investigation was completed.

Several CUL members urged at the group's first meeting that issues such as drugs, coeducation and the representation of student groups on College Council and committees be considered.

Parietals Set

The committee has thus far been concerned with the implementation of the new parietal regulations for the year. A subcommittee of the CUL has met with house presidents and representatives to review the house proposals for visiting hours.

Assoc. English Prof. John F. Reichert, chairman of the CUL, emphasized that the committee's responsibility was not to enforce parietals, but rather to assist houses if they encounter problems. The responsibility for upholding the parietal agreements is the houses', he noted.

Prof. Reichert said he anticipated the committee's research work would be fairly evenly divided between faculty and student members during the CUL's investigations this year. He said the entire group would probably meet about once a week, with trips to

other campuses also planned.

Expects Harmony

The CUL chairman added that he expected that the committee members would work together harmoniously during the year, and that any differences of opinion would not be along strict faculty-student lines but would include faculty and students on each side of the question.

CUL members, besides chairman Reichert, include Asst. History Prof. and Assoc. Dean Peter Frost '58, Asst. Economics Prof. James Halstead, Assoc. Religion Prof. H. Ganse Little and Math Prof. H. William Oliver. Student members, elected in recent campus-wide balloting, are Bran Potter '70, Charles Ebinger '70, Rod Brown '71, Hank Dimuzio '72 and Morris Goodwin '73.

Letter: Chairman Defends CUL

Reichert Debates Willison's 'Facts'

To the editor:

While I share Mr. Willison's view (Oct. 17 Record) that we have only come part way toward achieving a satisfactory means for representing student and faculty interests fairly in the government of the college, I believe that most of Mr. Willison's facts are wrong, and that some of his assumptions are at least debatable. And the debate is an important one.

First, the CUL last spring offered two proposals regarding the composition of the CEP, one calling for parity and the other calling for 7 faculty and 5 student members. The faculty voted to adopt the latter. Second, the CUL did not recommend parity for the Discipline Committee; it recommended a student majority. After considerable discussion the faculty passed an amended version of the CUL proposal.

More important, Mr. Willison presents what seems to me to be a very misleading dichotomy when he urges the faculty to "stop trying to operate in loco parentis, and get back to the business of teaching." Any faculty member who takes teaching and learning seriously must be concerned with the total setting in which teaching and learning takes place, and has a legitimate interest in those aspects of that setting which bear upon the educational process. The

walls of the classroom do not limit that interest, and I can't imagine that many students would want them to.

A case in point is the transfer of responsibility for regulating social behavior to the residential units. It is my impression that both the CUL and the faculty regarded this transfer positively, as a means for securing a better educational setting - better because self-discipline based on an awareness of one's responsibilities to other individuals is more conducive to the educational aims of the college than discipline imposed by the institution.

During the coming months the CUL will be studying many aspects of the residential system. Whether it succeeds in discovering ways to strengthen the system of course remains to be seen. Its success will depend in large measure on

student and faculty willingness to share their views with it.

Having seen what I regard as the substantial success of last year's CUL, and having come already to admire the dedication, intelligence, and range of interest of the members of this year's committee, I confess that I have high hopes for CUL as an effective body for dealing with precisely those areas of undergraduate life which lie beyond the classroom but within the larger domain of the students' and the faculty's mutual concern with education.

John Reichert
CUL Chairman

Free U Catalogs

Williamstown Free University catalogues are now being distributed. Anyone interested in the Free University who does not have a catalogue should contact Tom Rauh at 20 Carter. Instructions for sponsoring or participating in Free U. classes are outlined in the catalogue. Further information can be obtained from John Seakwood '71 (8-9256), Jim Mathieu '72 (8-4282), Bob Nation '71 (8-8692), or Tom Rauh '71 (8-8286).

The first class of History of the Blues will be held at 9 tonight in the Makepeace Room.

Frosh Gridders Dealt First Loss; RPI Rallies To Win 17-16 Game

By Jim Jerge

A highly talented freshman football team suffered a major disappointment Friday afternoon in Troy, New York. After banging heads all week in assisting the varsity, the frosh were hungry for some gratification. Instead, they were dealt their first setback, losing to RPI, 17-16.

Rensselaer provided all the scoring in the first half, including a high snap from center that sailed over the punter's head and out of the end zone for a William's safety. The team showed poise however, and sustained four long drives, two culminating in touchdowns.

Coach Lamb felt helpless on the sidelines as the well drilled Rensselaer offense utilized the triple option, a play the frosh were not familiar with. Lamb had to wait until half-time in order to get the defense together, and explain how to stop the unfamiliar triple op-

tion. The score was 14-2 before Coach Lamb got a chance to do the explaining, but the second half proved him an artful instructor.

The defense came out fired up, and stuffed the option, and with it RPI's running game. This forced RPI to throw the ball. The defensive backfield responded with a tight man to man coverage. Mark Lesniowski, John Gallagher, and Marty Doggett provided chills for the hometown fans in knocking down several sure passes. The result was good field position for the Ephs, and the offense took advantage with two short running

scores by Jim Jerge and a two point conversion on a pass from Jack Bero to Jerge. The point after kick following the second score was blocked but Williams held a 16-14 edge early in the fourth quarter. Disaster struck home, however, when a Williams punt was blocked on their own ten yard line. The defensive corps held for three downs. At this point, a field goal specialist entered the game and booted a 22 yarder, putting RPI on top to stay 17-16. The demoralized frosh couldn't rally, as Rensselaer sustained one last long drive to eat up the clock.

Frosh Booters Win; Conquer Trinity, 2-0

By Bud Ruf

Saturday Coach Flynt's footmen journeyed to Trinity and returned with their third victory in as many games, winning by a 2-0 score. Tom Geissler, top scorer for the team, booted in the first goal in the fourteenth minute of the first period, with an assist from Chip Rowley. The other tally came in the opening minutes of the second half on a fast break when Rowley took a kick from the goalie, beat the fullbacks and put the ball

in the net for his first score of the young season.

The story of the game, however, was the defense, the team's strength. Trinity was held to a paltry seven shots, from which but one save was necessary as the other five shots were wide. The keys to this defense are the three fullbacks: co-captain Andy Bittson, John Alper and Hoyt Cousins. It is this defense, teamed with goalies John Lowflier and Dick Small, that has given up only one goal in three games, and which Coach Flynt terms the strongest part of the squad.

Moratorium Cont.

Continued from Page 1

nesday night at 7:15 p.m. in Jesup Hall.

The demonstration on October 15 was small in scope and moderate in success. We want to make the Moratorium in November more significant and more demanding to all of us.

There will be other Amherst Weekends.

The Gargoyle Society statement read as follows:

In accordance with the charge of Gargoyle to stimulate the moral and social growth of Williams College, the Society believes that the proposed moratorium on Amherst weekend activities has fundamental moral and social bearing on campus life. We, therefore, endorse the moratorium statement of October 20th and strongly urge each Williams student to weigh his priorities carefully in terms of the issues raised.

Poetry at B-town

The Inter-collegiate Committee (formerly the Bennington-Williams Committee) and the Literature Department of Bennington College are presenting an evening of poetry with Gaiway Kinneel and seven student poets from Bard College at 8:15 p.m. this Thursday, October 23, in the Booth House living room at Bennington College. A reception will follow.

Red Balloon

Contributions to the Red Balloon can be put in the Library's Red Balloon box or given to Bill Carney (Wood House) or David Coplan before November 8.

The editors are seeking prime student poetry, prose and graphics for publication in early December.

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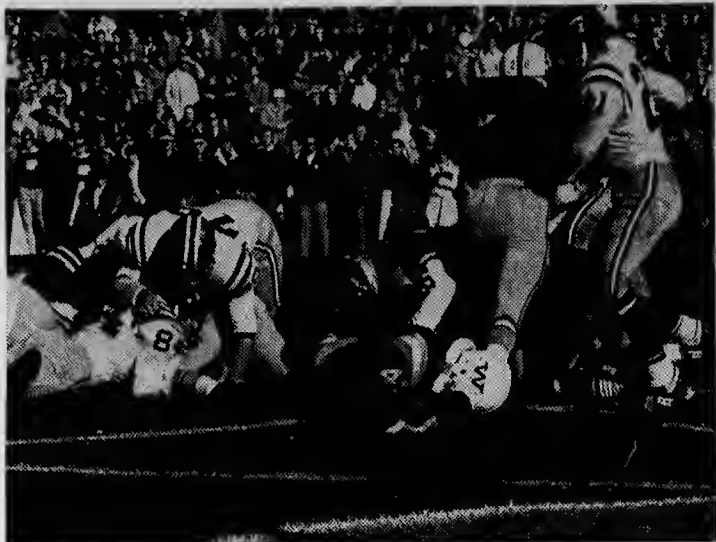
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Ephs Down Stubborn Bowdoin, 28-17

By John Clarke

The Varsity Football team augmented its 26-11-5 record against Bowdoin by another win in defeating the Polar Bears 28-17 Saturday at Weston Field. The Ephmen gained 315 yards on the ground, Dave Kubie contributing 100 yards and three touchdowns while Co-capt. Jack Maitland scored once and increased his New England career rushing record by 173 yards. Maitland was the offensive key for Williams as he consistently rushed for needed third down yardage which sparked two fourth quarter touchdown drives that provided the margin of victory.

Bowdoin was certainly no easy mark as they stayed in contention for the game until the final minute of the fourth quarter. John Murray's first quarter interception gave Williams the ball on their own 39 and initiated the Ephmen's first score. An interference penalty on Terry Smith's first pass put Williams in scoring position on the Bowdoin 10. Maitland trotted nine yards for the touchdown. Jack Curtin's conversion was good, giving the Ephmen a 7-0 lead with 8:55 left in the quarter.



Dave Kubie goes in for one of his three touchdowns of the day in Saturday's win over Bowdoin.

With a strong wind at their backs Bowdoin took advantage of good field position after a trade of punts to drive from mid-field to the Williams 27.

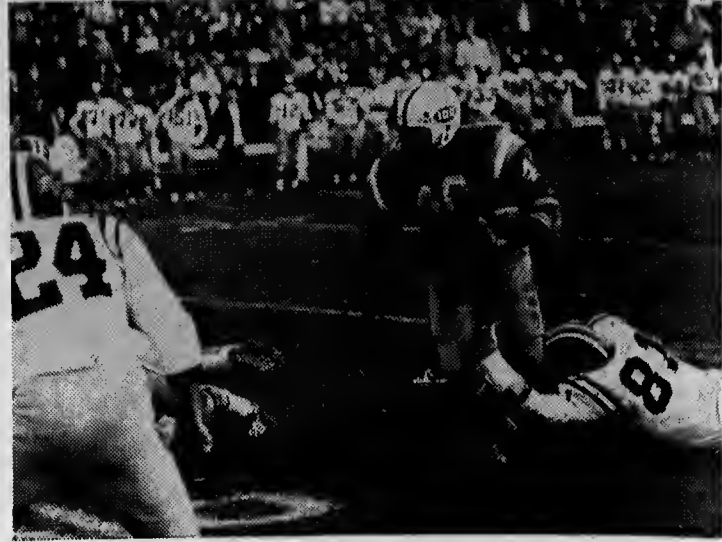
The first quarter ended at that point, but Bowdoin was rewarded for their efforts when senior John

Delahanty kicked a 30 yard field goal twenty seconds into the second period, putting Bowdoin's first three points on the board.

Williams took the ball on their own 34 and rushed 66 yards in eight plays as Kubie carried the ball the final six yards for his first touchdown of the game. With 11 minutes left in the first half, the Ephmen led 14-3.

After a Williams field goal attempt went wide, Bowdoin quarterback John Benson took the ball on his own 20 and connected with end Paul Wiley for 45 yards. Junior fullback Mike Jackson rushed the remaining yards in three plays to give Bowdoin their first touchdown. Delahanty's kick was good and the first half ended with Williams holding a 14-10 lead.

Bowdoin exploded at the start of the second half as halfback



Co-Capt. Jack Maitland charges past a tackler on his way to a 173 yard output for the afternoon.

Delahanty's fine rushing sparked an 87 yard drive culminating in a 13 yard option sweep by Bowdoin's halfback Mike Denoncour. The touchdown and conversion gave Bowdoin a 17-14 lead which they held through the remainder of the third period.

Williams sophomore Bill Pina-kiewicz intercepted a pass at the end of the third quarter setting up a fourth quarter drive of 66 yards. Smith completed an 18 yard pass to end Carl Whitbeck, Maitland and Dick Skrocki ground out 30 yards between them in six plays, allowing Kubie to plunge the final yardage for what proved to be the game's decisive score. With Curtin's conversion, Williams regained the lead, 21-17, after three and a half minutes of the fourth quarter.

The Ephmen defense staved two threatening drives by the Polar

Bears and Williams took over the ball on downs at their 19 yard line. Maitland and Kubie ate up the clock, as well as the turf, moving the ball 80 yards in 14 plays. Kubie squirmed through the Bowdoin's line for the final yard and his third touchdown of the game, with only 16 seconds of playing time left. Curtin's conversion pushed the score to 28-14 for Williams, as Bowdoin was unable to move the ball in the remaining time.

FINAL STATISTICS

	W	B
First Downs	22	18
Rushing Yardage	315	180
Passing Yardage	29	121
Passes	2-6	7-17
Passes Int. By	2	1
Fumbles Lost	1	0
Punting	5-30	6-35.8
Yards Penalized	34	75

The Mets

On the corner of third avenue and twenty-third street in lower Manhattan there is an all night Bickford's coffee shop. The types of people who grab a bite to eat there vary from hour to hour, from the politely dressed tourists at nine in the morning to the panhandlers and police academy trainees who roll in at about the same time in the evening. The newsstand outside caters to the different tastes of the passersby; the Times moves well when the businessmen rush by early in the morning but the Post and the News are eagerly snapped up by the not-so-affluent society that comes and goes during the rest of the day.

Along about eleven o'clock the first of the panhandlers of the night will straggle into Bickford's, in search of a stool that is more comfortable than the streetcorner, and maybe a fifteen cent cup of coffee that will warm him and put something into his stomach besides Four Roses. Chances are that this man will be carrying a well thumbed copy of tomorrow's News that someone has thrown away after buying it at the newsstand outside. He and those that will drift in after him will usually mutter something loud to the waitress or to the guy next to him, and then turn to the back pages of the News to check out the latest racing results or the ball scores.

The ruddy faced man will stare at the "National League East" standings and put his stubby thumb at the bottom of the list and growl, "where my Mets, where my Mets?" For this man and the ones who will follow him into Bickford's are part of life's losers and for seven years the Mets have been losers, real losers.

Not this year, though. Fly balls that were dropped before were caught; batters hit with men on base instead of striking out, and when the Mets hit home runs this year they didn't forget to touch first base. People didn't have to say "well, Al Jackson and Roger Craig lost a total of 44 games but they aren't really that bad" or "Hot Rod Kanehl should be better next year, maybe."

Those years of frustration are over and no longer will the bench jockeys sit in the Polo Grounds' dugout in July of 1962 and hear manager Casey Stengel desperately plead, "Can't anybody here play this game?". The New York Mets, doormats of the league for so long, have in one amazing stretch drive sailed to the National League pennant and knocked off the Baltimore Orioles, a fine team that had won 109 games even if nobody really cared in the town that H. L. Mencken called home.

Times have indeed changed since 1962, as only Ed Kranepool remains of the original "amazins" while Met Foes such as Don Drysdale, Warren Spahn, Stan Musial, Sandy Koufax have also retired. Met historian Jimmy Breslin doesn't make it out to his famous bars quite as often as he has joined the beautiful people in writing for New York Magazine and even runs for office. Indeed, the Mets have been so successful that the inevitable has happened: Jackie Onassis and the rest of the society page crowd are out there politely clapping for the Mets, thanks to free tickets that are always available to "the right people." But the real fans are the ones that have been coming out since '62 and are now cheering, screaming, downing their Rheingolds in amazement; they have waited for this moment and they are enjoying it. If they were lucky and waited through the night in line to get the upper deck tickets they are at Shea, otherwise they are driving their cabs with WJYZ on loud or hunched in front of the \$79.95 black and white Zenith slapping their fists into their hands urging their heroes onward. They may be part of a dying phenomenon, as the polls and trends seem to indicate, but to them it means a lot when leftfielder Cleon Jones settles back on the warning track and waits for the fly ball which floats into his glove for the final out of the Series.

A few hours later the Daily News truck will scream down third avenue as the boys on the back flap will hurl the niteowl edition at the drops along the way. The newsman at twenty-third and third will cut the wire around them and slap the pile down, waiting for the customers to come. They will come and a few of the copies will be scanned and dropped in the gutter. Later a panhandler will snatch up the copy and hobble into Bickford's, seeking relief from his latest bender. Coffee in hand, he'll thumb through the soiled and tattered pages. But he won't curse the waitress tonight. "You see, Viola, the Mets, the Mets, they've won." The stubby face will smile, as a loser has seen another loser make it.

—Bob Spurrier

Booters' Late Goal Clips Bowdoin

By John McClure

Last Saturday the soccer team overcame a one goal deficit and edged a scrappy Bowdoin eleven 2-1. The game was for the most part controlled by the Chaffee-men whose only problem of the afternoon was getting the ball into the nets.

From the opening kick-off it was obvious that Williams was the better skilled team, displaying superior ball control, passing, and teamwork. However, considering the numerous crosses, through passes, and scrambles that occurred around the Bowdoin goalmouth, the final outcome of only two goals was at best a frustrating and disappointing figure for the Eph forwards.

In the first period both teams had several good scoring drives, but only Bowdoin was able to capitalize. Midway through the quarter James Burnett lofted a long shot over goalie Dave Strathairn to give Bowdoin a 1-0 lead. From that point the Ephs took control of the game. Wings George Reigeluth and Rob Durkee lofted numerous crosses around the Bowdoin goal, most of which were headed out by the tall fullbacks. Center halfback Chip Young almost singlehandedly controlled midfield play, while setting up well-timed through passes to the Eph forwards. But due to excessive dribbling and passing, most of the scoring attempts were broken up before a good shot could be taken.

In the second period the Chaffee-men stepped up the pressure around the Bowdoin goal, bombarding it with crosses and some occasional shots. Williams was

awarded a penalty shot and a chance to tie the contest when Rob Durkee was pushed in the penalty area. Unfortunately John Searles kicked the ball right into the sprawled Bowdoin goalie.

Due to a strong wind pick-up, the third period was characterized by poor trapping, inaccurate passes, and judgment problems for both teams. But with little less than two minutes remaining John Searles capitalized on a perfect cross from Tri-capt. Durkee to tie the game.

The fourth period proved almost a mismatch as the ball rarely intruded the Williams side of the field. Just after Searles' goal Jim Slade drove a hard shot barely above the cross-bar. A few sec-

onds later a Williams corner kick resulted in a classic goal mouth scramble. The Bowdoin goalie dropped Durkee's initial cross, and the ball stopped a few inches from the goal line, as neither team was able to touch it. Finally a Bowdoin fullback emerged from the mass of sprawled bodies to kick the ball to the left of the nets, resulting in two more frantic corner kicks. With 6:42 remaining in the game Tony Jewett's determined efforts around the goal finally paid off. Wing Rob Durkee, with his usual display of dribbling, passed back to halfback Young. Young took a low shot which Jewett deflected past the Bowdoin goalie to give the Ephs a hard-fought 2-1 victory.

Harriers Win, 26-33

By Bill Getman

The strong grouping of Coach Plansky's varsity cross-country team gave Williams the edge needed to defeat Bowdoin 26-33 on the home course Saturday.

Bowdoin's Mark Cuneo crossed the finish first after touring the wind-swept, chilly 3.7 mile course in 20:00 minutes. William's Dan Hindert finished second in 20:25, just seven seconds ahead of Bowdoin's Kirk Cuneo.

Despite the loss of first and third, Williams was able to place Capt. Bran Potter and sophomore Will Birnie in fourth and fifth positions, and John LaValle, Dave McPhillips, Fletch Durbin, and Wynne Carvill in seventh

through tenth positions to round out Eph scoring and displace Bowdoin.

The steady improvement of the Eph team raises hopes for victory when they face RPI and a tough Vermont team this Wednesday in a triangular meet at home to better their 1-1 record. The frosh will run their race earlier, at 3:00 p.m.

Ruggers Defeated

By Andy Hurst

The Williams Rugby Football Club, hampered by both their own errors and by blustery winds, succumbed to a vastly improved Schenectady side 8-5 Saturday.

The Claret and Gold, though playing with characteristic aggressiveness, were frustrated in several attempts to score, seeing several scoring bids ended by mistakes.

Sophomore wing Randy Vitlusek, with some excellent passing from his mates on the line, tallied early in the second half. Jack Raineault converted, making the score 5-3 for the Berkshire rug-rugers. But undaunted Schenectady retaliated with a score and conversion and then held on tenaciously to their three point margin for the win.

Future Eph Foes: How They Fared

Tufts topped Washington and Lee 20-15 as Peter Watson and Andy Cushner rushed for 18 and 80 yard touchdown jaunts, respectively and Pete Tasciucchio hauled down a Pete Cohen pass for the margin of victory... Union beat RPI, 23-16, to push their record to 2-3... Wesleyan ran their record to 4-0 by beating WPI, 21-13. After a Cardinal punt bounced off a WPI defender, tackle Roger Sul-

livan recovered for Wes on the WPI five and two plays later quarterback Pete Panciera passed to Mike Carlson for the third period touchdown that gave the Cards a 14-7 lead at the time... Rochester's Brian Miga caught two touchdown passes and ran for another as the Yellowjackets handed Amherst a 26-20 defeat, their first of the season, ending a 10 game winning streak.

The Williams Record

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WILLIAMS COLLEGE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1969

PRICE 15c

Council Cancels ACEC Amherst Plans

In response to student sentiment generated by the Vietnam Moratorium movement which made ACEC plans for Amherst Weekend "economically unfeasible," the College Council last night voted to "instruct the ACEC not to hold entertainment on the week end of November 14, 15."

Only Prospect House and the Freshmen cast negative votes on the motion, which applies only to the Friday concert of the Shirelles, Buddy Guy, and Junior Wells.

In raising the issue for decision at the meeting at Griffin began, CC President Kelly Corr '70 stated that the question of cancelling the ACEC concert was no longer simply a matter of it failing during the November Vietnam Moratorium. "It is now a question of economic feasibility," he told the Council.

The vote followed a discussion in which Steve Demorest '71 of the ACEC disclosed that 369 students voted in favor of holding the concert while 504 students said they would not attend. The concert would have cost about \$4,000.

It is not certain that any damages will have to be paid, but according to Demorest, they could not possibly exceed \$1,500 and would probably be below \$1,000 even if the booking agency was unable to find other engagements

for the scheduled groups. Both figures are well below loss estimates for the concert based on projected attendance.

The CC then asked Chris Williamson '70, representing the house social chairmen, to report on the Saturday night entertainment situation.

A letter released Tuesday by members of the Moratorium movement had asked that all house parties be cancelled Saturday night in addition to the Friday concert in favor of various activities supported by the Moratorium movement.

Williamson noted that 448 students voted to cancel all parties and 447 wanted "some form of entertainment." After limited discussion, the CC decided that Saturday night entertainment was a matter for house chairmen to work out because it was not being handled by the ACEC.

Moving to new business, CC second Vice-president Frank Bartolotta '70 moved that \$500 be set aside to be appropriated to any group organizing travel to Washington or other large cities to participate in the Moratorium marches Saturday, Nov. 15.

The question of whom the money would be given to was debated and confusion existed as to the nature of the Moratorium

Movement planned for Amherst Weekend. Pres. Corr said he felt that action should be delayed until the CC had some idea of the number of students who would be involved. Shortly thereafter, the motion was tabled and the meeting adjourned.

G. William Turner '70, Jim Lobe '70, and Barnaby Feder '72 told the Record after the meeting that the Moratorium Committee was sponsoring many local activities during Amherst Weekend and at the same time supporting the Washington March. The Commit-

tee expects to submit one request for funds to the College Council to subsidize the March and various local projects.

They also expressed a desire to see all houses forego large parties in favor of supporting Moratorium events such as alumni-student discussions or a folk concert.

Lobe noted that Williamson had suggested that one or two large parties be financed by having houses pay a percentage proportional to the number of house members who would attend. Williamson had estimated that \$3 per

person would cover costs. "We feel" Lobe said, "that it is only fair that those who want to participate in Moratorium activities instead also be given \$3 from the social fund they helped build."

Challenged on whether Moratorium activities could be called "social," Feder, a member of the Moratorium Committee, said, "Alumni-student discussions could be extremely social in their own way, a kind of exchange that Amherst Weekend alone could provide. A folk concert has obvious value as a Social function."

Students Discuss Proposals For November Moratorium

By Russ Pommer

Planners of the November Vietnam Moratorium, while disagreeing on what tactics to use during the Moratorium days, will together offer a varied schedule of activities rather than work separately.

Vietnam Moratorium Comm. Chairman Joe Sensenbrenner '70 announced this at a Jesup Hall meeting Wednesday night at which plans for November 13-15 were

discussed.

Sensenbrenner opened the meeting by describing the letter of October 20, explaining that the signers called for the cancellation of all social events scheduled for that weekend and urged students to leave Williamstown to march against the war in urban centers.

He then expressed his opinion that students could be much more influential working in the community and getting as many local people involved in the Moratorium as possible. Sensenbrenner offered several suggestions as to the types of local action the Committee had discussed.

A primary suggestion was to organize an active project in which students could participate, such as cleaning up a slum or building something for the community. "This," Sensenbrenner said, "shows that we are doing something constructive."

He also raised the possibility of handing out literature or conducting a poll to see what people are thinking.

A candle-light procession might be another possibility, he said.

Pointing out the unique circumstances of having alumni at Williams for Amherst weekend, Sensenbrenner further suggested that there is the possibility of having several students and faculty at seminars aimed at discussing the war with them.

After Sensenbrenner explained these plans, John E. Nelson III '70, a representative of the Gargoyle

Society, explained the Society's feelings on the Moratorium. "Gargoyle feels that the most important thing is that people should be forced to make a decision and to do something according to how they feel."

Jim Lobe '70, who originated the Oct. 20 letter, then explained a compromise position about the moratorium reached last night between the committee of students who signed the Oct. 20 letter and the Moratorium Committee.

Lobe said that he personally felt the students should leave Williams. "Their absence will make the alumni think, and it will be a good experience for the individual," he said. Lobe then explained the compromise position, saying it is a "mixed bag." "People who want to go to Washington can go, and those who want to stay here and talk to alumni can do that," he said.

Mr. John Fisher, a former Williamstown resident who has been in contact with the Mobilization To End The War, called for students to do year-round work in the community, and to go to the Washington March November 14-15 in order to put massive pressure on the Administration.

"The war has been going on for seven years," one student in favor of going to Washington said. "We want to show Nixon that the war is bad and that we want to get out now."

Rick Beinecke '71, who spoke in favor of remaining at Williams said, that "the October Moratorium at Williams was very effective. We gained grass-roots community support, and this is important. There are still a lot of local areas that need to be reached," he said.

No vote was taken at the meeting and no decision was reached on Moratorium plans.

Continued on Page 5

Freshman Arrested; Free On \$200 Bail

A Williams freshman and two Springfield, Mass., youths were arrested last weekend on various charges and will be tried at 9 a.m. November 3 at the District Court on Spring Street.

According to Williamstown Police Chief Joseph Zoito Jr., a break-in at the House of Walsh on Spring Street was discovered by patrolman Roger A. Prevey about 1 a.m. Sunday after a close check of Spring Street stores.

The check was prompted when a Williams student gave the police a bag containing new clothes which he said he found near Wood House.

The police notified P. Kerry Walsh, owner of the House of Walsh, who reported about \$500 worth of clothes missing from his store.

After learning of the break-in, the police began looking around the college.

They arrested Thomas Bloniarz, 17, Atwater Rd., Springfield, on

charges of breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony and unauthorized use of a motor vehicle, stemming from an investigation of a stolen taxi alleged to have been taken from Spring Street shortly after 10 p.m. Saturday night.

It was reported to the police that the driver of the stolen taxi struck a car parked at the home of Charles E. Hartman, 70 North St. and then fled on foot.

Special Justice Clement A. Ferris ordered pleas of not guilty entered on Bloniarz's behalf and set November 3 as the trial date at the arraignment last Monday. Bloniarz was held in jail Saturday night and was freed on Sunday on a \$300 bail.

Arraigned on charges of receiving stolen property from the theft are Peter B. Klejna '73 and Edward W. Heaton, 18, from Springfield, both of whom were released after their arrests on bails of \$200 each.

War Vigil Slated

A continuous candlelight vigil on the steps of Chapin Hall, protesting American soldiers dying in Vietnam, will begin Monday and is scheduled to last until Nov. 15.

The organizers of the vigil, led by Fred Harris '73, plan to have a person on the Chapin steps at all times in order to extinguish and relight candles as they burn down. The object is to have the remains of one candle as a symbol of each American serviceman to die in Vietnam between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15.

The vigil will begin following a meeting Monday night at 7:30 in the freshman lounge. People to man the table on the Chapin steps and money to buy candles are still needed.

Bennington Prof. Blasts Proposed Berkshire Nuclear Power Plants

By Jack Booth

Responding to the "considerable community interest" generated by a proposed nuclear power plant, which would have been located a few miles from Bennington, Biology Prof. Irving Lyon examined the advisability of the whole nuclear power program of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) Tuesday at Bennington College.

Although plans for the power plant have been canceled, the Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power plant is now being built 45 miles from Bennington, at Vernon, Vermont, and an even closer plant is in the planning stages.

Speaking with a "biologist's overview of the whole question of nuclear power," the Bennington professor stated that nuclear power for generating electricity can neither be accepted nor rejected as long as certain questions remain unanswered.

Because the AEC is both the official promoter and the regulator of nuclear power, it violates the checks and balanced concept, Lyon argued. Thus the AEC is a strictly internal and self-perpetuating agency which operates without public awareness, he said.

A total of \$19 billion has been spent over a period of 15 years on Project Plowshare, the "peaceful atoms" program of civilian nuclear reactors for the generation of electricity, Lyon observed.

A key aspect of the nuclear power program, Lyon said, is the level of human tolerance to radioactivity above the normal background level, since nuclear plant

operations release a significant radioactive leakage into the air.

The maximum exposure permissible for a worker operating radioactive devices had been revised from a 1924 estimate of 3,000 roentgens (units of radioactivity) per year to only 5 roentgens per year for operators and one-half roentgens per year for civilians in 1950, Lyon noted. Such a drastic revision indicates that the 1950 level may itself be inaccurate, yet the AEC has conducted no further research he said.

The AEC has stated that present nuclear plant operations release an unavoidable amount of radioactivity into the air which corresponds to one-half roentgens per year to the public, the maximum acceptable level for civilians by the 1950 standards, Lyon continued. Yet General Electric, the prime contractor, has stated that twice this amount would necessarily be released during normal plant operations.

Historically the AEC has displayed an inconsistent and evasive attitude toward informing the public of the possible dangers of nuclear research, Lyon said.

Although the AEC admitted to a Senate subcommittee that every one of the 270 Nevada underground testshots has vented radioactivity into the atmosphere, it had told the public that venting occurred in only two of the shots, and this admission came only after evidence was presented by the Canadian government, Lyon said.

The AEC has thus fallen into the familiar pattern of many governmental agencies, where it is assumed that the public must prove any harmful effects of a program, Lyon argued.

The actual quantity of electricity generated in the five operating plants out of the twenty or so constructed does not justify the danger or expense of the program, since such electricity is more expensive to produce than conventional electricity, and presently only accounts for one per cent of the total U. S. output, he said.

Entertainment?

Any student interested in working on a committee which will review the ACEC and the entire question of social functions on campus should contact Frank Bartolotta (8-4676) immediately.

In D. C., Sawyer Meets With Task Force, Sen. Kennedy

By Thom Wood

President John E. Sawyer '39, in his capacity as a member of the Nixon Administration's newly-appointed Task Force on Priorities in Higher Education, spent a busy few days in Washington, D.C. two weeks ago.

In addition to his time spent on Task Force concerns, Pres. Sawyer divided his time between the 52nd Annual Meeting of the American Council on Education, a Capitol Hill meeting with Senator Edward Kennedy, and an early morning breakfast with Washington area Williams Alumni.

The first meeting for Pres. Sawyer during his trip was the organizational meeting of the Task Force from 8 to 10 p.m. Wed., Oct. 8. The meeting, chaired by James M. Hester, President of NYU addressed itself to the topic of what focus and format Future Task

Force meetings should take.

At this first meeting, the Task Force decided to consider eight main areas for discussion and submit a November 1 progress report to the Administration. This would allow the group's findings to be incorporated into the Budget for next year, which is completed during the first ten days of December, according to Pres. Sawyer.

The eight main areas are general topics which contain within them the real problems facing higher education. The eight "were not startling in their novelty" according to Pres. Sawyer, although he said he did not want to specifically cite them.

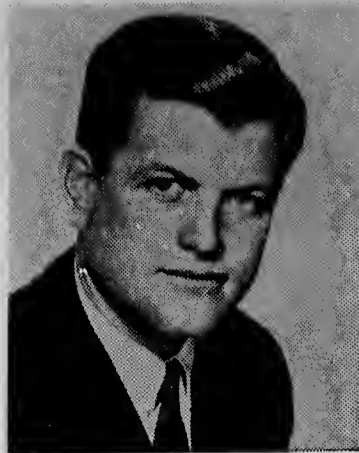
Concerning the membership of the Task Force in regards to geographic distribution and small college vs. large university representation, Pres. Sawyer said that "there are many considerations for the

composition of such a group...

I am glad to be on it and to try to make the small liberal arts college voice heard in the array of opinion which will be expressed."

Pres. Sawyer pointed out that the Task Force membership included other small college presidents: Luther H. Foster of the Tuskegee Institute, John A. Howard of Rockford College, and Rosemary Park, who has had over 20 years experience as president of Connecticut College and Barnard College and who received an honorary Williams degree.

Thursday, October 9, Pres. Sawyer, Poli. Sci. Prof. James M. Burns '39, and Asst. Poli. Sci. Prof. Carl Reidel met with Senator Kennedy in the Senator's office to discuss the problems facing environmental studies in the next decade and the problems of the "hinterlands". The three Williams men



Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, left, and President John E. Sawyer '39 met to discuss problems of the environment during the President's recent trip to Washington, D. C. as a member of the Nixon Administration's Task Force on Priorities in Higher Education

spoke for an hour with Dunn Gifford, Senator Kennedy's Assistant for Legislative Affairs, and then spoke with the Senator for an hour just after he had left the Senate floor.

Of the meeting with Senator Kennedy, Pres. Sawyer said that he "was impressed with the time he gave us and with the interest

he showed in the environmental hazards and problems which must be faced in this decade."

Pres. Sawyer, with Provost Stephen R. Lewis '60, also attended the October 8-10 52nd Annual Meeting of the American Council on Education (ACE) at the Shoreham Hotel during his Washington trip. The topic of the ACE meeting was "The Campus and the Racial Crisis".

Pres. Sawyer described the ACE as "the senior organization of higher education" in the US. Most of the President's and Provost's time was taken up by ACE meetings while they were in Washington.

Pres. Sawyer and Provost Lewis met Friday with some twelve area Williams alumni who Pres. Sawyer found to be "full of terribly interesting activities" such as involvement with the Model Cities program. Pres. Sawyer expressed the hope of "bringing back" some of the concerns of the 12 alumni to

WAAS Panel Discusses Cleaver Speech

By Andy Bader

"Eldridge Cleaver puts us in a position where we must make a decision and take action."

Preston Washington '70, former president of the Williams Afro-American Society, said that he felt that this was the major impact of a speech given by Eldridge Cleaver October 18, 1968 and rebroadcast on WMS-WCFM Wednesday night. The broadcast was followed by a panel discussion among members of the Afro-American Society.

Besides Washington, WAAS President Cliff Robinson '70, Vice-president John Clemmons '71 and J. T. Thornton '72 also exchanged impressions of the Cleaver speech.

Eldridge Cleaver, who is now living outside the country to avoid arrest, is Minister of Information of the Black Panther party and a former US Presidential candidate of the Peace and Freedom Party.

The first question to be discussed was "will a black-white coalition work?" Cliff Robinson felt that blacks and whites could unite to fight "injustices which effect the entire spectrum of the Amer-

ican people, such as the war." He added, however, that problems of the black community require a "full-fledged black effort." John Clemmons pointed out that the tactics of the Black Revolution might conceivably require whites to kill other whites. He doubted that whites would be willing to do this.

Preston Washington emphasized that "we are the oppressed. The white middle class translates oppression differently."

He concluded that a permanent coalition between blacks and whites was "nonsense".

The participants moved on to consider the nature of the Black Revolution. All felt that the black community has "to get itself together" locally and fight the forces of oppression with, as Washington put it, "any means necessary."

J. T. Thornton spoke of the political powerlessness of blacks in Washington, D.C. where blacks "as everywhere" are "accustomed to overt oppression."

Members discussed the origin and use of the term "pig" indicating that the term has come to

apply broadly to "all the forces of white oppression and racism."

Recalling that Eldridge Cleaver had used the term many times in his speech, Preston Washington said that this was meant to indicate that "blacks have reached a heightened political awareness and can now rise up and call racists pigs."

Washington added that he felt the revolutionary rhetoric of Cleaver's speech was an important

psychological device.

Cliff Robinson, on the other hand, decried the "lack of program" of the Black Panther Party saying that "they offered no coherent political philosophy."

Thornton took a different approach saying that the program of the Black Panther Party "is for black people to control their own community."

John Clemmons drew a distinc-

Continued on Page 5

Continued on Page 5

Frosh Parents' Day Slated For Tomorrow

By Jay Haug

This weekend Williams will host its annual Parents' Day, attracting a total of 204 freshman families from 28 states, according to the office of Career Counseling.

The weekend officially begins Friday with registration starting at 2 p.m. In the evening the Berkshire Symphony will be celebrating its 25th anniversary with Julius Hegyl conducting Satie's "Parade," music for "Romeo and Juliet" and Tchaikowsky's Symphony No. 2. The concert is scheduled for 8:30 in Chapin Hall. In addition, the Adams Memorial Theatre will present the annual Freshman Revue, this year entitled "Do You, Mr. Jones?", Fri. and Sat. at 8:30 p.m. in the AMT.

The full schedule of events begins on Saturday with parents invited to attend classes. The "Seventeenth Annual Freshman Parents' Day Program" will begin at 11:15 a.m. in Chapin. The program will include a welcome by President John E. Sawyer '39 and an address entitled "What'll We Do?" by English Prof. Fred H. Stock-

ing '36.

Immediately after the program, a buffet luncheon will be served to parents, guests and freshmen at Baxter Hall. At 1 p.m. the Williams freshman soccer team will battle Mt. Greylock on Colc Field, while the freshman football team will go against Vermont at 2 p.m. on Weston Field.

A reception will be held at Mt. Hope from 1-4 p.m. and the President's Reception will directly follow the football game at the Alumni House. All parents are cordially invited.

Saturday evening dinner will be served to freshmen and their parents at 6:30 in Baxter Hall.

A Sunday service is also scheduled in Thompson Memorial Chapel, at which Chaplain John D. Eusden will give the sermon, speaking on "New Value Words." The Anthropology Department and the Williams College Jewish Assoc. will sponsor a lecture on "Jewish Culture and Personality" at 10:30 a.m. Sunday at the Williams Inn to close out the weekend activities.

"With trembling pseudopods, Mark Rudd tore the earth girl's spacesuit."

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...and November...

A sense of tolerance has been reached between proponents of two potentially conflicting visions of the November Vietnam Moratorium. The movement at Williams has the single goal of helping to bring the war to a rapid conclusion, and all agree that the President's pace of disengagement is not sufficiently fast. But the basic question of protest tactics is the issue on which fundamental disagreements are based, and we hope the respect, in the absence of agreement, which each side is showing for the other continues through the Moratorium days.

Whether to go to Washington or another city or to stay here to work locally is a difficult choice. The big city marches offer an emotional stimulation to the individual participant that only a show of solidarity of that size can give.

And an impressive display of commitment in the capital city and the nation's largest cities may very well affect the legislators and administration officials who must physically face the march.

Yet there are drawbacks to the large march concept. The possibility of isolated incidents of violence or other impropriety reflecting on the entire march is always present, especially given the media's affinity for recording the grotesque while the normal goes by unheeded. If America is to meet the Moratorium through a 23 inch screen, it is so important that style, dress and actions in the march all work toward creating a magnificent frontlash that even the Vice President will feel.

But the most discouraging thing about a large march, and the most appealing reason for working at home, is that a march is basically inarticulate. People may march for various reasons, and the reasons are all unexpressed. On the other hand, canvassing and speaking with alumni are not, granted, large scale exercises, but they are based on a person-to-person encounter in which one's reasons for wanting out of Vietnam are often put to the test. To be personally persuasive while facing skepticism is a challenge few marchers will need to endure in the sympathetic realm of a demonstration.

How effective this personal appeal can be on a large scale, or whether we should go more directly to the President by marching en masse are questions each Williams student must ask himself while deciding what he can do next month. One Moratorium has not been enough to answer those questions for him, so we must hope that Nov. 13-15 will give a clue as to how we can make many more such Moratoriums unnecessary.

Hollar

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Letters To The Editor

Views On The Moratorium

No Easy Solution

To the editor:

Mulling over what people are saying about the Moratorium, I am disappointed in the reactions of many who took part. We accomplished nothing, they say. Where was the excitement, the spirit? they wonder. I question both of these attitudes.

We did accomplish something. Nixon seems to be modifying his policy. It's not much I grant. Withdrawing troops is not re-directing American foreign policy. Vietnam is but one of countless problems that this society has got. It's a start though, another small change in a huge fight to improve this society.

More important, though, than public changes in policy is what we are doing to people's minds. People in Williamstown and North Adams and this country are thinking and questioning because of the Moratorium. In this area, I would argue, many attitudes are changing.

More people are questioning the war. Hostility to canvassers is less and more people are listening and acting. Hopefully, more of us are beginning to listen to these people as well. The so-called Fascists of middle America have a point behind much of what they are saying.

Williamstown and North Adams even now are largely ignored by Williams students. Labels are absurd. Understanding and a willingness, not just on their part, but on ours as well, to listen and help are not.

This changing of attitudes, this increased awareness and openness, this grass roots political organizing must be a major, though not the sole, part of any effort to change this country. Until recently, it has been almost totally ignored, especially in the white community.

It does not lead to quick solutions. Policies are easier to change than people. It presupposes that the major changes that those like myself feel are needed in this country will not come quickly. To believe that is to delude oneself. It can only lead to frustration and disappointment.

Equally important is the fact that this work is not usually exciting. It is not an adrenalin-injected confrontation march with "Fascists" jeering us. It is not the psyched-up period of a campaign. It is boring, time-consuming, tiring.

That is not to say that it means sitting back. It does not mean peaceful methods only. Violence is good, depending upon the situation. It means struggling, fighting for what we believe in, not just now but next April, next year, and

years thereafter.

It means thinking, really thinking, about the Moratorium and where we stand, what are our priorities. It means acting, if we decide we believe in something, and not basing our action on how we'll feel when it's over.

I am annoyed both at those who believe in getting out of Vietnam yet do nothing and at those who want to do something so badly that they let their frustration control them and blow the whole thing.

Do we have the patience or commitment for a revolution? Probably not. Thus, I am skeptical about what will happen to the force that is building in this country for change. Where will we go - to apathy, confrontation, slogans? I hope not.

I urge fellow students and faculty to spend much time thinking about where they stand. I hope that many will see what I have tried to express. I urge everyone neither to party or to head to Washington on Amherst weekend.

There's a lot to do here with townspeople and alumni. We can't call it quits when we've just begun.

Rick Beinecke '71

Was A Bummer

To the editor:

Thought I'd write you about the Moratorium. Thought I'd write about what people are saying and doing and feeling. About what I'm feeling. Perhaps people are interested in what a long-haired hippie yipple weirdo commie freak who's been protesting this war for four years has to say. Perhaps not. It's up to you, in your editorial capacity, to judge whether that's true or not.

At any rate, all those people who read your paper will have to excuse me if I don't punctuate right, or use mixed metaphors or stuff like that cause as weirdos have all these dead brain cells and we can't write the English too good. Bet you think I'm putting you on. Bet I am. Just a little. Must get to more serious business.

The Moratorium on October 15th, to be cliched, was a bummer. All these people sitting in Thompson Memorial Chapel, silent, listening to Mr. Waite decry the crime of silence. All these people listening to Jerry Cooke read from the New Testament that "blessed are the peacemakers".

All these people at the cemetery listening to the minister from the Congo Church saying "and it shall come to pass...when nations shall turn their swords into plowshares". And all these people marching silently from the cemetery and noisily to the snack bar. Lots of commitment.

I recognized faces in the Chapel, at the cemetery - faces of people who had worn Ku Klux Klan outfits and had sung "God Bless America" when we demonstrated in 1967 with signs that said "End the War" and "Stop the Bombing".

when Maxwell Taylor was here.

I recognized the faces of people who had refused, two and a half years ago, to sign a petition similar in content to the petition that was circulated this year. "Blessed are the peacemakers." "Crime of Silence". I recognized the faces and I got angry.

No mention of guilt at the Chapel service. "Blessed are the peacemakers". How many have died needlessly in two and a half years? In four years? "Blessed are the peacemakers".

March silently. Mourn for the dead. Mourn for those you have killed by your silence. "I don't know enough about the facts to sign your petition." "How can you be so sure that the war is wrong?"

I hope that I am not being too self-righteous. I am in some measure as guilty as I think these "blessed peacemakers" are. Perhaps I haven't done enough. Perhaps I should have burned my draft card. Perhaps I should have never registered for the draft.

Perhaps I should have prevented the Armed Forces from recruiting at Williams, even though it would have meant my expulsion from this "pluralistic community of scholars".

All those people marching silently. All those people against war. "The issue of the Moratorium is the war." What about the war? So many of those people who were marching seemed to be saying that, after a careful cost-benefit analysis of the war, they think that the costs outweigh the benefits, and so, we should get out as quickly as possible.

Reminds me of a political science teacher here, telling an audience at some lecture two years ago, that the war and the army were good for Black people because Black people found jobs and dignity in the army.

Which brings me to another thing. I really cannot see how people can talk about the war without talking about racism and poverty and America. Don't they want to even examine the question of whether or not Vietnam is an isolated issue or whether or not it is the whole ideological framework on which America is based that produced Vietnam?

That maybe Vietnam is related to Birmingham and to the ghettos and to what happened in Chicago and to what's happening every day in this land of the free. That maybe it's the system that's at fault. That maybe it's the foundation that's rotten.

I was a liberal in 1964, 1965, and 1966. I am convinced now, that the war is only one manifestation of a system that has rotten roots. I am a radical. I believe that we must get to the roots of the problem. That we must base our government on new truths. That we must tear down the walls and foundations of America and build a new society.

I will participate to some extent in the Moratorium because I believe that we must end the war

Continued on Page 6

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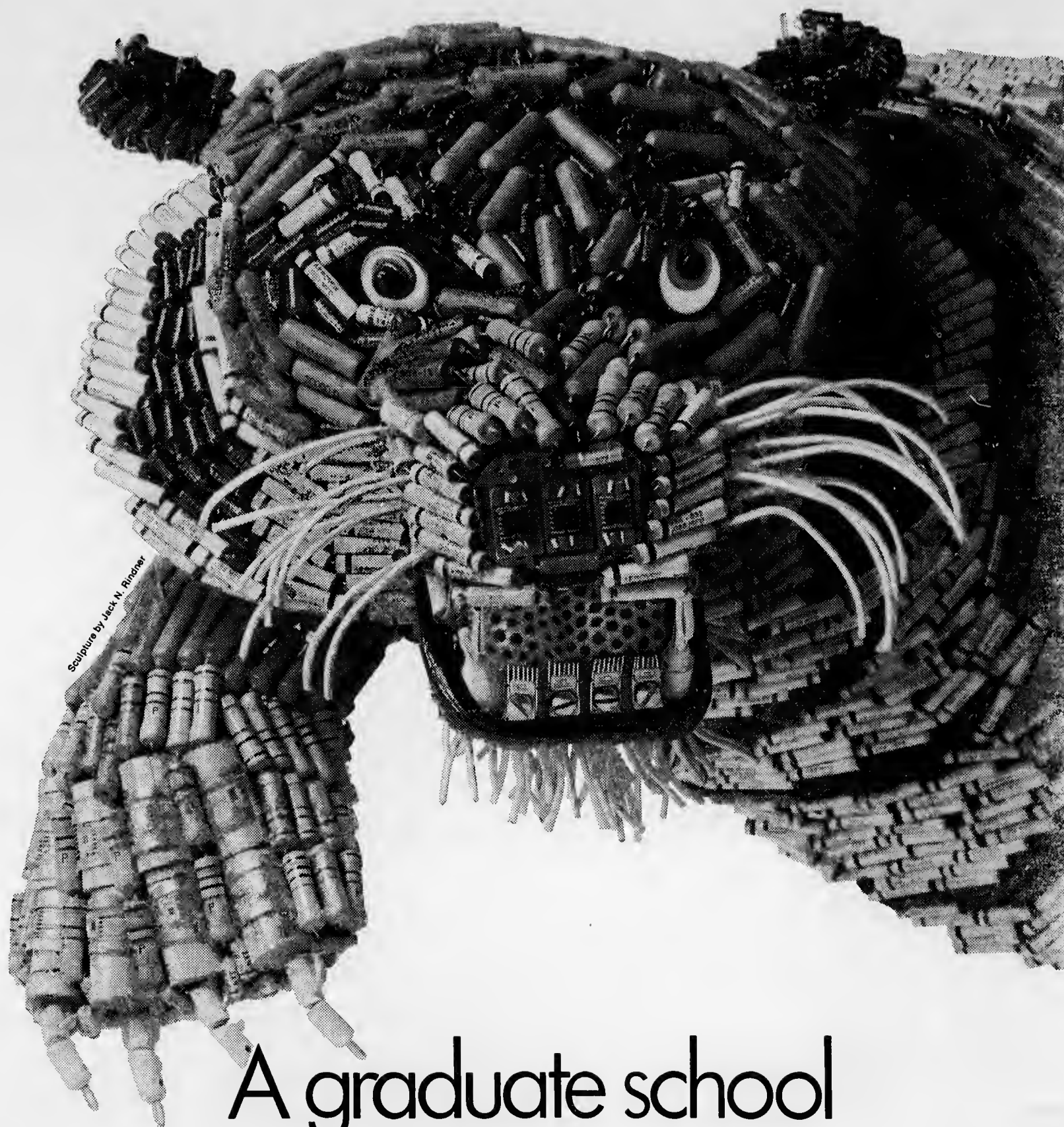
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Dukakis Decries State Transit Program

By Ken McGraine

Assemblyman Mike Dukakis, a candidate for Massachusetts lieutenant governor, addressed a public issues forum Tuesday evening at the Williams Inn on the topic "Transportation and Conservation, the Political Runaround".

Assemblyman Dukakis prefaced his remarks on transportation policy by stating, "There is nothing wrong with the structure or framework of the government which couldn't be solved by better leadership."

He went on to characterize the transportation policy of Massachusetts as being hopelessly out of joint. "Now is the time to stop and take a good long look at the assumptions of the transportation policy."

(Last January, John Volpe, who was then Governor of Massachusetts, was sworn into President Nixon's cabinet as Secretary of Transportation.)

In documenting his objections to present policy, he expressed particular concern over the predisposition of the present leadership towards radial expressways in the Boston metropolitan area.

He noted the exorbitant costs of this program which are estimated at over a billion dollars. He also commented upon the many secondary effects which

make such a program not only impractical, but also detrimental to the citizen's welfare.

Dukakis mentioned in particular the increased air pollution inherent in the increased automobile use, the problem of housing destroyed in highway construction, and increased intra-city parking problems.

As a matter of general policy, he said, "we must anticipate what kind of impact a road will have on its environment".

(For several years, plans have been proposed by the State Highway Department to build a bypass around Williamstown involving Routes 2 and 7. Local citizens have opposed such a bypass on the grounds that it would destroy some of the area's valuable environmental features.)

In accordance with his objections to the present policy, he suggested, "The master highway plan should be junked". In its place he urged the institution of a mass transit system.

He said that the base for the establishment of such a transit system was already present in Boston, and the cost of instituting it would be less than for the present highway plan.

He noted that the highway needs in the rest of the state were being neglected while the great

sums of money being spent around Boston were being used impractically.

To remedy this situation, he suggested that the gasoline tax money presently being used for the expressway program could be used far better by helping communities fund local roads.

In planning these local roads, he said that the leadership must work with a representative local group to determine exactly what kind of road the community needs. He said that leadership must be responsive

and assume the fact that "highway planning must be a cooperative effort".

For the enacting of such a dramatic reversal of policy, he placed the chief responsibility with the executive leadership. He noted, however, "Nothing of present policy is leading in this direction."

In response to a question about government inefficiency in other areas besides transportation, he said that the critical problem isn't more legislation or higher budgets, but efficient leadership

which will carry out legislation already passed.

The public issues forum at which Dukakis spoke was co-sponsored by the Williamstown Democratic Town Committee and the Williams Democrats.

Assemblyman Dukakis was accompanied and introduced by former Williams Acting Chaplain John B. Lawton, who is now his campaign manager, and Assemblyman Tony McBride, representative of the northern Berkshire County area.

Nelson Comments on Cultural Pluralism

Does Diversity Mean 'My Way'?

To the editor:

Just a little exercise in self-amusement I thought I'd share with you. Because Williams is a funny place, if we look past our personal evangelisms to see some of the contradictions they mask.

misguided as to spend two or three hours a day practicing football, when he could be planning a march or "watching you" to see if your politics conform to fashion, I suppose he must expect to be crucified.

what I mean. Isn't Williams a funny place? John E. Nelson III '70

New Ideas Requested By CEP

To the editor:

A few weeks ago there was some optimism on campus concerning the student-faculty committee changes. These committees are now in the process of defining problems to be investigated this year.

There are many ideas among the students that should be presented to committee members before these groups have decided exactly what problems they will investigate. The CEP welcomes proposals and petitions with supporting arguments. One of the advantages of student representation on these committees is student accessibility to committee members.

Mel White '73
Bob Hermann '72
Steve Lawson '71
G. William Turner '70
Dick Berg '71

Calendar Of Events

FRIDAY

6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER AND DISCUSSION: John W. Chandler, president of Hamilton College and Williams College trustee. St. John's Church.

7:30 PLANETARIUM DEMONSTRATION: Hopkins Observatory.

7:30 MOVIE: "The Lady With the Dog" (Russian, 1960). Josef Helfitz, director. Adapted from Chekhov short story of love affair set in 19th century Yalta. 1960 Cannes Film Festival winner. Bronfman.

8:30 ANNUAL FRESHMAN REVIEW: "Do You, Mr. Jones?" Steve Lawson '71 and David Strathairn '70, directors. AMT.

8:30 BERKSHIRE SYMPHONY CONCERT: Julius Hegyl, conductor. Works of Satie, Diamond, Tchaikowsky (Symphony No. 2). Chapin Hall.

SATURDAY

FRESHMAN PARENTS' DAY

1:00 FRESHMAN SOCCER SCRIMMAGE: Williams vs. Mt. Greylock High School. Cole Field.

2:00 FRESHMAN FOOTBALL: Williams vs. Vermont. Weston Field.

8:30 ANNUAL FRESHMAN REVIEW: "Do You, Mr. Jones?" Steve Lawson '71 and David Strathairn '70, directors. AMT.

9:30 RADIO STATION WMS-WCFM: forum on the news.

9:30 RADIO STATION WMS-WCFM: half-hour weekly news summary.

MONDAY

7:30 MOVIE: "Devil." Bronfman.

9:30 MOVIE: "Shoot the Piano Player." Bronfman.

TUESDAY

7:30 MOVIE: "The Overcoat" (Russian). Weston Language Center.

8:30 MUSIC: Organ recital by Fleisher Heinrich, organist at University of Minnesota. Featuring works of Buxtehude, J. S. Bach, Franck, Max Reger. Thompson Memorial Chapel.

Letters

Cultural pluralism, for instance. Last spring we stood in the rain and carried candles and collected funds to make sure that black students had the power and the money to do their thing, whatever it might be.

Some of the results have been impressive - like the appearance of the Afro-American Dance Ensemble. But I guess we only celebrate diversity if our consciences demand it and if the products promise something new; after all, nobody seems to protest the football team's right to do its thing, free from the brutality endorsing attacks like the Tommy Atkins serials.

If one said correspondingly insulting things to a black student, all of Williams would rise up in protest - and justifiably so; but in this age of social concern, being the jock is out, and if one is so

Supporters of the war get the same treatment. Some very well-developed and strongly-documented tracts supporting US policy have appeared in the pages of the Record since I came to Williams; reading them has not kept me from opposing the war, but it has made me hesitant to call the authors of such pieces fascists or warmongers - labels which become commonplace on this campus.

And the grief people take for going to business school, for backing the "open campus" principle, or just for being "straight" must be part of the same scene - the price we all must pay for being enlightened intellectuals in this world of the Philistines.

I guess it doesn't matter that pluralism means "more than one" and that affirming the dignity of one mode of life need not always attack another. It must be true after all that calls for diversity are what the outs say until they get in - and then diversity means "my way," to the exclusion of all the older ways of thinking. See

Nuclear Power Plants Cont'd

Continued from Page 1

10,000 to 150,000 square miles, Lyon said.

Lyon noted that a revised version of the Brockhaven Report, based upon the present size of nuclear plants, has been banned from publication. A spokesman for one of the private industry groups involved stated that the report, if published, would "put us out of

business," Lyon said.

"The AEC as a governmental agency funds many important and valuable projects which shouldn't be cut out," Lyon stressed, but some other programs are dubious and even dangerous. "The public ought to be able to look into this mixed bag to see what is happening and make the proper judgments," he added.

Several more feasible alternatives

to such nuclear power exist, Lyon stated, including non-dangerous nuclear fusion and Canadian hydro-electric power, but the U. S. seems psychologically and economically committed to a program which is actually damaging to our interests. The AEC should seek an effective and safe energy program, but this does not have to be the present nuclear one, he concluded.

Cleaver Discussion Cont'd

Continued from Page 2

tion between the Black Panther movement and the white radical movement saying that "the Panthers are trying to legitimize the (American) system and bring out the true meaning of the Constitution."

The participants generally felt that black people viewed our foreign policy "as an extension of racist policies at home".

Cliff Robertson said that the War is "poison to black people who are expected to give allegiance to 'the war establishment' which

includes such racists as Generals Hershey and Lemay and George Wallace."

But J. T. Thornton said that he sees the example of the Vietnamese people as a cause for hope for the Black Revolution. "Blacks see themselves in a state of war in white America," he added.

One final question was thrown out to the participants by moderator Chris West '71. "How and when will the black revolution start?" J. T. Thornton spoke for the group when he replied, simply, "It has begun."

The President's Trip Cont'd

Continued from Page 2

Williamstown at a later date.

The ACE meetings were very full and worthwhile in themselves during his entire trip, the President said. He has been in his office until after six the past few evenings after having returned from his trip.

The President will have to return to Washington again, however, since the Task Force is scheduled to meet three times in the near future.

The first meeting will be from October 30 to November 3 for "a blocking out session" in which individual members will arrive when their schedules will allow, each member spending at least two days of that period in Task Force work.


This meeting will follow an interview period now being conducted by NYU Vice President for Public Affairs Paul E. Bragdon, who is acting as Task Force Staff Director in liaison with Peter Muirhead of the Office of Education.

The purpose of the interview period will be for Mr. Bragdon to consult with each of the 15 members of the Task Force individually and record their views on the eight main areas as College and University Presidents and Industrial heads on future priorities for higher education in the US.

Drafts of these views will be circulated for the first October "blocking out session". Task Force members will then spend three

weeks considering the different views and then meet again together for a November 22 and 23 "arguing-out-and-converging - disagreeing" meeting, the President said.

The third of the upcoming meetings will take place December 1 for the purpose of drawing up a progress report to be submitted to the Administration.



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Review Sessions In Math Planned

Informal review sessions in high school math will be conducted by members of the Mathematics Department beginning next week. The emphasis will be on answering questions or discussing topics raised by the students, and lecturing will be minimal.

All interested students are encouraged to attend, whether

or not they are enrolled in math courses this semester.

Prof. Victor E. Hill will discuss trigonometry Tuesday, Oct 28 at 9:30 p.m. in 106 Bronfman and Prof. Neil R. Garbois will discuss high school algebra Thursday, Oct. 30 at 7:30 p.m. in 106 Bronfman. Further sessions in each area will be arranged if student interests warranted them.

New U. Course

The Williamstown Free University announces a new course to study the North Adams School system. The course plans to investigate the school system and gather pertinent information in order to make a report, which would be used by VISTA workers to inform North Adams parents of the strengths and weaknesses of the schools their children attend.

If interested, students should call Vic Richards (8-8306) or Mrs. Holly Rosenwald (802) 442-4643.

In addition, the first meeting of Wes Jones' course on Christian Pacifism is scheduled for 8 p.m. tonight in 17 Williams.

Part I: When Men Were Men

The Hoosac Tunnel Was A Great Bore

By Jim Deutsch

Beneath the peaceful shadows of the Hoosac Mountain, amidst the Berkshire splendors, runs the Hoosac Tunnel, a five-mile long monument to man's ingenuity and folly.

Although Pres. John E. Sawyer '39 referred to the tunnel in his convocation remarks, and Chemistry Prof. Charles D. Compton spends one class year on its construction, the Hoosac Tunnel like most historic landmarks in and around Williamstown, remains unknown to most Williams students.

Indeed, the history of the tunnel is a fascinating one, and the circumstances surrounding its construction are still remembered in North Adams.

In opening up a northerly route from Boston to Albany, by way of Troy, the Hoosac Tunnel obviously had a great effect on the Williamstown area, an effect which is often underestimated.

When Col. Ephraim Williams planted his idyllic college in the Berkshire wilderness, he had no intention of opening his doors to "young gentlemen from every part of the Union." Nevertheless, the trustees insisted upon doing just that, and in doing so, seriously jeopardized the future of Williams College.

For the location of the college was far from congenial. There was virtually no way of getting to Williamstown by any effective means of transportation, and the trustees spent more time and energy in trying to close the College than in trying to keep it open.

Williams College, nevertheless, was still struggling, and without the courage and determination of the Rev. Edward Dorr Griffin, who assumed the presidency after Moore, the College would certainly have withered away. Apparently, Griffin designed and built the hall which now bears his name, and all the problems were solved for the time being.

Although the drawing power of the Bullfinchian Griffin Hall was evidently quite impressive, there still, nonetheless, was no immediate way to travel to Williamstown.

As early as 1819, the idea of a cross-state canal was proposed to facilitate communication between Boston and the west, and in 1825, Loammi Baldwin selected the route through the Hoosac mountain as the most fit.

Baldwin's route followed the routes of the Deerfield and Hoosic Rivers, and Baldwin himself was so enthusiastic over the plan that he exclaimed, "It seems as if the finger of Providence had pointed out this route from the east to the west." Whereupon, a bystander, who was somewhat less optimistic remarked dryly, "It's a great pity the same finger wasn't thrust through the mountain."

Unfortunately, it was in this same year, 1825, that the first American railway was put into operation between Quincy and the Neponset river, a distance of three miles. Its construction caused such a sensation that the canal tunnel project was quickly given up.

As railroads developed and the Williamstown area was still with-



The west portal of the Hoosac Tunnel, as seen in 1891, was a big hole in the ground.

example of a successful enterprise in which miscalculation or sheer ignorance was crucial to getting the enterprise started at all.

Apparently, the promoters of the Hoosac tunnel, men like Alvah Crocker, expected little difficulty in going through the mountain. Not only did Crocker say that the construction "requires little more grading than a turnpike," but he actually had the courage to announce in 1849 that "The Hoosac or Green mountain chain is believed to be the only barrier between Boston and the Pacific. To say it will not be demolished, is to say that the feudal, time-worn institutions of Europe, develop and mature the will of man more fully than the free air and more free institutions of our own youthful republic."

Ignoring these boasts, a very serious problem was one of financing the tunnel construction. The opinion of experts fixed a minimum cost of the tunnel at \$1.6 million and a maximum of \$3 million. In 1854, three years after work had first begun, the state of Massachusetts loaned \$2 million to the Troy and Greenfield railroad to help finance construction.

Still, no serious problems were anticipated. One of the leading railroad experts of the day, James Hayward, concluded, "I think two millions of dollars will be ample to tunnel the Hoosac, - it leaves a large margin."

Equally absurd was the statement of Amherst President Edward Hitchcock, Congregationalist clergyman, chemist, naturalist, and state geologist extraordinaire, that "If there is any confidence to be placed in the principles of geology, then we may rely upon the rock's proving to be the same throughout the mountain."

Hitchcock claimed the rock was mica slate in thin perpendicular layers, without granite or trap intrusions. Once you broke through the edges, the going would be easy. Indeed, the mountain, according to the distinguished Amherst professor, was composed of "soft" rock. It was also the presidential impression that "this tunnel will be found to be dry after penetrating a considerable distance from the surface."

Hitchcock's impression of Hoosac mountain might then be likened to a giant Oreo cookie. The mountain would be hard on the outside, but soft on the inside.

The engineering methods of the time did not promise the speedy excavation of the tunnel. They were still in the old times of hand drilling and black powder. But the promoters, investors, and engineers could not wait for hand labor to slowly chip away at the giant mountain. They wanted machines.

Herman Haupt, as chief promoter and largest stockholder, was particularly fascinated by the idea of huge boring machines which could drill great circular holes through Hitchcock's "mica slate" as if it were cheese.

Unfortunately, no such machine ever emerged. The actual character of the rock made such drilling impossible.

Meanwhile, in 1856, France and Sardinia had undertaken the construction of the eight-mile Mt.

Cenis tunnel under the Alps.

Obviously, the Hoosac Tunnel had some catching up to do, but all they met was fruitless engineering and steadily increasing costs.

The years of the late 1850's found the tunnel effort hampered by shortage of funds and subsequently very little actual construction took place.

Finally, after the Haupt company abandoned the job, nothing further was done until 1862, when the state of Massachusetts took possession of the road, the tunnel, and all the property of the Troy and Greenfield company.

Although Haupt continued work in 1868, the six years in between were extremely significant. In 1863, work was begun on the central shaft and in 1866, taking the hint from the Mont Cenis tunnel, machine drills, driven by compressed air, were substituted for hand drills.

What eventually saved the tunnel during these years was the introduction of nitro-glycerine as an explosive by George M. Mowbray in 1866.

Professor Mowbray, a long-time resident of North Adams, was described as a "quiet man, with a strong, kindly face and courteous manner; always busy with his books and experiments and much respected by the citizens of the town."

In 1865 when the state commissioners became anxious to push things faster than the black powder enabled them to do, they sent for Prof. Mowbray to introduce his nitro-glycerine into the tunnel as an explosive.

Mowbray came at once from the oil fields of Pennsylvania, erected a factory at the west shaft, and from that day on, manufactured the only explosive used.

In 1867, after much uproar in the state over the growing cost of building the tunnel, the legislature voted to authorize a contract for further work. Bids were received and the contract was finally awarded to the Shanly Brothers from Canada.

The choice was a fortunate one, for with great energy and ability, the Shanlys were able to complete the job they had undertaken. Everything was systematized, while

air compressors, drills and nitro-glycerine were improved and perfected.

Day by day, step by step, the rate of progress was advanced until, on Thanksgiving Day, November 27, 1873, at a distance of 10,134 feet from the western portal and 2,050 feet from the central shaft, the headings of the Hoosac Tunnel met.

The final blast was discharged at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon before some 600 people, including state legislators, railroad officials and engineers. The blast was a big one, blowing a gigantic hole through 13 feet of rock.

Even before the shock and sound waves had died away, a line had formed with Mr. Shanly at the head, slowly advancing toward the ragged opening.

When the opening was reached, Shanly courteously stepped aside, inviting Sen. Sylvander Johnson, chairman of the Hoosac Tunnel Committee to be the first to pass through.

A guide book to the Hoosac Tunnel published in 1891 began by eloquently stating: "Seated in a comfortably upholstered chair in a luxuriously fitted car, the uninformed traveller is not apt to realize, as his train plunges into and through the Hoosac mountain, the vast amount of labor, the great cost, the consummate skill, which the Hoosac tunnel represents. It stands for twenty-four years of work, for a cost of 195 lives and fourteen millions of money, and for one of the greatest triumphs of engineering in this country."

At the time it was finished, the Hoosac Tunnel was the second longest tunnel in the world, next to Mont Cenis. Undoubtedly, people had something to be proud of.

Nevertheless, the reaction was a little exaggerated when Col. Roger M. Leavitt of Charlemont, proclaimed: "Gentlemen, nature has planned out the valleys of the Deerfield and Hoosac and has left this bluff to test the perseverance and energy of man. Some day it will become the great thoroughfare from Liverpool to Peking, and the ambassador from the court of St. James to China will pass up the Deerfield valley on his way to Canton."

Was the Hoosac Tunnel a waste of time, money and lives or did it actually fulfill its dreams?

Part II: The Hoosac Tunnel After Construction

Rubin, Continued

Continued from Page 2

and stop the killing. Unlike the majority of people in the Chapel on October 15, I cannot stop there.

Eldridge Cleaver says that "Either you are part of the problem or you are part of the solution". I fear that most of the "Blessed Peacemakers" will remain part of the problem.

Hope the letter wasn't too heavy. Us freaks usually don't write such heavy stuff.

Yours in Freedom,
Irwin B. Rubin '71

Varsity Runners Fall As Frosh Win Easily

By Jim Deutsch

On a windy Wednesday, out in the cold rain and snow, the varsity cross-country team was swamped by RPI and the University of Vermont, dropping their record to 1-2. UVM finished first with 26 points, followed by RPI with 40, and way ahead of Williams with a 75 point total.

The lead runner for Williams was junior Dan Hindert, who finished fifth overall. Will Birnie was next for Williams with a 12th place finish, before Fletch Durbin, John Obourn and John Luvalle came in 19th, 20th, and 21st, respectively.

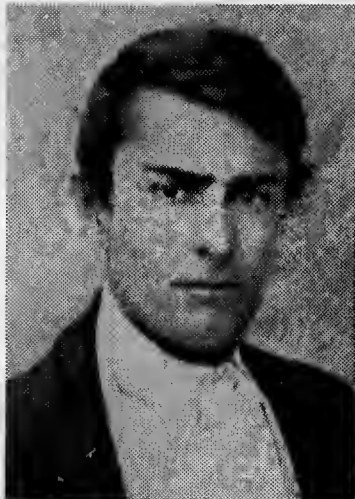
The phenomenal freshmen for-

tunately fared much better than their varsity counterparts, as they outraced RPI and UVM by a score of 29-45-48.

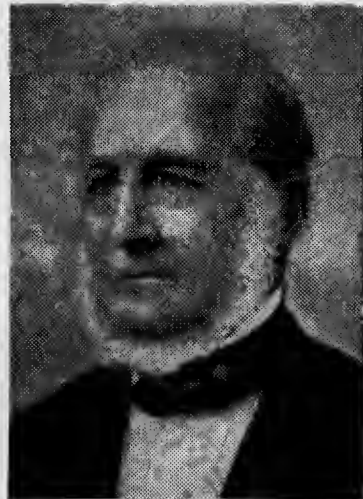
Jay Haug, who last week broke the old Williams freshman record, came back to break the course record set by Wesleyan's Amby Burfoot in 1964. Haug's time of 13:57 for the 2.75 mile course broke Burfoot's mark by three seconds.

Close behind Haug were Ephraim Pete Farwell and Tom Cleaver. Indeed, the future for the cross-country team looks bright and cheery, unless it snows again.

Both varsity and freshmen have away meets at MIT tomorrow in a tri-meet against Tufts and MIT.



Herman Haupt, the chief promoter and largest stockholder, hoped to develop drilling machines to bore through the mountain like cheese.



Alvah Crocker, a railroad executive, was known for his outlandish statements concerning the facility of building the tunnel.

In 1819, the trustees petitioned the legislature to move the College to Northampton, but were defeated, so Pres. Zephaniah Swift Moore decided to take things into his own hands. Convinced that almost everything about Williams was impossible - its location, its funds, and its enrollment - he led a group of students over the mountains into the Connecticut Valley.

There, Moore founded a new college, and named it in honor of Lord Jeffrey Amherst, known for selling smallpox-infected blankets to Indians. In addition, Moore named himself president.

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Chandler Sees College Authority Crisis

By Chip Horne

A major problem that every college president faces today is the so-called "crisis of authority," said Hamilton College President John W. Chandler as he spoke at the Chapel Board supper and discussion Friday night.

"The real crisis now is that the legitimacy of authority is being questioned. Authority has always been oppressive, but the terms opposing it today have changed," he said.

"Ten years ago," Pres. Chandler stated, "it was generally agreed that a college or university should serve two basic purposes - enlarging knowledge and then transmitting it to the student. Today the very definition of a college or university is not agreed upon any more."

Pres. Chandler, presently a Williams trustee and formerly head of the religion department and dean of faculty here, presented some of his thoughts about "Power, Freedom, and Responsibility in the Academic Community." His vantage point, he said was that of "a college president and a trustee."

One of the areas that is now a subject of moral and intellectual discussion, he noted, is the college admissions process. "Williams is an elitist college," Pres. Chandler said. "Many people have believed that the success of Williams graduates can be explained simply because something happens in the Williams educational process that produced it."

Other people are now challenging the whole admissions practice, he said, and would explain the success of Williams graduates by claiming that "Williams picked winners in the first place." These challengers feel that the present method of admitting college students "gives preference to people

by use of false criteria" in the selection process. They wonder if liberalized admissions policies could not produce "a different kind of elite," that would include large numbers of formerly disadvantaged students.

Pres. Chandler also said that the concept of college curriculum is now undergoing close intellectual scrutiny. The prevailing attitude, he stated, has been that "above all the faculty knows what ought to be taught." The relationship between teachers and students has been viewed as that of "masters to apprentices."

Now, Pres. Chandler said, "students feel other things are going on. They wonder if present division of subjects exist for the advancement of professors." Pres. Chandler said that students are questioning the concepts of "education and erudition." Their challenge to the faculty is "How much do you know?" They also doubt that a Ph.D. should be the chief indicator for appointments and promotions.

Another area of importance that Pres. Chandler discussed was that of "politicizing colleges and universities." "Traditionally these institutions enjoyed immunity and benefits from society that collectively comprised the idea of academic freedom," he said. "In return these institutions benefited society." Today a partisan political stance evokes serious questions, Pres. Chandler noted.

To illustrate this point, Pres. Chandler remarked that Hamilton College's first lecturer of the year was Dr. Timothy Leary and that another scheduled lecturer is Harlem Rep. Adam Clayton Powell. Pres. Chandler also said that he allowed the Hamilton Chapel to be used for a service on October 15 in observance of Moratorium Day

and that he personally took part in it.

In all of these instances he said that he received complaints about their appropriateness for a college and its president. In answer Pres. Chandler said that a "college and university ought to accommodate diversion and variety. If it doesn't," Pres. Chandler said, "a battle royal between partisan forces would result."

He said that he feels that a college or university must retain an open-campus policy toward everything that does challenge the basis of the institution's existence.

Pres. Chandler also said that he views the proper role of a college trustee as a "sort of middle-man between the college and the outside community. A trustee should represent the interest of the public, he said "Judgment is the basic qualification for a trustee to possess."

The trustees' proper role should be one of evaluation, ratifying, and reviewing college policy - not making it." Formerly, Pres. Chandler said, trustees concerned themselves with two questions: "Shall we fire or keep the president, and if we decide to keep him, how can

we help him?" Pres. Chandler said that he feels that this is still basically true.

Pres. Chandler said that Hamilton's coeducation program is operating very smoothly and has "done a great deal for Hamilton." He said the number of applications has increased and a larger choice of courses is being offered.

Other innovations at Hamilton that he mentioned include a "black admissions week-end" that is operated by Hamilton's black students, new experimental courses, and a film-study course that is taught by students.

The Williams Record

VOLUME LXXXIII, NUMBER 40

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1969

Great Sigh Of Relief Follows Freshman Parents' Weekend

By David Schooler

"It's over," a freshman sighed with relief as his parents went driving away. As Freshman Parents' Weekend closed, the thought that there would be no Sophomore Parents' Weekend next year comforted many of the class of '73.

Not all the freshmen expressed negative feelings about the weekend. One young man noted, "I don't feel like I lost a weekend. I gained some much needed furniture."

The first snow hit Williamstown Wednesday, but the biggest snow

job took place over the weekend. The affairs on Saturday included a luncheon, a banquet and a president's reception, a typical day for most freshmen.

Parents started arriving Friday (very anxious ones Thursday) and the first step was registration. Parents were given an envelope of interesting information about the hundreds of activities in Williamstown. "How many times have you been to the Clark Institute?" a mother asked her son. "What's the Clark Institute?" he replied.

Also included in the envelope was a calendar of Williams College events for the first semester. "Boy, there sure is a lot doing around here," remarked a father. "What's been the best event so far?" The freshman replied instantly, "The Davy Crockett flic."

Friday night, Julius Hegyi conducted the Berkshire Symphony. Many freshmen and parents attended the fine concert, but the freshmen who spent the evening at a fine restaurant seemed to be wearing a wider grin at the end of the evening.

The big events started Saturday. English Prof. Fred Stocking spoke at a program at Chapin Hall, a typical event complete with a dog and singing of "The Mountains." It was followed by a luncheon similar to a Sunday night cold cuts meal except that roast beef, ham, and corned beef were substituted for bologna, salami and meat loaf.

Pres. and Mrs. Sawyer were at the luncheon and sat down next to some parents, casually introducing themselves. The other couple said hello, and then asked, "And where are you from?"

Afternoon activities included a frosh football game and two frosh soccer games. The soccer team, pulling off the sports coup of the year, divided into two squads and simultaneously beat two area high schools.

Roast beef was the fare at the evening banquet. Thursday night guest meal had been canceled in order to save the good food to impress the parents.

Many parents and freshmen then went to the annual Freshman Revue. Upon leaving the theatre, "hip" parents were heard telling their sons that it was great. "Square" parents called the Revue a lot of trash, and honest parents asked their sons to explain to them what the show was about.

The discussions between parents and child ranged from non-existent to full battles over the war. Interestingly, after more than a month apart from each other, the most frequent discussions were over hair. The approaches went from subtle parents who used silent icy stares to more direct folks who brought scissors along on the trip.

Then there were the lucky freshmen who actually talked to their parents for a couple of days in October.

Buckley Debates Liberal at Trinity

By Jim Rubenstein

As the moderator alluded to the great Lincoln-Douglas debates of over a century ago, National Review editor William F. Buckley and Americans for Democratic Action National Chairman the Rev. Joseph Duffey prepared to have their conservative and liberal views clash in a debate at Trinity College in Hartford last week.

And clash they did.

BUCKLEY: "Mr. Duffey is pickled in superstitions that most people have outgrown."

DUFFEY: "People who inherit guaranteed annual incomes shouldn't knock those who seek some relief."

The debate, entitled "The American Agenda for the '70's" was held

in a field house packed with vocal supporters of both men. The format called for Mr. Duffey, then Mr. Buckley to give a presentation, followed by a brief rebuttal from both.

Mr. Duffey began by noting that "the American agenda for the '70's is full of old business. America has not solved some of the most basic problems that have been with us for decades and have grown to crises."

"The main social problem", he said, "is the great amount of scarcity of economic security that exists in this society." In the past "we have exercised our government and our national will in the wrong direction and with distorted and misshapen values."

Citing government inefficiency and the distribution of national wealth as two of the major causes of the crisis in American society Mr. Duffey offered a five part proposal which he said he hoped would help to bring about "a decent society and a stable social order."

Rather than comment directly on these proposals, Mr. Buckley attacked his opponent's assumptions and "the notion that economic distribution is going to do something about median income."

"We find Mr. Duffey feasting," Mr. Buckley said, "on corpses of evils he was forced to exhume."

Stating that "the problems of the poor will not be satisfied by the superstitious rhetoric of socialism", Mr. Buckley said that liberals such as Mr. Duffey "want to help poor people but more they want to moralize."

Characterizing Mr. Duffey's plan as one of taking from the rich and giving to the poor, Mr. Buckley said that if Mr. Duffey "takes all his 'hobgoblins' and confiscates their funds, he'd support the welfare system for about five and a half days."

While the initial presentations were largely concerned with the problem of poverty, the rebuttals turned to the question of military spending. Mr. Duffey contended that "we have poured our money into the subsidization of a great bloated military system."

Mr. Buckley said in reply; "I agree with you that it is too much, but what are we going to do about the Soviet Union? Just ask a Czech or a Pole living in this country whether he thinks it's worth ten per cent of his paycheck to keep the barbarians at bay."

"I agree that we should 'keep the barbarians at bay'", Mr. Duffey said, "but Mr. Buckley should tell us if that is what we are doing in Vietnam."

In response to a question from the audience on the value of the October 15 Moratorium, Buckley said that "much of the demonstrating was masturbatory in nature, displaying elements of moral exhibitionism."

Pres. Sawyer Names New Advisory Group

By Thom Wood

Fourteen students and four faculty members have been named by Pres. John E. Sawyer '39 to his President's Advisory Committee.

To encourage "considerable range in its views", the Committee members were chosen with the idea to have "a lot of people who are not visibly active in College organizations".

The student members are seniors Doug Cleveland and Paul Wickes, juniors Rob Farnham, Paul Lieberman, Russ Pulliam, Jim Jones, and Mark Engasser, sophomores Vis Anderson, Mike O'Rourke, Scott Sale and Phil Swain, freshmen Mark Gorman and Marshall Murray, and Karen Mikus from the exchange students.

Pres. Sawyer met earlier this year with the leaders of seven campus organizations: College Council, Gargoyle, Purple Key, the Record, WMS, the Junior Advisors, and the Freshman Council. This meeting came to the conclusion that the Committee should not contain "heads of organizations" and that it should not be a decision-making body but should be

an additional vehicle for campus communication.

The four faculty members are: History Prof. Russell H. Bastert, Assoc. Math Prof. Neil R. Grabo, Asst. Pol. Sci. Prof. George E. Marcus, and Assoc. Economics Prof. Gordon C. Winston.

The student members were selected by Pres. Sawyer from a groups of names nominated by the

Continued on Page 3

Pumpkin Contest



Continuing a hoary Record tradition, the editors are proud to announce the 43rd annual Halloween Pumpkin Judging Contest. Each residential house, freshman entry, coed house or other den of sorcery and necromancy on campus is eligible to prepare a jack-o'-lantern, which will be judged by a select group of Record staffers sometime Thursday night. The winning house will receive the traditional

quaffable beverage and the outstanding pumpkin will be allowed to rot in peace in the Advisor's office.

Criteria for judgment of the carving, in order of importance, are: relevance to the Williams liberal arts experience, finest likeness of Tommy Atkins, best use of baroque carving techniques, and largest bribe left in the Record office before Thursday noon.

Applications Due For Hong Kong

Applications for the Williams-in-Hong-Kong program must be submitted to the Chaplain by Friday, October 31. Students may obtain application forms in Dean Frost's office or outside the Chaplain's office in Baxter Hall.

A committee of faculty members and students who participated in the program last year will make the selections. Their choices will be announced before final exams.

Financial arrangements will be made for those who cannot afford to pay the necessary expenses.

The Williams Record

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Calendar Of Events

TONIGHT

8:30 ORGAN RECITAL: Heinrich Fleischer, University of Minnesota. Works of Buxtehude, J. S. Bach, Franck, Max Reger. Thompson Memorial Chapel.

9:30 INFORMAL MATH REVIEW SESSION: High school trigonometry. Victor Hill, Assist. Prof. of mathematics. Room 106, Bronfman.

10:00 WMS-WCFM: "The Shadow". Spine-tingling melodrama.

WEDNESDAY

7:30 MOVIE: "Glen Canyon" (Sierra Club). Bronfman Auditorium.

8:00 LECTURE: Chinua Achebe, Biafran writer, "The Commitment of the African Artist to Life". Jesup Hall.

9:00 WMS-WCFM: "Dialogue". This week's guests: Rick Beinecke '71 and Bill Wilson '71 discussing the November Moratorium. Listeners may phone in questions.

THURSDAY

7:30 Informal math review session: On high school algebra. Neil Grabojs, assoc. prof. of mathematics. Room 106, Bronfman.

8:00 BLACK COLLOQUIUM: A. B. Spellman, ethno-musicologist, "Black Music as a Cultural Expression". Bronfman Auditorium.

8:00 LECTURE: Eric A. Havelock, prof. of classics, Yale University, "Platt's Invention of the University". Room 3, Griffin.

10:00 WMS-WCFM: "The Lone Ranger". Kimosabe and Hiyo Silver.

10:30 ROMAN CATHOLIC MASS; Thompson Memorial Chapel.

FRIDAY

3:00 FRESHMAN FOOTBALL: Williams vs. Coast Guard. Coie Field.

3:00 BIOLOGY COLLOQUIUM: Theodore R. Lane, Asst. prof. of biology. Thompson Biology Laboratory.

6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER AND DISCUSSION: Carol Rondeau and Peter Rodgers. Folk music and comment. St. John's Church.

7:30 PLANETORIUM DEMONSTRATION. Hopkins Observatory.

11:00 MARTIN LUTHER HISTORICAL AGNOSTIC SOCIETY: annual rites in snack bar. Procession starts at Spenser House at 10:30. Bring candles and cloaks.

A Correction

To the editor:

I should like to correct an inadvertent slip in the article dealing with the working group on planning. Apparently, a digit was dropped in one line, and the article reads "the interest (is) required at present on \$2 million of the College endowment just for maintenance of the physical plant."

In fact, our annual plant maintenance costs, not including the cost of maintaining residential and dining halls, requires the equivalent of the income on \$25 million worth of endowment. This is a sobering sum of money.

Stephen R. Lewis, Jr.,
Provost

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Letters to the Editor

Postpone Game

To the editor:

Those who have renounced Amherst Weekend activities already realize the importance of an immediate settlement of the War. They do not have to convince themselves of their sincerity - the cancellations are not an act of penance. Canceling parties and dances for the Moratorium Weekend will not greatly increase the numbers of Williams students attending demonstrations in Boston, Washington, and New York - those who would participate in those activities would participate despite parties.

The elimination of Amherst Weekend festivities is left with only one purpose, and that is to convince those who are unconvinced that we are sincere; and thus drive home our conviction that the War should end and that moratorium-like activities may be fruitful in bringing about this end.

Foremost among those who must be convinced of our sincerity are the townspeople. Yet not many of these people will even be aware that there are no parties. They will be aware that we are holding a football game on November 15th.

I propose, therefore, that the Amherst football game be postponed to a weekday afternoon following November 15th.

I realize that this presents two major problems for the College: (1) disgruntled alumni and, (2) loss of our major money-making game. I submit that those alumni who will be unduly angered rank, along with the townspeople, among those that we most want to convince of our sincerity. If the ACEC

does not lose the money allocated for the bands, then these funds, augmented with monies that would have gone to house parties, could help defray the loss of the game. If this money is lost to suits, then the College should absorb the losses.

To show we are sincere, the Trustees can do more than send statements to the President, and the students can do more than avoid going to classes.

Kent M. Hochberg '70

Defends Football

To the editor:

Jim Deutsch's science fiction thriller in the October 10 issue of the Record would have been merely tedious except for the fact that everything Mr. Deutsch tried to say has been said a hundred times in the past year. Mere tedium has been far surpassed.

Mr. Deutsch seems to be continuing the series of articles which have appeared in the Record this past year relating football to Fascism, Stupidity, Dictatorship, War and Hoof and Mouth Disease. I don't know Mr. Deutsch's personal history; perhaps some mean old coach didn't relate to his budding identity concept or perhaps he found the routine interfered with his self-actualization processes. I don't know, but I do know that he doesn't have the slightest idea what football can mean to a person who makes a significant commitment to the game.

Like many other things, football is very satisfying when played correctly. To be played correctly, however, football requires an unusual amount of time and concentration. It is a basically complicated game involving a large num-

ber of basic skills. Unless one is unusually gifted these skills require practice and perseverance.

It is this type of challenge, the challenge of new skills and techniques, which makes football appealing to those who play it. To the outsider it may look like a waste of time, but for those who have never become deeply involved to criticize out of hand those who are involved is the height of conceit and presumption.

This type of story is just a circuitous method of name calling; it shows about the same insight as the terms "Ruskie" and "Commie," only it provides the reader with a more detailed look at the author's lack of understanding. Come to think of it, is "Day in the Life" a fantasy or an autobiography?

Al Kirkland '66

False Martyrdom

To the editor:

It is disappointing to me that you would use so much of your very limited space, in your Oct. 14 issue, to print an anonymous letter from a recent graduate who discovered that he didn't like military service in the Coast Guard.

It is not truly heroic to decide to drop out of OCS, and it is certainly not a bit necessary to be anonymous.

Many Williams graduates, and millions of others, have disliked the military, and never thought they were martyrs for saying so.

The writer's gross over-estimate of his own importance scarcely reinforces his idea that he will save our society.

John Allen '30

Review: 1969 Freshman Review

'Heavy', By Accident On Purpose

FRIENDS: I have never reviewed anything. I don't believe in it. But to start out with a review of a review, even when it is a Freshman Revue, and at Williams College 01267, is foolhardy by any standard.

Though I often take my arts and crafts too seriously, or mistake them flat, I think much of the Freshman Revue 1969. - "Something's Happening Here, But You Don't Know What It Is, DO YOU, MR. JONES?" - either didn't know how to take itself, or failed to convey the feeling that it did to the audience. What was it a review of? Freshmen? 1969? Freshman Revues? The Human Condition (or is that the same thing as Freshmen)? My guess is, "All together," since to be a student at college these days is to feel Creation riding your shoulders.

The program we are given at the door seems to be in the grand burlesque style of Freshman Revue-iana. Names are randomly altered according (I surmise) to "in jokes", and old favorites like Lamont Cranston crop up in the lists; boys are RUTABAGAS and girls are PAPAYAS (apt enough); Credits become "Debits," asterisks send us slipping up and down the page; Shakespeare, Pope Paul VI, Bacchus, and WMS-WCFM share "Condolences;" and, I am happy to say, a certain tenuous sense of order is preserved by God's unique listing in "Honorary" acknowledgement (two asterisks).

Act I credits snake down the page - THE ORDER OF HAPPENING - and in the context of the rest of the program we don't know whether to expect William Blake or Tom Lehrer from this "SONGS OF AGING CHILDREN COME." Act II is back to standard credits form though; it is "CRAMALOT - An Amoral Pastoral (With Apologies to Lerner and Loewe, Who Suffered)"; and it bills characters like Marvin the Blizzard, King Orville, and the Chief Whore. That is easier: a Broadway spoof is time-tested revue liturgy.

Act II needs only a few words, so I will get them said first. There were lots of slapstick, stoned courtiers, blithe (and too-blithe) drug gists, audience cue cards whizzed

across stage by skateboard heralds, much laughter, and a little hilarity. The lyrics might have been wittier, I think, but maybe not, considering the occasion. This part was sufficiently frazzling, rag-tag, and lackluster to qualify for freshman revue of the grand style. Polly Clapp as Queen Swillabeer was specially good, as everyone agreed; Mack Stewart did a swell night-gown pas-de-deux; and Caren Pert played the fey floozy, Organza Wey (organs away, "Anchors A-Weigh," get it?), with some pizzazz.

Act I begins with a mockery of the convening of College Convocation ("God bless the Commonwealth of Massachusetts" &c.); curious inasmuch as no freshman ever attends Convocation. All right: tone set: parody, plain satire, and good cheer. What follows?

Anne Treadway has got everyone barefoot, blue-jeaned, and in varicolored but otherwise uniform, plain tunics (common folk, commune, hip, simplicity, brotherhood: get the point). The twenty-odd people on stage group, regroup, dance, sit, sing, chant, listen rhapsodized to rock music, play dope-smokers, indulge in imaginary ball games au "Blow-Up" to the moral counterpoint of a cold old Cardinal who disbelieves, accuses, and condemns. There are Mediaevalistic incantations and responsories, so indistinct they begin to sound like hokum-pokum, and most of the apocalyptic-mystico-psychedelic speaking - I should say "declamation" - is in measured, rhymed lines. We start to panic. Should we be laughing? knitting our brows? cringing? smiling?

There are a few nice solo singers and guitarists, a well-played and funny skit from last year's Revue on what is fast becoming the Enervation Gap, whose comic tone reflects back on the other scenes; and a choreographed 'Psychemime' against a lurid scarlet background (good lighting).

The problem is, personal, axiological 'truths' pass muster in equal rank with the grossest triteness, and the disconcerting deadpan and monotone of everyone behind the footlights ever distin-

guishes at critical points, where the words could be bitterly sardonic, honestly moralistic, god-natured but self-critical, despairing or flippant, grim or obnoxious, full of either enthusiastic energy or its pale ghost, the put-on. Everything is maddeningly perfunctory, to all appearances; a vague gravity (mock gravity? fake gravity? laughing gravity?) is occasionally implied by a lowered head. Lines that could be ludicrous, affronting, even moving, fall forward on the audience without aim or effect.

During intermission, the parents I overheard expressed their stupefaction (they were getting some "serious vibes" off it, at least); called it all "pretension"; dismissed it as "the essence of mediocrity"; and dismissed it as a third-rate "imitation of 'Hair'", which I am sure it was not. Not many were laughing with it, anyway. After the second act I heard two fathers talking:

"I think I understood more of the second act" (Laughing.)

"Me too. I think they had more fun doing it."

So do I. Act II was simply stout, traditional parody of a pop-cultural genre. Act I was an unhappy mixture of all humours, good and ill. No-one on stage was convinced of his words, one way or the other, and that seems to me particularly meaningful coming from the freshman class.

A lot too much to wring out of the Freshman Revue 1969? Probably. I don't know. Parts of it were very funny. Maybe the rest was just dull, or couldn't make it across. Truthfully, I wasn't feeling too well when I saw it, either - maybe that was it.

Mark Livingston

Halloween Party

The Inter-collegiate Committee is presenting a Halloween Party featuring the Evergreen tea room Oct. 30 at 8:30 at the Carriage Barn in Bennington College. It will be masquerade (of course) with prizes. Everyone is welcome.

Interview: The Phenomenon Of Groups

The following is an interview between Dr. Gene Talbot of the college Health Department and Record Feature Editor Paul Lieberman '71.

In conjunction with the college Chapel Board, Dr. Talbot is presently conducting two pilot projects in group encounters and sensitivity training on the Williams campus. In this capacity he is presently meeting weekly with the members of a freshman entry, Sage B, and with the residents of Wood House in separate groups.

Dr. Talbot has worked as a group leader for the past 15 years and has had considerable experience

in the training of leaders for encounter and sensitivity groups and group psychotherapy.

In addition to the two days a week he spends working at the college infirmary, Dr. Talbot continues to maintain a private practice in Pittsfield.

'Almost Too Much Like A Fad'

During Winter Study he will teach a course entitled "Group Encounters" in which the class will study group dynamics as it functions as a group itself.

The Record decided to interview Dr. Talbot in order to find out what the group phenomenon was all about and to clear up what may be some misconceptions about the use of groups.

Record: Why have sensitivity and encounter groups become so popular in recent years?

Talbot: Groups themselves have become popular since World War II. Their great popularity, almost too much like a fad, has occurred within the last five years. Recent group popularity has come on the heels of the developing 60's when we left the apathetic 50's and entered a more activist oriented period marked by introspection, he search for within, and mind-expanding experiences, largely

through drugs. When for many people these turned out to be not very fruitful, long-lasting experiences, the search continued as to how to get further into oneself and beyond oneself. Within this search, the various group experiences began to find a place.

Another part of it was the growing sense of isolation and alienation (which is now the popular term) that many people, both young and middle age not only experienced but began to express more openly. It showed a search

for contact with others as well as with more parts of the self. The group experience seemed a natural move towards overcoming the senses of isolation and alienation and to make kinds of intimate contacts with others using modalities that conventional social relations just do not permit.

Record: Has the group phenomenon come to us from the West Coast?

Talbot: Well, of course, as most such developments, that of groups has come from intellectual circles. Its more recent trends have come from the West Coast. However, before the recent developments towards encounter and body awareness, sensitivity and tea groups were actually a Mid West and East Coast phenomenon starting with the Group Development Center at the University of Michigan and the summer executive sessions and year round training programs sponsored by organizations such as the National Training Laboratory in Bethel, Maine.

These were innovative in their time. Now however, developments in the west have had substantial effect on these group dynamics institutes in that they are expanding their repertoires and procedures.

Record: Can you tell us what the differences are between sensitivity, encounter, and psychotherapeutic groups?

Talbot: The distinctions are getting almost indistinguishable, and between sensitivity and encounter groups the difference is merely verbal.

Group psychotherapy can be distinguished not so much by procedure and technique but by the definition of the participants. The people are there because of self-

really in the old tea groups and not in the new exotic or flamboyant encounter group procedures that are used today.

But I think that anytime people get together in any intensive and intimate experiences there are possibilities that some people will let loose that which has been under control in ways that may seem generally upsetting or destructive. But I think that for the most part people are sufficiently well organized and have defenses to protect them under trying circumstances.

Finally I would just say that the individual instances anyone who has worked with groups can cite where an individual has become psychotic or extremely disturbed is very small.

Record: Nonetheless are there any specific safeguards you are taking in your group work with Sage B and Wood House on the Williams campus?

Talbot: I don't think there is any way to make it a completely safe experience. I don't think any social grouping can be absolutely effective for every person nor do I think that it makes sense that there should be a hovering kind of overprotectiveness. I would rather make the assumption that most people will take care of themselves in one way or another.

Most people might feel threatened by the group experience, but they often want to be pushed a little beyond where they are at - after all that's the way development occurs.

Also, in my own position as group leader and with my own background of clinical work, I hope I could be observant and sensitive enough to spot those moments when a person might be in trouble and be able to provide some support and then offer that person some opportunities not to leave the unit, but to seek some extra support elsewhere. But I would not want to eliminate such persons from the social grouping.

Record: Could you tell us the philosophy behind the use of non-verbal techniques in the group setting?

Talbot: Nonverbal techniques are an important innovation in that the usual social conventions, long historically arrived at by each individual in the verbal realm don't exist there. It's almost as if you are allowing interactions and transactions between and among people on different levels than those where one might say it was hampered by convention, by tradition, and even by rituals.

Also many people who participate in such groups are of intellectual backgrounds and the intellectuals as a group are notorious for their use of verbalization as a defense against intimacy, against closeness, and against the expressing of a variety of inner feelings. So by using nonverbal techniques you can get an opportunity for expressions that cannot be arrived at any other way.

Record: Do you see working with groups on the college campus any differently from working with groups in the "outside world"?

Talbot: I don't think there is really any difference. The difference is more in the nature of the group itself - the different goals or purposes the group may have for itself.

To have a group of college students meet for the express purpose of sensitivity training is like any other such group anywhere else. On the other hand if you work with an already existing unit such as a classroom group, a residential group or an interest group that meets, birdwatchers for instance, you have to deal with, in addition to interpersonal relations, the group goals of learning together, of living together, and of achieving or arriving at some end product that's common to the group as a whole.

These aren't always arrived at by people being more sensitive to each other. You need also to develop different social mechanisms as part of group life to maintain an ongoing life together which may be quite different from and even irrelevant to any individual developing something personal for himself.

WSPs Popular

Already there is an indication of an increasing demand at Williams for "experiential", "personally relevant" courses along the lines of the group experience.

Two Winter Study courses requiring "permission of the instructor" provide the concrete evidence to substantiate this fact. "I've already had about 35 students approach me indicating that they want to take my Winter Study course on human encounters," Dr. Talbot told the Record. Only 12 will be admitted.

In addition, an even greater response was brought forth by the WSP offering on Zen led by religion professor John Eusden. The course, which will practice rather than study Zen, drew over 60 applications for its 12 available places.

definition or somebody else's definition of them as "mentally ill", that is there has to have been some psycho-diagnosis.

Record: You mentioned the word "fad" before. How much of the group phenomenon is a fad?

Talbot: It's very difficult to know about a fad. That's a historical question - we'll only be able to know for sure when we can look back at it.

What makes me think of it partly as a fad is not in its validity nor its development as a way of thinking about personal relations but more in the way it is used and jargonized in a manner of speech almost to a point where any two people meeting and slapping each other on the back is called an encounter.

Regardless of this, the spread of groups is a fact. There are now 87 encounter group organizations throughout the country.

Record: Have groups been misused or sensationalized?

Talbot: I don't know about misused, but certainly sensationalized - sensationalized particularly in the sense that by press reports and almost mythological discussions about sensitivity and encounter groups it is made out as though if everyone participated in them the world would be cured of its ills and everyone would be cured of his or her neuroses. It's just not so. Groups represent no panacea.

I think that just as important as personal sensitivity and personal awareness are, so is some socio-political-economic structure that makes sense within which people can be useful in their sensitive selves.

A simple example. I know of a school that was organized along very traditional lines. The offering of sensitivity training among the faculty led to considerable grief at the school because many among the faculty and administration became quite dissatisfied with the structure of the social environment but by the nature of its organization they had very little opportunity to exert any influence on that structure. Many faculty left. That school produced sensitive people but could not use them.

There has to be a social organization within which such personal development can truly be useful as resources for everyone's development.

Record: Much has been said about the possible dangers to individuals in such groups. What are the dangers?

Talbot: I really don't think there is as much of a danger as I have heard spoken about by a number of people. I have myself seen what looked like psychotic reactions that took place within such group settings. But that was

Participants Find Encounters Mostly of Experiential Value

"It was an amazing experience but I'm just not sure how much it accomplished."

With those words one student seemed to sum up the general attitude of participants in Williams College's first experiments in the use of encounter and sensitivity groups.

The above quoted student was a participant in a weekend long encounter among members of an anthropology class last semester.

The purpose of this group encounter, led by trained leaders brought in from New York, was to get the class working as a unit and to get individuals to take a greater responsibility for what went on in the classroom.

In a somewhat different project

Sawyer Cont'd

Continued from Page 1

seven organizational heads, each of whom was asked by Pres. Sawyer to submit five or six or more names of "people who they thought to be competent observers of most campus activities", everything from "VISTA to crew".

The weighting Pres. Sawyer gave the Committee membership was toward "the middle years of the College". That is, there were two senior, six junior, four sophomore, and two freshman student members.

Four faculty members were added to the Committee "so that students could hear directly from faculty members their opinions on topics under discussion."

The four faculty members are History Prof. Russell H. Bastert, Assoc. Math Prof. Neil R. Grabois, Asst. Poli. Sci. Prof. George F. Marcus, and Assoc. Economics Prof. Gordon C. Winston.

The purpose of the Committee, according to Pres. Sawyer, is to help keep the President informed of anything which he ought to know about the campus and to "quietly discuss different uses of resources" of the College. Budgetary constraints of College programs will be kept in mind, Pres. Sawyer stressed.

The Committee, which will meet one evening each month, will hopefully resolve at an early stage such issues as the Sunday brunch question, Pres. Sawyer said. The Committee, he continued, will be working on the assumption that the President already has access to a great deal of student opinion, and that the Committee is a supplement to this.

Dr. Gene Talbot, a clinical psychologist who is a member of the college Health Department staff, is conducting two sensitivity-encounter groups on campus, one with Wood House, the other with freshman entry Sage B.

The purposes of these groups involve making the members work together in order to create better living units.

Both of the situations mentioned above involve the use of sensitivity and encounter techniques to improve the functioning of already existing units. So in addition to the goals of aiding each individual in one way or another these projects also hope to actually alter the functioning of specific structures - the classroom and the living unit.

Reactions of participants in these projects indicate that while sensitivity and encounter techniques could be effective in producing structural changes, this seemed to be the hardest task.

Instead the groups seemed most successful in providing their individual members with "an experience".

The following are comments from members of Sage B who have taken part in weekly sessions with Dr. Talbot for the past month:

"The group's a good idea - it starts us talking about things we normally wouldn't."

"It helps in breaking down stereotypes and some of us are beginning to find grounds of compatibility we hadn't seen before."

"Things that we kept to ourselves that were affecting our relationships can now be brought into the open in the group setting."

These comments seemed to indicate that people felt the group sessions had great potential and could be of great use to the entry, and yet the same people also indicated that perhaps the potential wouldn't be realized.

"Too many things conflict with our getting together, even just once a week."

"If it wasn't for having to study and stuff I think the group thing would definitely go on fine. As it is I don't know."

So it seemed from these comments that these group participants felt that just the "difficulty" of having to get together at a specified time once a week might be enough to prevent the group encounters from doing all they could.

The example of the anthropology class provides an interest-

ing parallel to what is happening in the entry.

The teacher of the anthropology class Mr. Ron Schwarz explained that he wanted to "replace the situation where students were responding to a grading system with a system where rewards would come from one's ability to help oneself and others understand the material."

Mr. Schwarz, who has had much contact with the use a group encounter techniques while working with Addiction Services Agency in New York City, hoped the group experience would help make each individual sensitive to "his responsibility to contribute to the effective functioning of the group."

Along this line he said he planned to have the class grade itself as a unit. "This was a failure," Mr. Schwarz says now in retrospect, "when it came to the last few weeks of the semester many students stopped doing work in the class because of pressure coming from their other, more traditionally structured classes. Then when it came time for them to grade themselves, they were irresponsible."

"They were still responding to regular grading system," Mr. Schwarz concluded. "The weekend experience was very good as an experiment," he adds, "but the problem became bringing the results back to the 'intercultural' setting of the school where other courses and forces could exert pressure."

Mr. Schwarz looks back favorably in saying that "the group did help people relate to each other as human beings - we did relate to each other more openly in that class. In addition the group experience just makes people feel better. They feel as though they are being taken account of."

We can see from the example of this class, as from what seems to be the experience of Sage B, that structural change within an environment that isn't changing very significantly is very difficult to affect.

Interestingly however, most of the group participants seemed to feel that the answer was not to abandon experiments in group sensitivity but to expand them.

"There is definitely a future in groups, especially as related to the problem of drug abuse," says Mr. Schwarz.

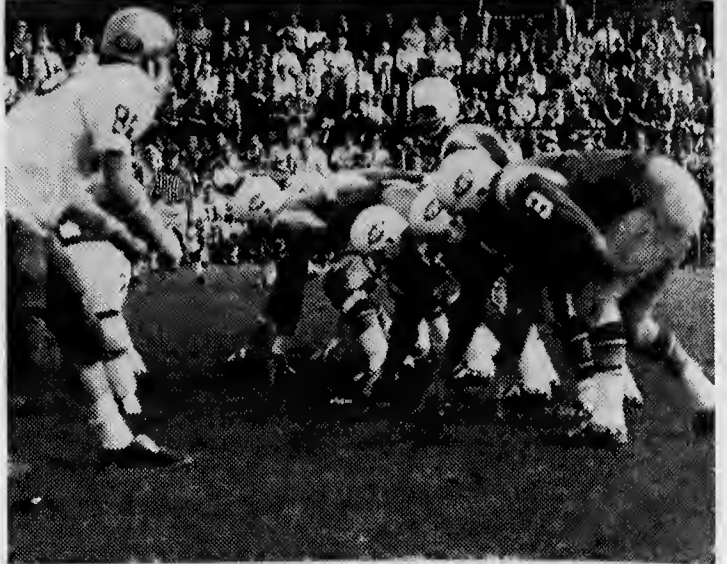
"I wish we had more time for this kind of thing," says a student.

Undeclared Tufts Topples Ephs, 28-7

By Bill Rives and Mike Scott
An outplayed Williams football unit was unable to contain a classy Tufts eleven in Medford last Saturday. The Jumbos rang up their fifth win in as many outings as they subdued the Williams gridders by a 28-7 margin.
A crowd of 6500 turned out on the crisp Sat. afternoon to enjoy the pageantry at the newly dedicated Frederick Ellis Field. Those who came in search of pageantry were not disappointed as the afternoon presented all of the trappings of an old-time circus. There were balloons, pennants, peanuts and popcorn galore; as well as a brass band, cheerleaders, a beauty queen and her court, to say nothing of a baby elephant.
After the Eph offensive eleven was unable to move the ball following the opening kickoff, Tufts quarterback Peter Cohen promptly engineered a scoring drive. Key plays in this drive were passes of 14 and 13 yards to split-end Rich Giachetti. On fourth and goal at the Williams two, Cohen again hit Giachetti for the touchdown despite the efforts of three Williams

defensive backs. On this first scoring drive, Cohen and Giachetti established why they have become permanent fixtures in the Tufts' all-time record books. The kick was good, and the score was 7-0 with 7:45 remaining in the quarter.
The teams played to a virtual stalemate until there was only 1:30 left in the first half. On a fourth and eighth situation at the Tufts 43, Tufts punter John Ambrosine went back to punt but scampered 57 yards instead and crossed the Williams goal line unmolested. This impressive jaunt crushed Eph morale as the team entered the locker room facing a 14 point deficit.
Even more devastating, perhaps, was Cohen's touchdown pass to Giachetti on the fifth play of the second half. With 12:30 left in the third quarter, the scoreboard showed Tufts 21 and Williams 0.
Determined not to be shut out, Smith, Maitland and Co. produced a scoring drive after Paul Oldshue recovered a Jumbo fumble on the Tufts 35 yard line. Smith, Maitland, and Kubie scampers ad-

vanced the ball to the Tufts 19 yard line where Smith faced a third down and five situation. Terry passed to fellow sophomore Chip Chandler who was pulled down on the Tufts 10 yard line. On the next play, a first and goal situation, Jack Maitland burst off right guard for the only Williams touchdown of the day. Jack Curtin's kick capped the Eph scoring.
When John Murray intercepted a Cohen pass in the next Tufts series, it appeared as if the Eph comeback potential might be realized. This possibility was precluded on the play following Murray's interception. Terry Smith was harried by Jumbo linemen in his attempt to pass to Carl Whitbeck in the flat. The pass was intercepted by Jack Malt who returned the misguided aerial 70 yds. for the final Jumbo scoring scamper.
Time ran out as a stingy Williams defensive unit staged a goal line stand. Co-capt. John Hitchins sparked the effort, as eight plunges in a row by John Dember proved unsuccessful.
Coach Larry Catuzzi paid tribute to the Tufts personnel when he



The Williams offense, with Terry Smith at the helm, was good for only seven points against undefeated Tufts but will be ready to rebound with a strong showing this Saturday against visiting Union. Photo by Jim Miller '70

commented, "We had expected that they would have a number of fine athletes and, in general, they were bigger and stronger than we were. In addition, they had an edge in experience."
Catuzzi felt that the team experienced a let-down after the initial Tufts score. However, he stated that, "The defense did an adequate job on the pass rush and on pass defense. They dumped Cohen several times and they did a reasonable job defending against Giachetti. Needless to say, the fake punt and pass-interception scoring plays hurt. The score could easily have been 14-7."
From the player point of view, Co-capt. Hitchins stated, "They were an impressive team" and he cited Dember as being an unusually hard-running back. Terry

Smith noted that their linebackers and defensive ends were mainly responsible for containing the offense which was so potent against Middlebury and Bowdoin.

FINAL STATISTICS

	W	T
First Downs	12	18
Rushing Yardage	160	285
Passing Yardage	76	116
Poses	9-22	14-24
Poses Int. By	4	3
Fumbles Lost	0	1
Punting-Average	9-35	5-33
Yards Penalized	3-15	3-31

Late Trinity Tally Nips Booters

By Arch McClure
The varsity soccer team lost another heartbreaker Saturday as Trinity edged the Ephs 1-0 in an evenly-played match. Williams was plagued by the same problem that has hurt them throughout the entire season: lack of a consistent scoring punch.
The Chaffemen got off to an aggressive start as they repeatedly outthrust and outshot their Trinity opponents in the first period. The forward line unfortunately did not work as well together as a unit as they have in past games, and the injury to Tri-capt. Rob Durkee certainly hindered the offensive attack.
The Ephs' offense was also hampered by the strong Trinity full-back who continually repressed numerous Williams drives by kicking the ball out of danger.
The second quarter saw the momentum change to the Trinity side, but goalie Dave Strathairn and the Eph fullbacks did not allow the Bantams to score.
Tri-Capt. Pete Thorp made several remarkable defensive plays in the period including one where he was forced to guard an open net and he deflected a sure goal off

his knee to secure a scoreless tie at half time.
Jim Slade played well offensively throughout the first half and set up many plays due to his continual work.
The last two periods saw the Chaffemen commit several mistakes in their own defensive zone which finally led to the Trinity's winning tally in the last ten minutes. The score came as a result of a perfectly placed kick by the

right inside into the lower left corner.
Thus, it was a frustrating defeat for the Ephs who played a good game with a lot of desire, but simply could not buy a goal off the experienced Trinity goalie even though they outshot their opponents 18-16.
The Ephs will try to even their record at 3-3 against Springfield this Saturday in what should be a tough game.

Harriers Beaten By MIT, Tufts

By Mike Pavell
Boston, last Saturday morning, was cold, but that meant nothing to the X-country runners who gathered in the park to run a race five miles in length.
Coach Plansky's men had just finished a 4 car race through the downtown streets of that town, narrowly missing a rotary and losing several cars in the process.
After everyone calmed down the super-freshmen proceeded to beat the frosh teams of MIT and Tufts in a very close 36-38-52. Jay Haug ran the hilly 3.1 mile course in a very fast time of 16:35 and finished third. Close on his heels came Pete Farwell, who finished 4th in 16:40. Tom Cleaver edged out two opponents near the finish and came in 7th. Bert Meek and Bruce James ran well coming in 10th and 12th respectively and managed to add the crucial points in the two point victory over MIT.

Jim Clemons and Bill Getman also turned in fine performances.
The varsity was not as fortunate as the freshmen, finishing third with 69 points against 35 of Tufts and 30 for winning MIT. Dan Hindert ran brilliantly to finish second against Ryan of Mit in a time of 26:24 (and that's fast). Will Birnie, in another one of his gut performances, was next for the

Ephs, finishing 12th overall. John LuValle finished 16th and was followed by Captain Bran Potter (who actually is injured but jogs incredibly fast). Wynne Carvill, Mike Pavell, J. Chang (who is running better every meet), J. Kaufman and Fletch Durbin, (who was injured during the race,) rounded out the score for the Williams varsity.

Ruggers Bomb Tufts


By Andy Hurst
The Williams Rugby Football Club, anxious to end a demoralizing three game losing streak, did so in a very convincing manner, beating Tufts 26-3 last Saturday in Boston.
The host team had beaten such talented sides as Amherst, Brown, and the Boston RFC in previous engagements, but although they played competently, they were no match for the Claret and Gold.
After a scoreless first ten minutes, wing forward Tom Darden pushed the ball over for a try. Then outside Lee Owen and wing Charley Stryker followed suit with successive scores. Jack Raineault managed to convert after two tries, and Williams led by 13-0 at the half.
Tufts, continually harried by an extremely aggressive Williams scrum led by Hugh Hawkins, Kevin Kelly, and Mike Caruso, never could mount a serious threat on the Williams goal. In the meantime, Darden dribbled the ball 70 yards, and in the loose scrum that ensued, some excellent passes allowed wing Randy Vitousek to score unmolested. Later, Owen and Larry Ferraro executed

a brilliant switch, with Ferraro racing 20 yards for another try. Tufts could only counter with one successful penalty kick, still leaving the Eph ruggers with a very impressive 23 point victory margin.

Theater: Frosh Outperform Vermont

By Jim Jerge
The Cast
PLAY IT AGAIN, LAMB, a revival of an 1869 play by Rutgers and Princeton. Staged by Frank Thoms; setting and costumes by Charles Hurley; lighting by Sun; production stage manager, Renzie Lamb. Presented by Grid '73 Productions. At Stage 1, Weston Field, Lothom Street, Williamstown, Mass.
The Cooch Renzie Lamb
The Stor John Gollagher
The Enemy Univ. of Vt.
The Judge Hieronymous M. Referee
The Unsuspecting Crowd Freshman Parents
The Freshman Football Revue - produced and directed by R. Lamb, kept 300 parents tensed-tendoned and cheering Saturday afternoon. All the theatrics were there: dazzling runs by 160 pound scatback John Gallagher, several interceptions by surefingered defensive backs, soaring 50 yard punts by new punter Robbie Peterson, and camera conscious confrontations between Mr. Referee, and Mr. Lamb. Everything added up to a 22-16 frosh victory over favored University of Vermont.
Perhaps the best performance was put in by little Johnny Gal-

lagher, who hit paydirt twice in the first half, from 20 and 15 yards out. Both runs saw Gallagher cut back across the grain, breaking tackles on the way. His runs and the subsequent conversions made the half-time score 15-0.
The colorful, cigar smoking Lamb, stressed the importance of playing with élan, and the frosh came up with another quick score in the third period. This touchdown came on a 30 yard pass from Jack Berno to John Parker. The big end kicked the extra point, and the frosh found themselves up 22-0. Three 15 yd. penalties against Williams were the key plays in a 75 yard Vermont drive, which gave the Catamounts 8 points on the board, with ten minutes left in the game. Five minutes later, and 20 yards in penalties, Vermont crossed the goal line again and converted for two, making it 22-16. UVm was starting to taste the sweetness of a comeback win when they got the ball once again with 3 minutes left and drove to the Williams' eight yard line. But, the defense never let Vermont out of their pockets. They smothered the drive, and the offense in turn let the clock run out. The whole affair was quite a show.



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Canines Create A Dining Hall Dilemma

By Ken McGraine

"Because it is unsanitary and against both town and college regulations, dogs will no longer be permitted in the Snack Bar and College Dining Halls. Offenders will be first warned, then fined \$10, and then turned over to the Discipline Committee for disciplinary action."

This statement, which appeared in the Oct. 28 Adviser, is indicative of an over-all crackdown on the presence of dogs at Williams. According to Student Housing Director Charles M. Jankey '59, "The dog problem is clearly something the college cannot tolerate."

Within the pages of the College regulation book for several years has been the rule, "Students are not allowed to keep dogs or other animals in college buildings."

In spite of this fact, however, the College has become for the past few years the happy haven for troops of canines. In fact, as noted by Assistant Director of Dining Halls David Woodruff, dogs have been a tradition here at Williams.

Echoing these sentiments, Assoc. Dean Peter K. Frost commented, "Williams students seem particularly hung up on dogs".

Dean Frost emphasized, however, that we do live in a community and must respect the rules and regulations of Williamstown. Among these are rules to the effect that no animals are permitted in boarding houses or public eating places.

Specifically in this regard, there has been pressure from the Sanitary Inspector of Williamstown that dogs must be kept out of the dining halls and the Snack Bar.

Failure to comply with these town regulations could result in the loss of permit, without which the dining halls could serve no food.

Dean Frost made clear, however, that the legal factor was not the sole reason for the instigation of the present college crackdown.

Commenting upon several problems created by the canines, he noted that there have been several instances of dogs biting or scaring college personnel. Recently there have been reports of dogs stealing food from diners' plates in the

Snack Bar and there is the perennial problem of dogs indiscriminately doing there thing in the dining halls and dormitories.

Mr. Jankey said that the dog problem was small but that it was something which must be dealt with. He noted the demoralizing effect of having a rule in the College regulations which is neither being respected nor enforced. Moreover, he emphasized that this rule had been passed by student committees and was not an arbitrary imposition by the Adminis-

tration.

Thus, in order to stop the nuisance created by the dogs and bring practice into line with the laws, the Security Office have been charged with strict enforcement of the rule. In the case of dogs being illegally in the dining halls the owner will be fined in the same manner as a parking violation.

If there is no owner, the dog will be impounded. In the case of illegal dogs in the dormitories, there will first be a warning to get rid of the dog, which if not

complied with will mean the case will be handled by the Discipline Committee.

Student reaction to the new policy was mixed depending upon whether one liked dogs or not.

Paul Morello '72 indignantly said, "The two most important things at Williams are the dogs and the steam tunnels."

Commenting upon dogs in the dining halls, Randy McManus '72 commented, "Dogs are a lot more entertaining than a lot of people I eat with."

Speaking to the new trends at Williams, Frank Willison, '70 said, "Girls will never replace dogs," and Thad Russell '72 noted "Williams College will never be the same."

So ends an era.

The Williams Record

VOLUME LXXXIII, NUMBER 41

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1969

Letters To Alumni Will Outline November Moratorium Plans

A letter will be sent to alumni outlining the Vietnam Moratorium activities scheduled for Amherst Weekend and inviting returning alumni to participate in the events, the Moratorium Committee announced yesterday.

The letter, which will be distributed by the Alumni Office, will explain that informal discussions for alumni, students and faculty are planned for Friday night and Saturday morning, Nov. 14 and 15, in various houses and College buildings. The Committee is stress-

ing that these discussions with alumni are of primary importance in the November Moratorium.

A second focus of the weekend will be work on projects in Williamstown or North Adams Thursday and Friday of Amherst Weekend. Moratorium Committee chairman Joe Sensenbrenner '70 said that "our group wants to communicate to the local citizenry through this type of work that our concerns are constructive and that our objectives in opposing the

war involve refocusing our attention and resources on worthwhile projects."

In addition, the Moratorium Committee is currently planning a program of activities for the weekend which will include the Vigil for Peace on the steps of Chapin Hall and a Concert Saturday night featuring Steve Lee '72 and Scott Briggs '72.

A community candlelight procession in Williamstown is scheduled for early Friday night, followed by the alumni discussions. Moratorium groups at Williams and Amherst are working toward a joint statement expressing support for their respective athletic teams while noting their common concern for our Vietnam involvement.

Students travelling to Washington, D.C. for the national protest will leave Friday night after the candlelight procession, participate in the march and other Saturday activities, and return either late Saturday or Sunday.

Regarding the President's scheduled Nov. 3 statement on the war, Sensenbrenner said the statement will help determine whether the Moratorium effort will continue as planned. "If the President commits himself to a Vietnam policy that meets the objections the Committee currently raises to his disengagement plans," Sensenbrenner said, "the group would back the Administration proposal in its activities of Nov. 13-15."

Demonic Drama

WMS-WCFM will present "Bracken's World, or The Baby That Ate Cleveland," a special dramatic presentation for Halloween night. A radio play in three episodes, the program will be aired between 9 p.m. and 12 m., with episodes at 9:30, 10:30, and 11:30. Presented by the WCFM Players, and co-authored by Ignatius Hopsakovich, Charles Rubin, and Mike Rapoport, "Bracken's World" is a thrill-packed and significant tale about Wilbur and Audrey, their encounter with the sinister Dr. Bracken and his two ghouls, Igor and Pomfrit, their battle of wits with the Great Snapping Turtle, and their face-to-face confrontation with the horribly evil witch, Fensterwald. The fun-filled evening is produced by Chris West.

Dickinson Social Code Questioned

By Will Buck

Last January when Williams was reorganizing and liberalizing its system of parietal regulations, Dickinson College in Carlisle, Penna. was revamping its "social code" along much the same lines.

Liberalization of administration policy at Dickinson, and a number of student appeals to a judiciary committee on student affairs resulted in a new parietal system which permitted each of the individual fraternity houses to prepare a set of rules governing visitation hours for women. The result was 24-hour visitation for women in the men's houses.

The new system of regulations common to both colleges has worked particularly well at Williams, but ran into a procedural problem which resulted in its temporary suspension at Dickinson.

Between the adoption of the new "social code" at Dickinson, and the end of the school year, several students complaining that the rules for 24-hour visitation were being abused went directly to the Dean of Men, Mr. Tom Carver.

On the basis of these complaints the Dean decided that the new parietal regulations were not working as had been anticipated. For this reason he announced that women would not be permitted in the men's houses after 2 a.m. when students returned in the fall.

The system at Dickinson, much like that at Williams, provides for the establishment of committees within each of the individual residential and fraternity houses to deal with complaints of infringement on personal privacy. All

complaints are to be brought first to the house committee for discussion and consideration. At Dickinson, the house committees were bypassed, and the complaining students went directly to the Dean.

Contending that the complaining students had not followed this procedure established for dealing with complaints, failing to give it a chance to work, and that the complainers did not represent the prevailing opinion in the house, one of the fraternities took its case before the Committee for Student Affairs, comprised entirely of faculty members.

The committee agreed that there had been a failure to follow procedure, and overruled the Dean as far as this one fraternity was concerned, restoring the new "social code". Having seen the results of this test case, each fraternity brought its case before the Committee for Student Affairs.

The Dean was overruled in five successive cases before reversing himself, and again allowing all the upperclass houses to formulate their own parietal regulations. According to Robert Tyson, President of the Inter-Fraternity Council at Dickinson, "as things currently stand there doesn't seem to be a chance that anything will change disrupting the new social code again. This was basically only a procedural problem."

While the Dean refused to disclose the specific nature of the complaints, saying that it was confidential information, Tyson felt that a system of parietal regulation which allows students to set their own rules will be more effective

and much more easily enforced in that students will police themselves. He said that as far as he could tell, the only sort of problems one can run into with such a system are procedural.

The system for dealing with complaints at Williams has by and large gone untested, for while there have been small complaints none have come to the attention of the college community as a whole, but have instead been settled within the individual houses, or never officially put before any group for consultation. Williams has been successful in assuring privacy to the individual within the framework of the system of parietal regulations.

'Vigil For Peace' Organized; Candles Mourn War Victims

By Rick Reckman

"A candle is being burned and extinguished for each American Soldier to die in Vietnam between Oct. 15 and the next Moratorium. Each candle also represents the deaths of as many as 20 Vietnamese men, women and children." So states the Vigil for Peace flyer.

The Vigil for Peace on the steps of Chapin Hall began Monday at midnight and will continue through Amherst weekend, Nov. 15. David King '73, who helped organize the effort, said that the group is considering a mass, all-night vigil Saturday night of that weekend as the culmination of the protest.

The vigil is designed to serve as a constant reminder that the Vietnam war is still going on. Fred Harris '73, who originated the idea, described the Vigil for Peace as a formal protest - not merely for one day each month but as a persistent reminder.

Approximately 30 students have thus far volunteered to sit with the vigil candles. The large majority have been freshmen, but Harris said he expects more upperclassmen to join the protest.

Dave Pomeroy '72, who spent several hours on the steps of



Photo by Clifford Robinson

The Vigil for Peace continues Thursday on the steps of Chapin Hall.

Chapin Hall Wednesday afternoon, said the Vigil for Peace was a viable way for him to show his support for the movement to end the war. "It's something that I can get actively involved in - not just one day when there's a Moratorium, not just when a whole crowd is doing it."

The organizers said people are needed to maintain the 24 hour

vigil. Those wishing to sign up may do so on the Chapin steps or by attending the nightly meetings at 7:30 in the Freshman lounge. They added that contributions of money and candles are needed.

Those students with questions or ideas should contact Fred Harris (8-8073), David King (8-8088), Dan Roby (8-8501) or Ken Singleton (8-8022).

McGhee, Terry Concert Tomorrow

Brownie McGhee and Sonny Terry, two of the long-established masters of the blues genre, will perform in concert tomorrow night from 8-10 p.m. in Chapin Hall. There is no admission charge for the performance, which is sponsored by the 5Cs Committee, the Williams Afro-American Society and Prospect House.

Both men, now in their late fifties, are exceptional musicians, McGhee on the guitar and Terry on the mouth harp. They have worked together for over 30 years, and are noted for their "enjoyable, relaxed" performances, according to Prospect House Cultur-

al Chairman Chris Williamson '70.

Together and separately, the two men have played with many of the finest performers in the Country Blues field, including Josh White, Lightnin' Hopkins, "Blind Boy" Fuller and Pete Seeger. They also played in the original Broadway cast of "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof."

Williamson said Terry's harp riffs, coupled with his hoots, are "the equal of any other performer on the instrument," and that "he leaves audiences wondering where he gets the breath for his long solos."

The Williams Record

James A. Rubenstein, Chairman

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Letters to the Editor

'Committee' Stand

To the editor:

On seeing the large number of letters that have come in decrying the "Committee's" "We-will-be-watching-you" statement, I felt a personal need as a member of the "Committee" to respond. I am not sure that I speak for the whole group, but I will try.

Before going any further, I would like to say that I was not aware that anyone telephoned the Dean saying "We will be watching you". If anyone did it should not be blamed on the group.

I would like to suggest that the letters that have come in demonstrate how a group (Williams College at large) can make up its mind about an issue on a fairly irrational level. The only letter that responded directly to the questions raised (perhaps not explicitly) in ours, was that of Mr. Moscovitch. Even in this case, however, what we said was imputed to be motivated mainly by personal frustration.

Basically we were asking, Is the Moratorium as planned going to be at all effective in reaching Nixon? Would stronger action be more effective? Why were not all classes called off? Could not a majority vote of the students and faculty have classes called off? Why could not the faculty - if a majority so voted - come out as a group against the war as at Harvard?

Our underlying feeling was that perhaps the sacred liberal principle of letting everyone do what they please had to be controverted in order to make any coherent or effective statement to Nixon.

This was felt first of all in light of the fact that the government has certainly not been as liberal regarding people's opinions about the war as we have been to them, just as corporations have not been as careful with our environment as we have been with their rights to do as they wish.

The liberal mind reduces acts and institutions to ideas. It calls an army recruiter a representative of a point of view. This is fallacious. An institution is an ongoing system of action, operating on a philosophy long since assumed. For years the army has coerced people into fighting without caring at all for their point of view - granted few of them probably had one.

Now, I am not implying that we should use any method to stop them, but certainly a majority vote (for what is the government operating on) should be enough to allow us to take so undrastic an act as closing down the school for a day or denying recruiters the right to come on campus.

Ultimately, if we are going to avert personal, national, international, and maybe planetary disaster, we - the intellectuals, one of the only groups who have any kind of perspective on what's going on - will have to assert ourselves.

I would state flatly that taking any effective stand publicly, either as an individual, or as part of a group, involves risking the liberal principle in theory to greater or lesser degrees. This is a risk that must be taken - granted with care.

We who have eyes to see know that the government and corporations risk a lot more than our principles for us.

I would like to make the assumption - and I admit it to be such - that the uncommon emotional reaction to our letter resulted from a hesitancy on the Williams campus to accept this truth. Clearly the phrase "we will be

watching you" was secondary in the letter and certainly not said with the seriousness with which it was taken.

We were basically trying to make the community responsive to (not just aware of) our point of view. We were not slandering anyone's life-style or terrorizing anyone. If the community finds our eyes to be such a threat, I would suggest that the community is defending something more close to home than the liberal principle.

I suspect that the Williams community at large is not aware of or desirous of making the psychological, social, and economic risks necessary for effective social action. Social change is not only going to involve being "tough-minded and competent", but being willing to take some pretty fundamental risks.

I am not trying to condemn anyone in saying this, or praising myself (for I am not confident that I am ready yet to take these risks), or suggesting that everyone should martyr themselves.

As I see it we are living a state of crisis, though it is hard to tell in the Purple Valley. The Vietnam war is a premonition of much worse things to come.

You may feel that I make some pretty big assumptions in this letter. If so I invite you to respond. Please, however, direct yourself to the issues I have raised and not my motives or character.

Kevan Hartshorn '70

Students' Apathy

To the editor,

I have tried to remain optimistic about the "Williams Student's" political involvement, but this fall I have been simply amazed at the apathy on this campus regarding the mayoralty election in New York City. Rarely is there such marked difference between candidates, their records, their policies, and their views, and I assume the majority of the student body feels sympathetic to John Lindsay's cause. Why then will no-one work for it?

Out of ninety signatures expressing interest, fifteen students have actually gone to New York. This is an "age of awareness of involvement, of political activism," yet who in the Berkshires knows it? What can one say to the fact that Yale has sent an average of one hundred and fifty students to the Lindsay camp each weekend, that Mount Holyoke has sent thirty girls, and even Skidmore fifteen or twenty (these are just examples) while Williams has sent a maximum of thirteen students (four weeks ago) and three or four last weekend? This after the students were offered free room and board (provided by New York City volunteers), round trip transportation, and a party Saturday night.

Of course, now that it looks as

if Lindsay is going to win, some students have volunteered to come down this weekend "if I get tickets to the victory party November fourth."

Where were these students when they were really needed? Lindsay's victory, should he win, will have repercussions across the country - this is not just another New York election - and I am profoundly disappointed that so few Williams students felt any desire to help in the fight.

David S. Smith, Jr. '71

No Mountain Day

To the editor,

Your "Look Around You" editorial of October 17 reads in part as follows: "The Record... supports the establishment of a Mountain Day tradition at Williams next fall."

I would respectfully refer you to page 52 of "The Williams Handbook" (i.e. "freshman Bible") for 1913-1914, published by the Williams Christian Association and edited by none other than the subsequent president of Williams College, James P. Baxter, 3rd '14 and the undersigned, and I quote:

"Mountain Day is a holiday given on a clear day in the early part of October to afford undergraduates an opportunity for tramping. Many students take advantage of this opportunity to make an ascent of Mt. Greylock and other peaks at similar distances." The playing of "The Mountains" on the chapel chimes at noon on the preceding day was the signal for the holiday.

As a matter of ancient history, I would call your attention to the fact that, as far back as 1859, "Mountain Day was calling few students to the mountains."

In 1932, "a revolt against Mountain Day was staged before Thanksgiving and was conducted with practically impeccable politeness on both sides... A notable concession was made by the faculty when it extended the Thanksgiving vacation until chapel service the following Sunday morning." (Alumni Review)

"Now, by vote of the faculty, it appears that Mountain Day's last appearance was on October 11, 1933, when a belated revival of enthusiasm for the venerable custom sent as many as forty undergraduates out hill-climbing. Along with the night-shirt parade, the transparencies, the hatchet-burying, the cane rush, the freshman parade, the rope-pull, the compulsory daily chapel, Mountain Day has passed into the limbo of outmoded traditions." (Ibid.)

Just how many students would the Record expect would be lured to the mountains by a mid-October "Mountain Day" holiday? To Skidmore, Vassar, Smith, et al.? YES! But to Mount Greylock? A resounding NYET!!!

William O. Wyckoff '14

Calendar of Events

TONIGHT

6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER: Rev. Peter Rodgers and Carol Rondeau; folk music and discussion. St. John's Church.

SATURDAY

8:30 HARPSICHORD RECITAL: Victor Hill playing music by Frescobaldi (1583-1643) and Scarlatti (1685-1757). Griffin.

SUNDAY

8:30 HARPSICHORD RECITAL: Victor Hill. Griffin.

9:00 RADIO STATION WMS-WCFM: Forum on the News with members of the Committee on Undergraduate Life.

MONDAY

4:00 BIOLOGY AND IBM COLLOQUIUM: Peter Marler, "Vocal Development in Birds and Possible Parallels in Man." Bronfman, 106.

7:30 FILM: "The Householder," Indian. Bronfman.

8:00 LECTURE: Henry Cord Meyer, professor of history, University of California at Irvine. Language Center.

TUESDAY

7:30 FILM: "Calle Mayor" Spanish, 1956; bored young men in small town play cruel joke on shy, unmarried girl. Language Center.

8:30 MODERN DANCE RECITAL: The Southbloom Dance Company, Antioch College.

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Balloon Deadline

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African 'Tribal Myth' Is A Western Contrivance

By Jay Haug
A small but appreciative audience gathered in Jesup Hall Wednesday night to hear Biafran writer Chinua Achebe speak on "The Commitment of the African Artist to Life."

Mr. Achebe, a speech writer for the Biafran Provisional Govern-

ment, proceeded directly into the African situation and a discussion of its relation to the western world. He began by describing a letter that he received from the Norwegian Students Association, asking him to speak in Norway on the subject "Tribalism, the Black Man's Burden."

This "tribal myth," Mr. Achebe, contended, is the biggest block to communication and reform and is strictly a contrivance of western culture looking at African culture. As of now, Africa is divided into national states that cut deeply through cultural lines. "Independence for Africa must be more than where America and Europe choose to lead it."

Mr. Achebe defined culture as a "cooperative effort to make a clearing in the jungle... The only place where culture exists without people is in a museum." Europe has in effect said to Africa,

"You have no culture," and has sought to manipulate the African peoples. Mr. Achebe himself was born into the Ibo tribe in eastern Nigeria, and in 1966 he joined the Biafran effort as a speech writer.

He began a career in radio in 1954 and in 1961 became the first director of external broadcasting for the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation. During this time many of his novels and stories were published, five of which are in print in the United States.

Fearing that his writings were not read in relevant areas, a survey was taken of his book, Things Fall Apart. It was discovered that 20,000 copies were sold in Nigeria alone, against 4000 in the rest of the world.

Mr. Achebe is concerned about the role of the writer in revolution. Some people, he says, insist that writers remain objective and not get their hands dirty by speaking up on current political issues. It is apparent that both Mr. Achebe himself and his lifestyle confirm his place in both Biafran and African politics and revolution, which is a place in the

middle of the struggle.
Mr. Achebe was educated at Government College in Umahai and received his B.A. from the University of Ibadan. He later studied African literature at the University of Biafra.
His five books in print in the United States are *Arrow of God*, *Chike and the River*, *No Longer at Ease*, *Man of the People*, and *Things Fall Apart*.

Upcoming Events

Victor Hill, harpsichordist, will play works by Girolamo Frescobaldi and Domenico Scarlatti in a recital tomorrow and Sunday at 8:30 p.m. in Griffin.

Mr. Hill, a mathematics professor as well as a concert harpsichordist and organist, will play nine pieces by Frescobaldi, including variations on a folk song called "La Monicha," the musical farce "Fra Jacopino," four contrapuntal works, and a parody of military trumpets and drums, "Capriccio on the Battle."

The Southblloon Dance Company, a nine-member modern dance troupe from Antioch College, will perform Tuesday, Nov. 4 at 8:30 in the Adams Memorial Theatre. Admission is free.

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Mr. Shirer, a resident of South Berkshire, will be in Renzi's Thurs. (Nov. 6) afternoon from 3:30 to 5:30. Mr. Shirer is the author of "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich," published in 1960, winner of the 1961 National Book Award.

Since there are a limited number of copies on hand, it might be a good idea to ask us to reserve copies for Mr. Shirer to autograph to your Aunt Minnie or Uncle Mike.



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Football Fiction

The Violent World Of Lance Drexel

By Jim Deutsch

The fire burned brightly, illuminating the faces of the ten thousand Tech supporters, waiting for the rally to begin. The crowd stood uneasily, shifting from ham to ham, but nevertheless maintaining that constant self-conscious pulse, setting them apart from the common people.

Tech's first game would be tomorrow against out-of-state rival, Samuel Hoff University. No one knew for sure what sort of team Hoff had this year, but word had filtered down that this was Hoff's best club in recent years. Aside from Tech's final game with State U., this was probably the toughest team they would face all year.

Finally, the crowd's nervous chatter subsided and the ice in the paper cups stopped jingling. The rally was about to begin.

As the band boomed and trumpeted, the rally speaker mounted the wooden platform, dragging his super-long fox coat in full trot. Ski goggles covered his eyes, while a pink floppy hat was pulled down around his ears. He stood eyeing the crowd, the power of his microphone gripped tightly.

Without any forewarning, he released the full fury of his guzzling throat and vocal cords. His voice echoed off every surrounding wall and every enraptured face. The crowd was mere putty in his moist hands.

He offered the basic rhetorical questions, asking who would win tomorrow's game and the crowd roared back the only response. He had them at near-frenzy now but he would save the final climax for later. He introduced Coach Rocky Granet.

Coach Granet's remarks were cautious ones. He told them Hoff would be extremely tough and tomorrow's fans could expect a whopper of a game. The Tech players would be hungry, and the pace would be fast and furious.

Granet told them what football meant to a person making a serious commitment to the game. They were out there every day, knocking heads and dummies, concentrating on every move, and boy, were they satisfied.

Although football was a complicated game, it required but a few

basic skills, and it was these skills that had to be mastered. This was the challenge that every ball player assumed when he doffed his helmet for the first time. Outsiders may view the whole thing as a waste of time, but it was these outsiders, these aliens, who never committed themselves to anything, and just questioned time-honored practices and traditions. It was these outsiders who would reach the height of conceit and presumption before falling to the depths of degradation.

During Granet's remarks, there was one student whose ears shut out the noise. His V-shaped torso stood defiantly, silhouetted against the black sky, away from the fire. The wind blew lustily upon the thick black hair of his popeyed forearms. His nose noble, his chin jutting and his eyes determined. His name was Lance Drexel.

Lance was the best linebacker Tech had ever had. He was also the meanest and dirtiest. As defensive captain, he called the shots. It was his mind that absorbed the computer results of the opposing team's offensive tendencies.

But Lance cared little for the team. He was out there for his own personal satisfaction. He wanted to kill and he wanted to maim. And he was good at doing just that.

Meanwhile, Coach Granet had finished his remarks and Lance's co-captain, Skip Costello, a prancing, worthless quarterback was addressing the crowd. Lance's stomach turned as he heard Skip speak on football as a great preparation for later life. This was all folderol and Lance did not wish to be associated with it.

For Lance, football was not a preparation for later life, nor a way to save the country. Lance played ball because he liked to. It was an opportunity to release his pent-up frustrations and emotions. Football was legalized brutality and that was all.

As Skip left the platform, the original rally speaker rushed back to the microphone, and began an indecipherable garbled drone about Tech being best and Hoff being nothing and Tech having the guns

and Hoff having no one and then he started jumping up and down, making a soundless noise, yet rushing and powerful. He was plunging to and fro and the crowd followed his every move with curious and enraptured eyes.

He was breathing heavily into the microphone, gathering up wind for a final climax, and then he began: "Bbeeeeeeaaatt Hoff!," he screamed, repeating it again and again, but each time, drawing it out a little longer, until the crowd, too, was swaying and lunging, with unfocused eyes upon the burning, whipping fire bullding up before them. This chant went on and on and on until everyone was spent, and it wasn't until they got back to their rooms that they discovered the tangible results of that divinc chant. They realized that they were at one with the football team. They saw what every student and player had in common. They knew that they would all defeat Hoff.

The next morning burst bright and cheery. It was a splendid September afternoon, as the leaves were just turning colors, and that faint and flirtatious fall fragrance permeated the autumn air.

The team was gathered at the training table, making nervous small talk. Game time was but four hours away and the butterflies were so numerous you could catch them with a net.

But Lance Drexel's nerves were not affected. Cool as a chidruel, he downed the fruit cocktail, toast and honey, baked potato, garden peas, and thick rare steak. The other players made cautious jokes about the upcoming game. Jokes in that special language that only ball-players could understand. There was a certain rapport among the players that outsiders couldn't understand, and should not try to speculate on. It was a private world, and that's the way it should remain.

Able to stomach the meal, but not his teammates, Lance retired into the cool, dark projection room. Before each game, the coaches would show selected parts of selected movies.

These were not game films that other teams would watch, but real action movies dealing with pride, sacrifice, desire, and violence. There were war movies and westerns. Films that were especially made to show the way real men lived and died. There was blood and guts, but there was honor first.

As Lance watched the latest Clint Walker fight scene, his mind flashed back to the second reel of "Gunga Din," a reel that the coaches would never think of showing. Lance could never forget the momentous scene when little Eduardo Cianelli, covered with brown grease, his startling white eyes staring out from blackness into blackness, frenzy-stricken, proclaimed, "Kill for the love of Mother Kali, Kill for the sake of killing, Kill, Kill, Kill." For Lance, this was the stuff that dreams were made of.

But as game time loomed closer, and the players drifted silently out of the projection room, in twos and threes, Lance Drexel waited until the last possible moment before heading over to the locker room to don his battle gear.

He sulted up quickly and efficiently, without any of the self-conscious motions so apparent in the other players. He wanted to play ball without any ornamental

extravagancies.

Coach Granet came in and began beguiling the squad into near frenzy. The usual cries were shouted, tables pounded and cleats stomped. But Lance could not wait to get out on the field.

As the team burst out of the locker room, with Lance and Skip at the head, the casual observer couldn't help but see the vast differences apparent in the two captains. While Skip kept shouting peppery slogans to urge the team on, Lance said nothing.

During calisthenics, Skip did most of the calling, and when Hoff came out on the field, he tried his best to increase the tempo and volume. But Lance still said nothing.

As the captains met at midfield, and players and referees were introduced, Lance stared deeply into the nervous, flittering eyes of the opposing captains. The coin was tossed, and Tech lost. But that was good. It meant that Tech would start off on defense. Lance would lose little time in his search for the kill.

While the team huddled in prayer, Lance could only think of the sixty minutes ahead. He had endured a month of pre-season practice for this moment: the opening game. He was ready.

The squads assembled at opposite ends, the whistle blew, the ball was kicked, and the two teams locked horns like crazed stegosaurus at war. The herculean struggle had begun.

Lance's first hit was a satisfying one. He met the fuliback on an off-tackle dive, sticking his helmet in the vulnerable spot below the shoulder pads and above his hip pads, and then driving forward and lifting up, before his teammates converged upon the hapless runner like hungry buzzards.

All day long Lance pounded Hoff into the dirt. He never passed up an opportunity to drive his elbow or forearm into a downed runner's solar plexis or under his chin. These were techniques he had plcked up long ago, but had perfected into deadly weapons of war.

The only problem was that his defense was too effective. He never allowed Hoff to gain a first down, and as a result, Tech was consistently on offense. Sitting on the bench, watching Skip Costello lead the attack, Lance would hope for a fumble or pass interception so that Hoff would gain possession of the ball and he could go back on defense.

Nevertheless in the limited time he played, Lance had the thrill of seeing two of his victims carried off on stretchers. Both were unconscious, but it was probably nothing more serious than a concussion or broken ribs and sternum. Lance was still hunting for those broken necks and vertebrae. That would be close to total satisfaction.

But time ran out on Lance. Before he knew, four quarters had been eaten up, and it was time to stop. There would be no more un-

til next week.

Back in the locker room, Lance showered quickly and dressed before the rest of his teammates would come in patting each other on the duff, tokenly congratulating each other on a finely played game, and telling each other of their evening plans.

Lance had heard that there would be a victory celebration at the old Beta House. He had never been to one of these rock-'em, sock-'em affairs before, but for some instinctive reason he thought he might make this one.

After a quiet dinner and an hour of relaxation, in which Lance had closed his eyes and relived every great hit he had out there that afternoon, he decided that he needed a little divertissement, so he walked slowly towards the Beta House.

Lance could hear the pounding bass beat and the brass punctuation from 500 yards away. As he entered the house, the noise enveloped him, sending surges of soul against his well-kept body.

The nine-piece soul band blared away to the enthusiasm of the crowd. Lance had never been able to comprehend the popularity of black soul bands among southern Tech students. But then he realized that these were not the blacks who talked of discrimination and occupied buildings. These were the blacks who had soui and liked to sing and dance.

The party people were in their work clothes. Overalls were in vogue, with funny slogans written all over them. Funny hats covered their heads, serving as a watershed for the beer poured over them.

The room was hot with gyrating bodies and pulsating flesh. Pungent odors filled the air, and Lance's head was spinning. He had never seen so many people jammed together, apparently having a good time. But he was sick to his stomach.

As the band's volume and tempo soared, the crowd responded by flashing two fingers in a V-sign. Their arms waved back and forth held high over their bobbing heads.

Their bodies glistened with sweat, as partners danced closely together, with mouths hanging loosely open, hot with whiskey-breath. Shrieks and yells of glee sounded through the heavy air.

Lance stood in a corner, stunned. There was something strange happening here but he didn't know what it was. It was like heli on earth. All these bodies packed together, making weird utterances, seemed to Lance to be Devil's disciples.

Lance Drexel, who had never known fear, was scared. He panicked, pushing his way out of the room, knocking down bodies in his path. He raced out into the open star-filled night, and breathed deeply. He was safe. But hc had been scarred by fear.

It would be a while before Lance would recover from this experience, but when he did, there'd be heads rolling down the field.

Boaters' Fall Follies

By Skip Kotkins

For the past five weeks on Lake Pontoosuc, there have been up to 36 oarsmen, four coxswains and three coaches who have dedicated themselves to the proposition that this spring, a 100-year old Williams tradition will be broken. Namely, Williams will win a varsity crew race.

The freshmen, on the other hand, have a different tradition. They will be defending the Little Three championship.

On Sunday, the squad staged the second annual intrasquad beer stakes before a command performance crowd of half a dozen dates, a like number of frosh parents, the Route 7 passers by, and probably the county engineer who is still trying to figure who this guy John A. Shaw is who overruled his decision to let the water

out of the lake.

But indeed, the future looks bright for the Williams crew team as under the leadership of Coach Shaw and George E. Marcus, they should emerge next spring ready to take on the world.

After workouts in Lasell Gym, the team will practice at Stillwater, N. Y., on the Hudson, before making the Spring trip to Florida.

This year, the Williams Boat Club has been graced with the able leadership of senior capt. Doug Cleveland, Treasurer Toby Garfield, and Social Chairman Randy Knispel.

Furthermore, the crew has been bolstered by the services of exchange student Anne Forrestel at Coxswain.

A good time is being had by all.

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Sunday Nov. 2

Thom Wood

8-8232

Stu Selonick

8-5523

Frosh Booters Score

By John McClure

On Wednesday the Frosh soccer team extended their winning streak to four, overwhelming a strong Hotchkiss squad 4-1. The undefeated Ephlings have scored an impressive 16 goals this season while only allowing their opponents two.

The Frosh completely dominated the contest, as Hotchkiss was never able to get their offense organized. Chip Rowley scored early in the first period to give Williams the lead. Tom Gelssler added two more tallies before the close of the quarter.

Hotchkiss attempted to close the scoring gap but were unable to effectively penetrate the fullback line of Andy Bittson, John Alper, and Hoyt Cousins. Midway through the period Bill Broadbent

scored the fourth goal on a scramble in front of the Hotchkiss nets. Seconds before the half ended Co-capt. Bittson missed a penalty shot, kicking the ball to the left of the post.

In the second half Hotchkiss livened their pace and staged several threatening scoring drives. Hotchkiss right wing, Steve Masters, scored their lone goal on an excellent shot in the upper corner. The fourth quarter was controlled by the aggressive Williams line. Despite numerous scrambles around the Hotchkiss goal, the forwards were unable to capitalize.

With only two games remaining, Wesleyan and Amherst, the talented Freshman squad has an excellent opportunity for an undefeated season.

Blacks End Vassar College Occupation

By Roger Taft

Approximately 35 black students at Vassar ended their three-day occupation of the college's administrative building Saturday night, when spokesmen for the college offered acceptable responses to a set of nine demands.

The occupation was prompted by the Administration's inadequate response to nine points submitted by the Student Afro-American Society (SAS) October 22. Vassar's 1613-member student body includes 59 blacks.

Most of Main Hall remained open to all members of the college community, but the occupied ground floor center section of the building houses several offices

and the mail center and switchboard. There was no evidence of damage to any college property.

Most of the demands concerned the new Black Studies Program and black housing. The Black Studies Program was initiated at the beginning of the current semester and includes a number of courses on black history and culture, taught at an Urban Center two miles from the campus.

As of October 31, the following represented the only official statement of the black students' demands:

1. That the college provide a degree-granting program with letter grades for all courses, which would make it possible

for students to major in Black Studies. The present mechanism for establishment and approval of courses will be maintained (i.e. the Faculty Committee which represents the entire faculty). Selection of students would be carried out on the present basis also.

2. That an increased number of black professors be hired to accommodate this expanded program.
3. The immediate renovation of the entire Urban Center.
4. That the director's salary be paid out of the budget for all regular faculty members. Presently, his salary comes out of the budget for the Black Studies Program.

dies Program.

5. That the college buy a bus to be at the Urban Center's disposal.
6. That Vassar College hire a separate black counselor whose additional job is to place black students after they leave Vassar.
7. That a black housing facility be provided by 1971 which will eventually accommodate 200 students.
8. That an architect be on contract to design this facility by Monday, November 17th, 1969, or that one of the buildings which is in the planning stage be earmarked for the use of black students who prefer to live there.
9. That black students are provided with agreeable black housing until the construction of this facility is completed. This we construe to mean the provision of corridors as well as greatly expanded facilities in Kendrick.

In the October 31 issue of the Vassar Miscellany News, SAS President Claudia Thomas '71 discussed the reasoning behind the "Nine Points". Miss Thomas stated that the set of demands was the logical follow-up to reiterate and expand a set of SAS proposals presented last spring.

She asserted that although the college had agreed to these proposals in principle, Vassar had done little to implement them.

Referring to Points 1 and 2, Miss Thomas explained that under the present system, those students studying at the Urban Center are graded on a pass-fail basis, which counts only as independent work, rather than as credit toward a degree or major. In connection with the expansion of black studies into a degree-granting program, she cited the necessity of increasing the number of black professors.

In reference to Points 3 and 4, Miss Thomas stated that because of insufficient space for all the workings of the Urban Center, total renovation was necessary to provide adequate facilities. She al-

so noted that the director's salary was paid out of an inadequate Urban Center budget of \$65,000, rather than out of the budget for college faculty salaries.

Turning to Point 5, Miss Thomas said that students presently must spend their own money on fares for faulty public transportation in commuting to the off-campus Urban Center. In the long run, she suggested that it might be more economical for Vassar to purchase a bus to solve this transportation problem.

In connection with Point 6, Miss Thomas asserted that the Administration had failed to fulfill its promise to hire a black counselor. SAS members feel it is imperative that this counselor be available for vocational advice and job placement, she said.

Finally, with reference to Points 7, 8, and 9, Miss Thomas stated that since more blacks are being recruited with each freshman class, there is a necessity to furnish adequate housing for all blacks living on campus. SAS feels that 200 additional units is a feasible solution, she said. Because some blacks are currently dissatisfied with their living arrangements, SAS believes these students should be allowed to decide how they want to live until new facilities are completed, she added.

The chain of immediate events leading up to the occupation of the Vassar administration building began with the October 22 communication from the Black Students of Vassar College, delineating nine points whose satisfaction "would be a natural follow-up to what has transpired with Black Studies so far, and would represent a sound commitment on the part of the college".

Vassar College President Alan Simpson responded to the nine points later that day in a letter to Miss Thomas. He stated that "much in your letter is unacceptable in form and substance... the commitment which the college made this spring was explicitly experimental. It was understood that there would be an evaluation, dur-

Continued on Page 3

The Williams Record

VOLUME LXXXIII, NUMBER 42

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1969

Student Delegation To Travel To Washington War Protest

Plans are being made for the November 15 trip to Washington by about 100 Williams students who wish to protest President Nixon's Vietnam War policies.

Buses will leave Chapin Hall around noon on Friday, Nov. 14 and will arrive in Washington around eight o'clock that evening.

According to trip organizer Larry Wellington '70, accommodations for that night have been arranged by the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam and by Williams students who live in the Washington area.

The Washington activities, Wellington said, will commence Thursday, Nov. 13, with approximately 43,000 participants in a "March Against Death," in which each marcher represents a dead G.I. from his home state.

The March Against Death will last about thirty-six hours, going from Arlington National Cemetery, past the White House, where

each marcher will call out the name of the dead man he represents, and end on the Mall between third and sixth streets, where the Mass March of several hundred thousand people - including the Williams delegation - will have been assembling.

At eleven o'clock, the Mass March itself will begin, led by G.I.'s and March Against Death participants. The Mass March will end at the White House.

At two o'clock, there will be a Rally at the Ellipse, featuring speakers and musical entertainment, and at eight o'clock, there will be meetings to discuss possible continuing activities. The Williams delegation will spend Saturday night in Washington and return to Williamstown Sunday.

The late departure date was chosen, Wellington said, because "it was felt that Williams students could participate more ef-

fectively in the local activities scheduled by the Williams Moratorium Committee on the two Moratorium days - Thursday and Friday - than as onlookers at a March which did not depend on sheer numbers for its effectiveness."

Wellington said that "the Mass March, as its name implies, is intended as a show of solidarity by a large number of people, and it is here that the Williams Student can feel a part of this very effective demonstration of opposition to the war."

Transportation, he said, will be paid for by the individuals going to Washington, but there is a possibility of a grant from the College Council, which would make the fares very reasonable.

Wellington asked anyone wishing to be a part of the Williams Delegation to the March to contact either himself or G. William Turner at 8-8005.

India Culture Day Set For Sunday; Program Features Sitarist, Films



Sitarist Debou Choudhuri will appear Sunday as part of the Indian cultural program.

Sunday, November 9, will be a day of Indian Culture at Williams. The day's festivities, sponsored by Fort Daniels, the Afro-American Society, and Bascom House, will feature a program of films and a concert of Indian Classical Music.

The film program, to be sponsored by the Chapel Board, will be held in Bronfman at 3:30. The films to be shown include Clark Worswick's, "The Changing Rains," which is a documentary account of the daily lives of the Bhils, a tribe of Indian people. The program will be free and open to the general public.

In the evening, at 8:45 in the Faculty Club, Debou Choudhuri, who has been described as a new maestro, will present a concert of Indian Classical music playing the

sitar. He will be accompanied by Sitaram Sharma on the Tabla, or drums, and Manjusree, Debou's wife on the Tamboura, a drone instrument.

Presently on a ten-week tour of the United States, Debou Choudhuri was the only Indian sitarist to participate in one of Europe's major music festivals, presenting an evening of India's classical music at the Montreux-Vevy Music Festival. He is also a teacher of instrumental music at the Delhi University, and the Bharatiya Kala Kendra in New Delhi.

Debu is a traditionalist and is distinguished by the sweetness and depth of his music, but still inspires his work with creativity.

Debu is noted for his ability to make the complex forms of Indian music available to popular audiences, while at the same time preserving its classical beauty. While not a pop musician, he is a popular one.

Said the London Times' music critic George Mann, reviewing Debou's concert in London last year, "Debu is evidently a musician with a taste for adventurousness within the usual rigid classical Indian tradition."

The sudden popularity of Indian music led many to believe that it was pop music and would soon fade out, but the appearance of Debou on the scene of Indian music in the West has been helpful in dispelling this impression.

The evening concert will be free and open to the general public.

Southbloom To Dance



Members of the Southbloom group from Antioch College who will dance tonight at 8:30 in the AMT.

The Southbloom Dance Company, made up of eight Antioch students, from Yellow Springs, Ohio, will perform tonight at 8:30 p.m. in the Adams Memorial Theatre.

Southbloom is entirely a student creation. It was formed in March, 1968, by nine Antioch students, who wanted to be able to have dance as their primary concern.

Since then they have taught technique and composition classes four hours a day for themselves plus offering three regular physical education dance classes for the Antioch student body.

Last summer, the entire group attended the Connecticut College American Dance Festival to work primarily on their technical abilities as dancers and to gain perspectives from other Festival participants and teachers.

The members of Southbloom

have a variety of backgrounds, interests, and philosophies of dance. This is reflected in their approaches to choreography, in the works themselves, and in their teaching methods.

Most of the members of Southbloom have been active in dance all their lives. Karen Roeper and Arlene Glickman have been dancing since the ages of four and five, respectively. Furthermore, most have decided to remain working in the dance field.

Their dance repertoire is varied. Meredith Dallas, the Director of the Antioch Area Theatre, described their work as "often comic, satyrical, but always searchingly honest. As with this generation, there is a longing for the beautiful, and an insistence on the dignity of man."

The program, sponsored by Fort Daniels and Gladden, is open to all with no admission cost.

'The Wild Duck' Cast Announced

Assoc. Drama Prof. and AMT director John von Szelski has announced the cast for the December 4, 5, and 6 production of Henrik Ibsen's "The Wild Duck" at the Adams Memorial Theatre.

Will Weiss '72 will play Haaken Werle, and Steve Lawson '71 is cast as his son Gregers. Gordon Clapp '71 will be seen as Old Ekdal, Jeff Nelson '70 as his son Hjalmar, Karlene Counsman as Hjalmar's wife Gina, and Allison Mills as their daughter Hedvig. Randall Livingston '71 will play the role of Dr. Relling.

Others in the large cast include Jo Schneiderman, Ed Baran '72,

Michael Torre '72, Jim Stedronsky '72, Jan Ratner '73, Mack Stewart '73, Walt Schlech '71, Bill Rives '71, Rick Schneider '73, Andrew Frazier '71, Eric Nelson '72, Will Buck '73, and Bill Harding '73.

This production of "The Wild Duck" is one of 165 productions which have been entered in the second annual American College Theatre Festival, in which college theatres from all over the nation compete for ten places in the Festival held in Washington in the Spring.

Tickets are available at the AMT, and reservations may be made by calling 458-3023.

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Mr. Nixon's Speech

Mr. Nixon's address to the nation last night stands as a refutation of the adage "no news is good news".

At a time when a definite commitment backed up by tangible action was called for, Mr. Nixon only gave us the same apologies, excuses and vague policy statements of the past. And this, insofar as it means a prolonging of the Vietnam war, is definitely bad news.

In addition to apologies for his policies, Mr. Nixon's address contained two points which we found particularly disturbing: his implication that it is both un-American and immoral to stage or participate in mass demonstrations and his request that the country unite behind him, on the grounds that our division at home is encouraging North Vietnam to remain uncooperative.

The right of peaceable assembly is guaranteed in the first amendment to the Constitution. If it had not been exercised neither the Civil Rights movement nor the anti-war movement would have stirred this nation. To call such demonstrations anti-democratic and un-American as Mr. Nixon and others have done, is to undermine one of this country's best traditions.

But in the address, Mr. Nixon made this argument against demonstrations as part of an appeal designed to curtail dissent on the Administration's Vietnam policy. He implies that this dissent is encouraging North Vietnam to be stubborn and hold out until the U. S. is forced to pull out.

But compare this risk of dissent with the risk of silence. If public dissent stops, the possibility that the influences favoring a continuation of the war will gain control of the Administration's policy is too great to ignore.

If the war is to end soon, public pressure for peace must be sustained.

Calendar of Events

TONIGHT

7:30 MOVIE: "Calle Mayor" (Spanish). Bored young men in small town play cruel joke on shy, unmarried girl. Weston.

8:30 MODERN DANCE RECITAL: The Southblown Dance Company, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. Program of original works. AMT.

10:00 WMS-WCFM - THE SHADOW: This week's episode, "The House of Death."

WEDNESDAY

7:30 LECTURE AND SLIDES ON INDIA: Economics Prof. Robert R. Brooks, "Stone Age Cave Painting and Primitive Metal Casting: 6000 B.C. to Present." Lawrence Hall.

7:30 MOVIE: "I Am Pablo Neruda" (Chilean poet). Weston.

9:00 WMS-WCFM DIALOGUE: This week's guest: Robert Gagne, the head of the North Adams area John Birch Society. Listeners may phone in questions and comments.

10:00 WMS-WCFM THE LONE RANGER: A typically thrilling episode.

11:30 WMS-WCFM : INTERVIEW WITH JONI MITCHELL. John Seakwood '71 speaks with her on her career and music.

THURSDAY

4:00 POETRY READING: Open poetry reading sponsored by Red Balloon. Berkshire-Prospect Lounge.

8:00 LECTURE: Charles Kindleberger, professor of economics at M.I.T., "Private Investment in Developing Countries." Center for Development Economics.

10:30 ROMAN CATHOLIC MASS: Thompson Memorial Chapel.

FRIDAY

7:30 MOVIE: "Frantic." Malle, director. Bronfman.

8:30 MUSIC IN THE ROUND: Julius Hegyi, director. Works of Ingolf Dahl, Debussy, Ben Johnston, Krzysztof Penderecki, Bartok. Thompson Memorial Chapel.

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Movie Comment: Midnight Cowboy

Cogent Content, Flawed Film

John Schlesinger's *Midnight Cowboy*, which is due at the College Cinema tomorrow, shrouds New York in a cloak of sordidness and pessimism. New York is the great corruptor and the dead end street for those caught in its clutches. *Midnight Cowboy* is an unappetizing little morsel, not so much for its technique or craftsmanship, as for its message.

The story evolves around one Joe Buck who, because he thinks New York is replete with unsatisfied women willing to pay for his stud services, emigrates from Texas to this, America's real capital and symbol. He is quickly disillusioned, meets a petty gangster named Ratso Rizzo, is first cheated, then befriended by him and in the end, follows Rizzo to an unrealized dream in Miami Beach. The stuff from which metaphor-parables spring? Definitely!

Schlesinger attempts to depict contemporary America in much the same way he showed us contemporary England in *Darling*. He probes his characters fully, giving each psychological and temporal justification for their actions. He delves into the commonplace for meaning and the past for cause. He is not totally successful in *Midnight Cowboy*.

Schlesinger maims his film with many cheap tricks and cliched devices. The flashbacks into the Cowboy's life in Texas are inconclusive and overly repetitive. Sophisticated urban society is depicted as plastic and vapid as any suburban society through the antics of a frowzy duplex dwelling slut and the obligatory drug cum sex party.

There are however, many saving graces. The camera shifts intelligently through the patterns woven by Schlesinger. The dialogue is thoughtful, adult and often rings with truth and honesty. Musical accompaniment is always appropriate.

The vision of our city presented by Schlesinger, an Englishman is frightening and therefore harder to take. It is nonetheless a legitimate view sometimes cogently presented and magnificently realized by his actors.

Jon Voight plays the Cowboy with unsurpassable warmth and sensitivity. His expressive eyes, coupled with subtle gestures and speech, radiate an innocence and naivete nearly impossible to evince from the best of actors. Voight's "studly" swagger and mock audacity betray his Cowboy's inability to accommodate what is equally evil and perverse. It is clear that Voight presents us with a character boding good in a world too corrupt to save itself. The humanity and goodness Voight is able to suggest then, are qualities Schlesinger idealizes because it is these ideals that will again make us morally fit.

Dustin Hoffman's deadbeat Rizzo is as brilliant a characterization as Voight's. His Rizzo

is supremely unattractive: a soul poisoned by the sickness of his society, a body crippled by the ravages of an unfriendly life force. Hoffman's Rizzo, scurrilous and slimy as he is, nevertheless manages to elicit sympathy. Hoffman makes Rizzo the victim of involuntary circumstances rather than the cause of his own downfall.

He has the same capacity for tenderness and the same yearnings for the good life as do most people. Schlesinger never lets us lose sight of this fact. Rizzo's pathetic limp and perennial runny nose show him as the child brother to Voight. Both men are children seeking some higher guidance but depending on each other for love and companionship because that which they seek is too elusive.

Brenda Vaccaro is good as a super swinger who takes the "stud" on one night and relays her praises to her friends.

Schlesinger forces much of the remaining cast to overact in their polymorphous perversities. This is indicative of the alternating currents of crudity and clarity that gives *Midnight Cowboy* its not altogether uninteresting patina.

Because its message brims with clarity and potency, *Midnight Cowboy* must be said to be a fine film. Schlesinger, despite his shortcomings, has successfully articulated his drama through the medium of film. It provokes us and is therefore good.

Clifford Robinson

BlackMusic: Exploited By Whites

By Will Buck

"This is the history of our music; we've never owned it for a second," said black ethnomusicologist A. B. Spellman in a lecture entitled, "Black Music as a Cultural Experience," last Thursday evening in Bronfman auditorium.

Tracing the history of black music from its jazz roots in New Orleans to its present expression of Pan-Africanism, Spellman noted that black music has always been controlled economically by white managers and record companies. He said, "Our music and our art has always been a commodity as it is with all colonized people."

As an example of this exploitation, he cited the life of black musician and composer John Coltrane. Coltrane, in a desire to liberate black music economically, formed his own record company and issued a recording of his own music entitled "Cosmic Music".

Coltrane had intended that the royalties from this record would provide for his wife after his death, but Impulse Records, who at that time had Coltrane under contract, refused to allow the record's release. After being repackaged, the album appeared as an "Impulse release in association with Coltrane Records," the majority of the profits going to Impulse.

According to Spellman the "great Bessie Smith" was signed by Columbia Records when the company was near bankruptcy, and the sales of her records put Columbia back on its feet, so that today it is a "giant, where nothing can take place without the approval of their cartel." Bessie Smith, whose voice had a "communicating power", died in the southern backwoods from a lack of medical aid "because she was

black".

Spellman went on to note that Billie Holiday, who could sing a song so as to "make your skin crawl," was "seduced by Benny Goodman before she was twenty," became a drug addict, and after making millions throughout her lifetime, died with \$71 in the bank.

Spellman noted that while the tragedy in the lives of these black musicians reflected the squalor that all black people lived in up through the 1950's, they were deprived of their music, one of their few means of escaping the pain of daily life. From the early flourishing of jazz in the red-light districts of New Orleans, black music was played for white people.

Spellman says Black music is refinding its native African roots

Jelly Roll Morton played while whores "came out to show their wares to the decadent groups of whites who came to the houses," said Spellman.

When it became fashionable for whites to live in Harlem, a number of small night clubs and cafe's opened, featuring black musicians, all of which admitted only whites. But soon the musicians could no longer find work in Harlem and were forced for economic reasons to move to midtown, and then finally downtown to Greenwich Village and the "joints" around Washington Square.

By the mid-1950's, over two hundred black musicians in New York were competing for no more than ten available spots - all located in downtown, completely out of reach of the blacks living in Harlem.

Whites were loath to share black music with blacks, and at one point Charlie Parker would play for a white audience and then have his horn locked up for the night.

Whites delighted as Lena Horne "pranced across the stage of the Cotton Club dressed in a leotard" while Duke Ellington played in the background. "Black art was popular culture for the whites," Spellman explained.

Criticism of black music has also been in the hands of whites, and failing to understand the roots of black music and the purpose it serves in black life and tradition, they have judged it unfairly, he claimed. They have judged black music in terms of white musical standards, so when John Coltrane's "Cosmic Music" was finally released, the critics found it boring and chaotic.

Even the nomenclature given to the various forms of black music are white names, said Spellman. Jazz, derived from a French word for fornication, was the name whites gave to the New Orleans whorehouse music. Boogie means nigger, and someone cleverly added the woogie. Bee-bop was the name given by whites to Dizzy Gillespie's music.

Currently, black music is trying to interpret "black in terms of closeness to nature," said Spellman. Black music in America is rediscovering its African roots by imitating pygmy singing and using talking drums. This Africanization, Spellman said, "will be the statement of the seventies."

Spellman has taught at Atlanta and Emory Universities. He has written two books on black music and is currently at work on a third. He appeared on the CBS television series, "Black Heritage."

Poetry Reading

"The Red Balloon" will sponsor an open poetry reading in Berkshire - Prospect Lounge, Thursday at 4. Anyone wanting to read or listen is welcome. The magazine's editors think it a propitious time to submit manuscripts for the fall issue.

'Volunteers': A Single Captured Moment

Today I won four free games shooting pinball at the Dug-Out. The afternoon was dark so the lights flashed brightly and the bumpers showed strong and beautiful reaction. There is a flow to pinball which comes from subtle flipping. There is no such flow in "Pinball Wizard." Today I was flipping subtly and from bumper-to-flipper-to-buileye the machine described the music of Jefferson Airplane.

There is a new album, "Volunteers", in which the group flashes reborn again. It is the same sick crew: JackJormaSpencePaul and Marty and Grace. But the ego-trips are forced to the back and the voices are brought up front and the Airplane becomes the focus of six remarkably creative personalities. The Airplane is in constant flux; "Volunteers" is one image, a single captured moment.

At this point in time the Airplane identifies rather blatantly with the youthful revolution. "We are forces of chaos and anarchy - Everything they say we are we are" bedecks the album in revolutionary tinsel. The album begins with "We Can Be Together," shouting "Tear down the walls!" It ends with "Volunteers," surging in statement and response, "Got a revolution Got to revolution." Sounds a little scary, out in

the streets and all.

But we must understand the Airplane as an art form. If the message were not electric and challenging, "Volunteers" would be just another crashing feedback wah-wah bore. The Airplane has ridden out the Love-Drugs kick, no longer chases some new orgasmic high. It is not following some surrealist leader, but is flowing together to lead itself.

The Airplane's revolution is less economic and political than simple social "getting together." If everyone were indeed together, the revolution would be accomplished and

accomplished again as each individual changes and readjusts to "togetherness." Encumbered by the trite rhetoric revolutionaries are heir to, the Airplane thrashes about with obscenities and threats, but finally breaks clean, singing "GO RIDE THE MUSIC - C'MON AND RIDE IT CHILD." And the album pulls the listener together to ride its music.

With revolution at beginning and end, the middle and greater part of the album is a diverse and engaging community of sound. "Good Shepherd" is a reflective traditional song arranged by Jor-

ma. There is theistic hope in the plea, "Oh good shepherd - Feed my sheep." The Airplane then follows the fresh air and blue sky to "The Farm." There is a toad there named Lightin' who's "ten hands at the shoulder."

Thus the Airplane transforms all it touches and moves on. "Hey Fredrick" is typically pedestrian Gracie music, words, and vocal. The combination is harsh and mercifully lasts only half the song which then evolves into a brief jam which tries in vain to free the song from its muddy Gracie shell. As if in reaction to the de-

manding "Hey Fredrick," the second side begins with a light brown autumn song written by Jorma. Marty sings: "I see the shadows softly coming - Taking me into a place - Where they turn my life down." The music turns down and follows the groove of an easy, natural version of "Wooden Ships." Then we melt into "Eskimo Blue Day." Richard Brautigan once said something to the effect that man, when he is wearing a hat, is about five inches taller than a taxicab. Grace says the same but in words of monistic naturalism. The next two cuts, "A Song For All Seasons" and "Meadowlands," catch the Airplane smiling and adeptly flop the listener back into the lap of the revolution and "Volunteers."

But Jefferson Airplane never capitalizes THE REVOLUTION. It describes a more subtle and personal revolution which will bring us together. I have a copy of "Volunteers" already; you can get yours, too. Then maybe we'll go shoot some pins. Sneak up on that machine and catch it blinking our way.

Bo Bovaird

Through Strained Glass Windows . . .

Agnostics Proclaim Theses

By Barnaby Feder

In 1517 Martin Luther shook the Western World with his historic Ninety-Five Theses. Almost half a millenium later, the Martin Luther Historical Agnostic Society, shrouded in insignificance, reenacted the historic event by ceremoniously posting its own Theses. They came out of the shadows which had wrapped themselves around Spencer House on the foreboding evening of Halloween. A

sinewy, mystic throng of hooded believers numbering nearly half a hundred glided through the gloom by the light of candles down Park Street to the Frosh Quad.

They carried warnings that the time had come to repent. As one might expect in this Age of Doubt, they went virtually unheeded. The Society moved on to the library chanting haunting melodies of centuries past.

As long as history can recall,

the annual procession has passed through the library. But this year a campus policeman, spurning an opportunity to cast aside his earthly burdens and join the procession, turned them away.

Arriving at the Chapel, a hooded leader of the believers demanded entrance and recognition of the Theses. His request was answered in the negative when a little bird was proffered the Society by the cloaked possessor of Authority.

Recognizing the bird as an ancient Medieval sign of Authoritative Rejection, the faithful ones proceeded to the Snack Bar, where, as tradition dictates, the Ninety-Five Theses were read.

As in the past, the Theses contained words of social analysis (No. 12: Jim Deutsch is a Williams Record), words of social criticism (No. 41: Spiro should get his effete out of his mouth), and words calling for self-expression (No. 62: If there are any dogs in the snack bar, please raise your leg.)

There were of course particularly informative points (No. 65: You can get anything you want at Dorothy's Luncheonette). And there were theses devoted to progress (No. 80: Only 15 more to go).

Many of the other words, mostly suggestive, hedonistic, and obviously critically important to the message and the spirit of the Society are best suppressed, since 500 years after Martin Luther shocked the Western World, it is not yet braced for another one. These other words meant that the Record could not print most of the Theses. The other words meant that the theses must remain underground until the time is ripe.

Classified Ad

Would like to rent garage December - May. Preferably in Prospect House area. Call 8-8510.

Occupation at Vassar (Continued)

Continued from Page 1

ing this year, which would provide the basis for policy in future years".

On October 24, the faculty members of the Committee on the Urban Center for Black Studies presented a Resolution to the President, supporting the SAS demands connected with the Black Studies Program.

On the morning of October 25, while the Seven Sisters Conference was meeting at Vassar, about 40 blacks protested the College's inaction and burned a white "pig" of stuffed pillow cases, labelled "The Administration". In the speeches that followed, one student stated, "This is the last attempt we will make to approach you".

Shortly after 3 a.m., October 30, approximately 35 black students entered Main Hall to take over the administrative offices, and a series of campus meetings began. Later that day, more than 90 faculty members met and voiced support for the Urban Center Committee's Resolution to the President and stated that events on the campus were "entirely within the hands of the Vassar College community" in order to defer possible police intervention.

Cardinal Concert

The Buddy Miles Express, an eight piece band with brass will perform at Connecticut Wesleyan's Macaughy Hall this Saturday night.

Free beer will be served. Tickets for the rhythm and blues band are \$3.50 and can be purchased at the door.

Buddy Miles was formerly drummer for the Electric Flag. His new group has cut one album entitled "Expressway to Your Skull."

On October 31, after a seven hour session the College Council endorsed the SAS demands with certain qualifications for Points 7, 8, and 9. With respect to these Points, the Council stated, "We will make every effort to permit interested black students to live in contiguous residential space next semester as well as thereafter. (For educational and legal reasons, we are unable to recommend the assignment of a single dormitory for the exclusive use of our black students.) The interests and views of the black students will be considered in the future physical planning of the College."

The full Board of Trustees also met in a special session October 31 to consider the SAS demands. The Board requested the faculty to make recommendations with respect to Points 1 and 2, empowered Pres. Simpson and Vice Chairman of the Board Orville H. Schell, Jr. to consider Points 3, 4, 5, and 6, and invited recommendations on Points 7, 8, and 9 for a Board meeting scheduled for December 8, 1969.

The Board also stated that "use of force is not appropriate under present circumstances and is confident that the questions which have been raised can be satisfactorily resolved without resort to the use of the police or the courts".

By early in the morning of November 1, the black occupants were reaching an agreement with the College. At 1:30 a.m., Mr. Schell announced that the College agreed to Points 3, 4, 5, and 6. After two meetings later that day, the faculty recommended implementation of Points 1 and 2.

Since the Board's Executive Committee could not meet as a full body until November 3, Mr. Schell polled the members by phone. The Executive Board was

unanimously in favor of allowing contiguous living space for black students, and Mr. Schell gave his word that approval would be formally granted.

Pres. Simpson and Black Studies Director Milfred Pierce entered Main Hall the evening of November 1 to relay the College's response to the demands, and by 10:30 p.m. the occupation had ended.

The general reaction of white Vassar students to the occupation was apathetic. As one student said, it was very much business as usual - everyone who leaves for the weekend left, and there was a mixer Saturday night.

Those students who tried to rally support for the blacks through class boycotts or "sieep-ins" outside of Main Hall met with little success, she said. There were usually only 30-40 supporters outside the occupied building at the most, she added, and sometimes this figure dropped to a mere handful.

The faculty was much more involved, she said. Both Friday night and part of Saturday night, various faculty members with white armbands patrolled the building to see that no one tried to break in, she explained.



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Morgan W. Triumphs

Morgan West, in a dazzling display of knife know-how, is the winner of the annual Record Pumpkin Contest, the Record editors announced at a news conference early this afternoon in the Muir pool.

The judging, which took place the night before Halloween, consisted of examining all the windows of the college in search of artfully executed orange orbs. The task became particularly exciting when it came around to looking for pumpkins at the girls' dorms.

Tastefully mounted on a record turntable, the winning entry was a three-sided affair depicting the

cycle of life. Particularly poignant was the adolescent face, depicting that subtle combination of joy and pathos, mixed with budding idealism and the innocence of inexperience so representative of the youth of today.

In the also ran category was an exquisitely carved pumpkin in late baroque style, though obviously influenced by eastern mysticism; several standard patterns of the post-romantic gothic period; and an entry by Bascom house which purported to be a likeness of Tommy Atkins, but which instead bore a striking resemblance to Jim Deutsch.

American Indians

Indians of the Southwest, a course offered by the Williamstown Free University, will hold its first meeting at 8:00 p.m. Thursday Nov. 6 in the Makepeace Room of the Greylock Dining Hall.

Those who are interested, but unable to attend, should contact Jim Deutsch, 8-8306, in Fort Daniels.

Festival Auditions

Auditions for the Bennington Folk Festival will be held Wed., Nov. 5 and the following week, Nov. 12, from 7:30 to 10:30 p.m. at Canfield House, Bennington College.

The Festival, sponsored by the Intercollegiate Committee, is scheduled for Nov. 21. Folk singers, folk dancers, jug bands, and blue grass groups are encouraged to audition for the event.

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HART'S
DRUGS

Ephs Find No Strength in Union, Triumph 34-0

By John Clarke

The Ephmen won their third game in as many starts at Weston Field this year by rolling over the Union Varsity Football team in a 34-0 romp. It was the 48th time Union had been dealt defeat by the Williams team in 66 meetings.

For Williams it was a rushing game as all yardage and touchdowns were earned on the ground. Jack Maitland again led the offense with a net gain of 178 yards and one touchdown while Dave Kubie racked up 100 yards and two touchdowns.

Sophomore quarterback Terry Smith contributed 52 yards and two touchdowns before he left the

game in the third quarter with a possible ruptured spleen.

Co-capt. Jack Maitland's 178 yards pushed his career total to 2,757 yards which surpasses the New England career record mark set by Southern Connecticut's Dick Nocera, who gained 2,662 yards during 1964-66.

The Ephmen exploded at the sound of the opening whistle, executing a successful onside kick and steadily grinding out 40 yards in nine plays climaxing in a three yard plunge by Dave Kubie for the first tally of the game.

Williams kept their opening momentum throughout the first half. Union received Curtin's kick-off only to find the Williams defense

as invincible as their offense. After three plays they were forced to punt.

Union recovered a Maitland fumble one play later and took the ball in good field position at the Williams 35. The Eph defense, however, proved extremely tough as Union found themselves at the original line of scrimmage after four attempts to move the ball.

The purple offensive squad promptly emulated their first performance, moving the pigskin 65 yards in nine attempts. Kubie took his second three-yard touchdown plunge of the day, and with Curtin's conversion, the Ephmen led 14-0 with four minutes left in the first quarter.

On the third play after Union received the kick-off, Eph sophomore Bill Pinakiewicz intercepted a Ken Pearce pass setting up a third Williams scoring drive from the Union 45.

The drive spanned the final minutes of the first quarter and the beginning of the second period. Maitland was responsible for 31 of the 45 yards, and Smith scored his first touchdown on a one yard quarterback sneak. A bad snap from center resulted in a wide conversion attempt, and the score stood at 20-0.

Union took the kick-off on their 37 and again the thunder defense held them for no gain. Union and Williams traded punts and Union took the ball at their 15. Kim Montgomery intercepted a Pearce third down pass at the Union 21 and the Eph offense was unleashed again.

After six plays, Smith had swept a final five yards for his second touchdown, and Curtin's conversion made it 27-0.

Co-capt. John Hitchins recover-

ed a Union fumble on the kick-off at the Union 22. It took the Ephs less than two minutes to score. This time Maitland was given the honor of carrying the ball the final 5 yards and scoring the last touchdown of the day.

The second half was thirty minutes of anti-climax as the Eph defense never let Union get within thirty yards of their goal line. Excellent defensive performances were given by Jay McKenna, Jim Heekin, and Dave (the "Tank") Shawan.

The Union defense stiffened somewhat and Williams only once seriously threatened to score, when substitute quarterback John Murray moved the Ephmen from the Williams 25 to the Union 6 in the fourth quarter. The Union goal line defense held, however, and Union took over on downs.

The remainder of the game was played as a defensive battle between the thirty yard lines and the gun ended the contest with a 34-0 victory for Williams, their fourth in six starts.

Streaking Ruggers Top BU Twice

By Steve Davies

The Williams Rugby Football Club thundered to its third and fourth victories 13-8, and 3-0, over the Boston College Rugby Club, on a stormy Sunday afternoon. The victories made it three in a row for a new-looking Williams Club.

In the first game, the A-team scrum had a big day. They not only won the scrums, which they usually do, but they pursued the slippery pigskin well to account for the three tries scored by the Ephs.

The line was responsible for

driving the ball deep enough into Boston's territory to give the scrum the chance to show their dogged pursuit.

The Ephs' scored quickly in the first half, as John Kurlinski bulled through the B.C. scrum, but B.C. retaliated with a surge of desire that would put the Little Train That Could to shame.

They went ahead 5-3, but then Williams showed the All-American spirit and pushed into the lead 8-5, when Toddler Kurlinski came through again, and Jack Rainault converted.

Boston again surged and the

second half started at a dead heat, 8-8. Roger Widmer went over, under, and around tacklers until a clinging Bostoner pulled him down just short of the goal.

A loose ruck formed and second-row Charlie Hullin pounced on the ball and put it down where it counted for the final score. Rainault converted again and Williams went to the showers 13-8 victors.

The B-team came on the field wet and cold from watching the previous game, and within 15 seconds had the ball in the try zone, but no Williams player was able to touch it to the ground.

The game fluctuated between offensive spurts and defensive back-to-the-wall playing, but neither team could put a finishing touch on their drives.

In the second half, Boston got a penalty kick but missed, and Williams drove down the field.

A loose ruck was formed about 15 yards from the goal line of Boston, and Williams brought the ball out, giving it to Hutch Smith, who eluded his man and slid between the goal posts for the only score of the game.

Harriers Take Second

By Bill Getman

The Coast Guard Academy ran away with most of the marbles, but the strong grouping of the Eph harriers was able to steal the remaining marbles from Worcester Polytechnical Institute in a triangular cross-country meet last Saturday noon on the home course.

Estes and Alling, both from Coast Guard, crossed the finish together to win the race after touring the 3.8 miles in 19:54. Three more Coast Guard runners followed close behind rounding out their score with a perfect 15 points.

"No one can touch them" remarked Eph captain Bran Potter after the race.

The battle for second team position began when Junior Dan

Hindert placed sixth for Williams in 20:17. Three W.P.I. runners, led by Malone, would have capped the meet for W.P.I., placing eighth, tenth, and eleventh, if it had not been for the remaining scorers for Williams to place fourteenth through eighteenth.

Will Birnie, John Obourn, Bran Potter, Fletch Durbin, and John LuValle all placed within 25 seconds of each other to outdistance the remaining W.P.I. runners and edge into second place for the meet, 60-64.

This same strong grouping is what beat Bowdoin October 18th, 26-33.

This Friday, the Varsity Cross-Country team travels to Wesleyan team, to try to retain the Little Three crown they captured last year.

Chaffeemen Shut Out

By Arch McClure

Saturday afternoon brought an air of gloom to the varsity soccer team, as a well-drilled and efficient Springfield squad scored two second-half goals in sweeping to their ninth triumph of the year, 2-0, over Williams.

The booters, entering this contest with a 2-3 record, had hoped to even the count against a Springfield team whose laurels included an 8-1-1 record as well as a ranking of number 3 in New England.

The difference of this game, like so many others this year, centered on the Purple's inability to mount any sustained scoring drives.

The front line managed to shoot well, though not effectively enough, as most of their attempts were easily stopped by the Springfield goalie.

The Ephmen seemed exceedingly intent on setting up perfectly executed pass plays, but unfortunately the Springfield backs had little trouble in clearing the many misdirected passes.

Whenever the front four line-men did mount a scoring attempt,

it came as a result of a halfback or fullback kick which cleared the Springfield backfield.

After a scoreless first half in which the Chaffeemen statistically outplayed Springfield, the Indians scored in the middle of the third period to make the score 1-0.

The skill with which the Purple fullback line of Tri-capt. Pete Thorp, Bob Campbell, and Pete Adams had thus far frustrated the Indian offense, was not enough, however, to prevent the tally which followed shortly after a Springfield shot bounced away from goalie Dave Straltharn's diving attempt for a save.

Although the Ephmen did not display as skilled an effort as they have previously, very little can be taken away from Springfield. The Indians employed a smooth trapping and passing technique which the Ephmen were able to counter-balance with their hustle in the first two periods.

However, when Springfield scored just following several close attempts by Williams, the Chaffeemen became obviously discouraged. It was but a short step to defeat thereafter.

Future Eph Foes: How They Fared

While Wesleyan was pounding Hamilton 34-6, Amherst, paced by John Kehoe, demolished previously unbeaten Tufts, 37-6, before a large crowd at the Ellis Oval.

Kehoe, plagued by injuries earlier this season proved to all that he is extremely fit, as he ran for

two touchdowns as well as passing twice to Jean Fugett for two more scores.

The Amherst quarterback completed 11 straight passes in one stretch, as the Jeffs upped their season's record to 4-2.

Amherst indeed had little trouble with the same Tufts squad that squashed our Ephs 28-7 the week before.

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Frosh Gridders Sink Coast Guard

By Bob Schmltd

Paced by the awesome running of John Gallagher and the slick passing of Jack Berno, the Williams freshman football squad sailed to a 23-12 victory over the Coast Guard Academy, last Friday at Cole Field.

In notching their second consecutive victory and their third win in four starts, the Williams frosh could also thank Robby Peterson and Myron Kellogg, who turned in fine individual performances. Peterson's brilliant punting continually kept the Cutters within the shadows of their own goal posts, while Kellogg led the charge of the vicious Williams defensive line.

The Ephmen opened the scoring late in the first period after both squads had exchanged punts. Following a 30 yard pass play from Jack Berno to John Parker, "Johnny" Gallagher scampered 28 yards off tackle for the tally. Parker's kick split the uprights and after one quarter the Williams frosh led by the count of 7-0.

The Cutters struck back early in the second period as they stunned the Williams' secondary with an 89-yard pass play to come within a point. Yet the hurried kick for a tie was wide, and 7-6 was the closest the Academy would come to catching the Ephmen.

Not to be outdone, Jack Berno followed suit two plays later, and

connected with Len Vecchio for a 67 yard aerial score. Parker again converted as Williams upped their margin to 14-6.

The Purple added two more points in the closing seconds of the first half. Following a booming Peterson punt, the savage Williams defense forced a fumble on the Cutter's four yard line. Yet, in the ensuing pileup neither squad could gain possession and the pigskin rolled aimlessly across the backline for the two point safety.

Down by ten points, the Coast Guard repeatedly rallied during the third period. Though successful in marching downfield, the Cutters' attack was stopped twice within the Ephmen's ten yard line by an aroused Williams defense led by the tackles of the bruising Kellogg.

In a crucial situation late in the same period the relentless Coast Guard squad marched 73 yards to the Williams four. But a fourth down pass for a score was intercepted by "Little Johnny" Gall-

agher who raced 98 yards for the third Williams touchdown. Parker's conversion added another point to increase the Ephmen's lead 23-6.

The never-say-die Coast Guard Academy rounded out the day's scoring, however, with an 80-yard touchdown drive late in the final period. Yet their bid for a two point conversion, like their day-long attempt for victory, was stopped by the aggressive Williams defensive unit.

All in all, the freshmen squad appears to have finally jelled as they prepare to do battle against their initial Little Three foe, Wesleyan. Throughout the day the offense played with the "alacrity" that fiery dynamo Coach Renzie Lamb has stressed in practice sessions. But the well poised and extremely aggressive defensive unit may prove to be the deciding factor as the Ephmen open their quest of the freshmen Little Three title.

Boaters Sail Smoothly

The Williams Yacht Club varsity opened its racing season by beating seven other schools and thus winning the regatta at Yale last Sunday.

It wasn't even close, as Williams got a total of 28 points on a low point scoring system, with second-place Harvard getting 37. Yale was third with 41, Amherst fourth with 44, and Coast Guard fifth with 46 points. The University of Maine, Worcester Polytech, and Brandeis placed sixth through eighth.

John Barkan and Steve Westly, sailing together in division A, and Wa Gleason and Russ Pommer in division B, comprised the team representing Williams.

Yale held four races Sunday morning in a light southerly breeze. Barkan and Westly each skippered two races, with Barkan taking a fifth and a first, and Westly a fifth and a sixth.

In division B, Gleason rallied the team by sailing all four races and taking three firsts and a second.

Yale was planning on holding several more races that afternoon, but the breeze dropped considerably, and they were barely able to get one race finished.

In that race, John Barkan took fifth in his division and Russ Pommer won his.

It was a fine showing for the improving Williams team.

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The Williams Record

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WILLIAMS COLLEGE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1969

PRICE 15¢

Moratorium to Focus on Alumni, Town

"The goal of the local Moratorium scheduled for November 13 and 14 is to demonstrate symbolically that the Vietnam War has been a gross misallocation of national resources and priorities," Moratorium Committee member Barnaby Feder '72 said yesterday.

"Our plans for the Moratorium center on two levels of activity - the College and the communities of Williamstown and North Adams," Feder said. In Williamstown and North Adams the Committee plans several public works projects.

According to Moratorium Committee Coordinator Joe Sensenbrenner '70 the College activities will be focused primarily on promoting dialogue with the many alumni who will be on campus for Amherst Weekend.

The activities will begin with a march Friday night from the base of Spring Street, across Rt. 2, along the sidewalk to Rt. 7, then around to the back of the Greylock Quad, and finally proceeding past the Williams Inn to the Chapel.

After the march, at 8:30, all 14 residential houses will host student-alumni discussions for the remainder of the evening. A let-

ter, signed by Alumni Relations Director John P. English '32 has been sent to a large number of alumni inviting them to these discussions, and informing them of the Moratorium Committee's activities.

Saturday afternoon, just before the beginning of the football game, members of the Moratorium Committee will summarize a joint Amherst-Williams anti-war petition to Mr. Nixon which will be circulated among alumni of both schools during the game.

That evening, at 10 p.m., the Moratorium Committee will present a concert featuring folk music by two students and a dance group performance staged by Mrs. Barbara Hurlitz. Sensenbrenner said that the late starting time for the concert was chosen to allow everyone to attend the Choral Society Concert in Chapin earlier in the evening.

The public works projects, Feder said, will include a trash clean-up for property now owned by Williamstown that is located south on Route 7 and about one-quarter of a mile from Field Park.

The banks of the Green River are also slated for a thorough lit-

ter removal. Feder said that he believes this type of activity points up areas of action that have been neglected while the War has been going on.

Participants in the Moratorium will also conduct a door-to-door campaign that will distribute educational facts about the war and also clarify the Moratorium Committee's policy. Feder said that the literature will make it clear that the Moratorium supporters "want to see our Government survive,

not threaten it with destruction."

Students from Williams, Buxton School, and Drury High School plan a number of community activities for the North Adams area. Participants will be involved in a clean-up at Drury High School and an effort to turn a vacant lot on Quincy Street into a park.

They will also help Vista worker Bill Cummings '71 fix up Washington Street Church into a community center and board up win-

dows on vacant houses on Tyler, and River Streets that have caused several injuries to children playing nearby.

Students interested in participating in the November Moratorium may sign up through entry and house representatives or in the Baxter Hall booth. The booth will be open periodically this weekend, with the times to be posted outside it and will operate on a full-time basis beginning on Monday.

North Adams Elects New Mayor

By Russ Pommer

While the nation's major elections this week centered on the issues of Vietnam and law and order, candidates in North Adams spoke mainly on whether the city needed a new high school right now or whether a decision on the school should be postponed.

In the non-partisan North Adams mayoralty race, Joseph R. Bianco urged more thought before a school is built, while his opponent Robert E. Patenaude called for the immediate commitment to constructing a school.

Bianco handily defeated Patenaude, although the latter had received the endorsement of both the North Adams Transcript and radio station WMNB. The vote was 4172 for Bianco and 2759 for Patenaude, with 74 per cent of the electorate voting.

Bianco had been a councilman and a school committeeman in North Adams for most of the last 20 years, and Patenaude had served as a city councilman and three times as City Council President since 1959.

More specifically on the school issue, Mr. Bianco did not rule out

a new school, but he did express the desire to wait in order to see if proper urban renewal would improve the tax base.

He maintained that building the tax base is presently the most crucial order of business for the city.

"I said I thought that the most important problem was the building of our tax base, and by this I meant specifically the future success of the urban renewal program," he said at one point in his campaign.

"I therefore asked that this community place a moratorium on the building of a high school until such time as we had firm commitments that this program was going to be a success," he continued.

Mr. Patenaude, on the other hand, advocated the planning and then building of a new school immediately. He expressed the thought that the problems of a new school, urban renewal, and housing are all vital and interrelated.

In calling for plans for a new school to start immediately, he said, "During that time (of planning for the school), I am very

hopeful that we will rebuild our tax base enough to the point where at least we can minimize the effect of the tax rate."

In other North Adams elections, the voters elected nine out of 20 candidates to the City Council. All five incumbents running for reelection were elected, while the other four elected defeated, among others, two incumbents.

Most of the councilmen elected expressed views that the building of a new high school should be delayed until North Adams is in a better financial position.

The voters also elected seven people out of eleven to two school committees. The important issue in that race, too, seems to have been the building of a new high school. Most of those members elected, while citing the need for a new school, advocated only planning now, while the city works on improving the tax base. Those defeated generally favored more immediate building of the school.

CC Allocates \$750 To Nov. Moratorium

by Dave Schooler

The College Council appropriated \$750 to the Williams Vietnam Moratorium committee after a lengthy debate last night.

In other actions, the All-College Entertainment Committee (ACEC) presented its budgetary requests for the spring semester. The request will be voted upon by the entire student body in a referendum next Thursday. Members of the CEP, CUL and Discipline committees also reported their activities to the council.

A close vote of 7 and one-half in favor, 5 against and 3 abstentions decided the allocation of funds to the Moratorium committee. A subsequent motion to reconsider the action was defeated, 7 yes and 9 no.

Moratorium Committee Coordinator Joe Sensenbrenner '70 presented the request for the funds, which will be used to subsidize the Moratorium activities in November. This included money to partially subsidize the cost of chartering buses for the demonstrators going to Washington. G. William Turner '70, who has been managing the trip, stated that two buses necessary would cost \$1100.

The money would also be spent on local activities for the Moratorium, including community projects in North Adams and Williamstown, and advertisements in local papers.

The debate centered around the issue of whether the CC should grant money to a group with a political commitment. Members argued that in granting money to the Moratorium committee, the CC was making a political decision, setting a precedent for granting money to other groups, such as the Young Democrats.

Proponents of the motion argued that since many Williams students would participate in the March on Washington, it was the role of CC to provide aid much in the same way it supports the activities of Outing Club, for example. Support by CC of the VISTA program in North Adams was cited as a previous action of a political nature. The Freshman Council had previously given \$300 to help pay for buses.

The CC made no endorsement of the Moratorium in granting the funds.

First Faculty Colloquium Looks At Problems Of Human Environment

By Andy Bader

The faculty colloquium on "Man and His Environment" met Wednesday for its first program of the year.

A group of nearly thirty-five faculty members, representing a cross-section of several departments, heard Biology Prof. William Grant speak on the importance of ecology in understanding environmental problems.

The faculty colloquium brings together members of various departments with an interest and concern in man's understanding of his environment. Assistant Biology Prof. Kenneth Wilz, a member of the steering committee that organized the colloquium, said that the group was formed last year so that members of each department can better educate themselves to environmental problems through inter-disciplinary co-operation.

The faculty colloquium stems from a smaller one held last year among members of the biology and economics departments.

Assoc. Economics Prof. Gordon Winston, a participant in the first colloquium, indicated that members of both departments felt that "a pooling of knowledge" would broaden their background for discussing in class the increasingly complex problems of man and the world around him.

That initial colloquium provided the impetus for a steering committee of five professors to organize discussions of expanded scope

with faculty of many departments participating, along with interested townspeople and students.

Prof. Wilz said that the colloquium met twice this summer to discuss two diverse aspects of environmental problems. One talk was presented by a member of the biology department on detergent pollutants. A second discussion centered on the philosophical and historical background of man's perspective on his environment.

Prof. Wilz explained that the colloquium is still in a somewhat embryonic stage with its format and purposes open to modification. "Right now there are basically two camps within the colloquium, those who wish to discuss the academic side and those who are 'action-oriented' and want to discuss local and national issues."

He said that the colloquium plans to meet once a month with readings distributed to participants prior to each meeting.

Future presentations may take the form of panel discussions or even debates with each discipline taking a turn at focusing on environmental problems, Prof. Wilz noted.

On the question of student participation Prof. Wilz said that the group had hoped to keep the colloquium "within manageable limits for a discussion."

He also indicated that mimeographing readings involved some expense, presently borne by the Center for Environmental Studies.

However, Prof. Wilz went on to say that interested students prob-

ably would soon participate either directly or as an adjunct to the faculty colloquium.

A student steering committee to explore the possibilities of campus involvement in environmental problems has been formed under the direction of Tom Hudspeth '70, Rich Beinecke '71, and Wynne Carvill '71. Any students interested in learning more about their activities should contact one of the committee members.

India Day

A program of Indian films and a sitar concert will highlight a day of Indian Culture at Williams Sunday.

The films, will be shown in Bronfman at 3:30 and will be free and open to the public.

Held at 8:45 in the faculty club, the concert of Indian music will feature Debu Chaudhuri on the sitar. He will be accompanied by Sitaram Sharma on the Tabla, or drums, and Manjusree, Debu's wife, on the Tamboyra, a drone instrument.

The concert is also free and open to all.

The day's events are sponsored by the Chapel Board, the Afro-American Society, Fort Daniels and Bascom House.

Travel Bureau Offers New Rides Service

The Williams Travel Bureau has initiated a vacation and road-tripping service. Its purpose is to provide a more reliable and efficient means for students to travel home on vacations or to other schools, or bring dates to Williams, than previously offered by the ride board or word-of-mouth.

The project began Oct. 14 and will continue throughout the semester. The Travel Bureau has thus far arranged between 20 and 25 rides each weekend.

"The major problem," said ride service coordinator Hank Dimuzio '72, "has been a lack of response on the part of people who have cars and are going somewhere but don't take the time to phone in.

The project's success depends upon the cooperation of all students who have cars and are willing to take riders."

He added that the vacation ride offer response had been good.

The Williams Travel Bureau is compiling a ride file for the holidays and a continuously updated file for short road trips. Those with definite vacation or trip plans may call the Travel Bureau (458-5727) Sunday through Thursday between 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. or Friday between noon and 1 p.m. or 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. The Travel Bureau needs to know names, phone numbers, number of passengers, and destinations.

Passenger payment to drivers is usually for straight gas-oil costs, but for longer trips tolls are included. The Travel Bureau makes nothing on the arrangement.

Dance Review: No Beauty in Southblloon

An ensemble of dancers from Antioch College that goes by the curious name of Southblloon went on stage Tuesday night at the AMT. And though the performance was not as bad as I might be tempted to say, all but one or two of their pieces demonstrated a considerable lack of understanding what the dance basically is.

The great beauty of dance is the fact that regardless of one's ability to understand the intellectual message being conveyed - if any at all - one is still able to marvel and delight in the physical beauty of the dancers and the beauty of their movements. As for intellectual content in the numbers done by Southblloon - some have it, some don't. As for the physical beauty and grace of the dances, one or maybe two start to have it - the rest most surely don't.

Southblloon has two basic problems: its dancers and its dances. First, the dancers. To be perfectly candid, if a little blunt, they were ugly. Dancers must be balanced and well-honed, even more so than athletes, and of the six, only two, one of the men, and one of the women physically have it as dancers.

The dances? Here again, there was no beauty in the movement. We got a series of hops, skips, and jumps that never flowed together.

There was no grace, only a variety of choreographed, synchronized movements. At one point I'm sure I could have got on stage, and with no rehearsal done the same, almost as well.

Furthermore, the majority of the dances had no dramatic sense. It is impossible to merely pass time on stage without doing something, be it tell a story or simply convey a sense of rise and fall. At least half of these dances passed before me in two dimensions, no emotion, no nothing. It may have been too subtle for me.

But the evening did have a highlight, precisely because more than any of the others, one piece did have dramatic sense, and was physically beautiful as far as the dancers would allow. Entitled "Masculine-Feminine," and created in the spring of 1968 by a member of the ensemble, Arlene Glickman, I think it reflects a little of the stark beauty of Eric Hawkins, if not so energetic.

The piece opens with the three male dancers to one side of the stage, the female to the other. The members of each group play with each other to the accompaniment of some portentous music by Edgar Varese. After a few moments one of the boys notices one of the girls, and they go into a beautiful pas de deux.

This pas de deux, unlike the near chaos characteristic of everything in the first act, and portions of the second, is smooth. One movement progresses gracefully into another, the dancers change position on stage, and play around and upon each other as if they were gliding. This is not energetic, but it is forceful. As the dance ends the other four dancers join, and the six

sway back and forth in a sort of communal body. It is beautiful, and the two who dance the pas de deux just happen to be the two worth looking at.

Also by Arlene Glickman, and entertaining if unspectacular is a piece entitled "Rite of Day," which is set to the Congolese Mass, Missa Luba. The dances chronicle and celebrate the events

of the day, from Dawn Worship, to Harvest, to the Legend of the Hunt, to Market-Carnival, and Evening Worship. There is no unusually inspired dancing or choreography, but it is simple, and fun.

The evening ends with something right off the musical comedy, or revue stage, with a hint or two of vaudeville. "Two-thirds of Sullivan's Potz Pomade" it's called, and I think the audience liked it best.

The lighting by Technical Director Jim Brand was very effective, especially during the beginning and end of a piece in the first act called "Kinetic Dialogues." The dancers too, adapted well to the stage of the AMT in the short time they had.

Will Buck

Letters To The Editor

Faculty Obligation

To the editor:

With regard to the Moratorium, if Professor R.G.L. Waite were on my payroll, I would encourage him to pursue his rights and responsibilities as a citizen on his own time.

Assuming that he and other

faculty members were encouraged by the college administration to follow their consciences with respect to the Moratorium issue, how are students to make up the work lost by the cut classes? If the October work can be made up, what about the November two days, the December three days, the January four days, and so forth? If the work isn't made up, are

the delinquent professors going to give academic credit to the marchers? If not, is there some marginal student who might fail because of the cut classes, regardless of his convictions regarding the Moratorium issue?

If the Moratorium is a success, is this political tool going to be abandoned or is the administration going to be asked to support moratorium for other worthy causes like the war on poverty, the war on racial discrimination and so forth? Are they going to support all such appeals and make a shambles of the college academic program or are they going to support some and deny others?

It seems to me, that when the administration allows itself to subordinate the academic work of the college to other interests, it puts in jeopardy the high academic standards to which Williams aspires; when the faculty supports such diversions, they put in jeopardy academic freedom for which they have fought; to the extent students are denied or withdraw from classroom and laboratory work they have lost the education paid for by their parents or the scholarship committee.

If a day off can be planned, the time can be spent more productively by following the suggestion in the October 17 Record editorial - a day in recognition of beauties of nature displayed in the purple mountains.

Stuart H. Jacobs '45

Calendar Of Events

TONIGHT

7:30 FILM: "Frantic," Malle. Bronfman.

7:30 Organizational meeting for All College Entertainment Committee, Makepiece Room.

8:30 CONCERT: Music in the Round directed by Julius Hegyi; works of modern composers: Ingolf Dahl, Debussy, Ben Johnston, Krzysztof Penderecki and Bartok. Chapel.

SATURDAY

5:00 DEADLINE: Red Balloon submissions due in the box in Stetson Library.

SUNDAY

3:30-5:00 WILLIAMS-IN-INDIA MOVIES: documentaries including Clark Worswick's "The Changing Rains," on the daily lives of an Indian tribe. Bronfman.

8:45 INDIAN CLASSICAL MUSIC PROGRAM: Debu Chaudhuri sitarist; open to the public. Faculty Club.

MONDAY

4:00 DISCUSSION: Gareth

Lloyd Evans, staff tutor, University of Birmingham Extramural Dept., on summer school programs in British universities. Upperclass Lounge, Baxter Hall.

4:30 PHYSICS COLLOQUIUM: Prof. James Corbett, New York State University at Albany; "Correlated Kinetics in Physics, Chemistry and Biology. Physics Laboratory.

7:30 LECTURE: Nicholas Platt, head of Asian desk, U. S. Foreign Office; "China vs. Russia." Jesup.

7:30 MOVIE: "The Flute and the Arrow." Bronfman.

8:00 LANGUAGE CENTER PROGRAM: Haitian Dance Program (and song). Language Center.

9:30 MOVIE: "The Soft Skin." Bronfman.

TUESDAY

4:30 LECTURE: Prof. John Re-wald, University of Chicago, "Forgeries in Modern Art." Clark Art Institute.

7:30 MOVIE: "The Wages of Fear," French. Language Center.

Dance Theater

Anyone interested in participating in a dance theater piece related to the Moratorium should contact Barbara Herlitz at 458-5415.

The Williams Record

James A. Rubenstein, Chairman
W. Lawrence Hollar, Executive Editor

THE WILLIAMS RECORD is an independent newspaper published twice a week by the students of Williams College. Entered as second class postal matter Nov. 27, 1944 at the post office at North Adams, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price \$7 yearly. Subscription orders, undeliverable copies, and change of address notices should be mailed to the newspaper at Baxter Hall, Williamstown, Mass. 01267. All editorial correspondence must be signed by the writer if intended for publication. Unless signed, editorials represent the opinions of the Record chairman.

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T-giving Schedule

During Thanksgiving vacation, college facilities will observe the following schedule:

Library: regular term hours, closed all day Thursday.

Snack Bar: open 10:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. daily, closed all day Thursday. The Snack Bar will have a supplemented menu, and in the event of overcrowding, Baxter Hall will be opened for dining.

Gym: Hours as usual, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Closed all day Thursday.

Hopkins Hall: Regular hours, Monday - Wednesday, Closed Thursday and Friday.

Williams Record: Last issue before vacation - Tues. - Nov. 18. First issue after vacation - Fri. Dec. 5

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COLLEGE
CINEMA

College Council

'Little More Than A Debating Society'

By Russ Pulliam
College Council.
Student government.
What do they mean to you?
Five students and five faculty members gave their opinions on these topics.
Three freshmen who wished to remain anonymous said they knew little about the College Council and didn't know how to inform themselves about it.
During an early October interview, one of them said, "We don't know what to think about College Council."

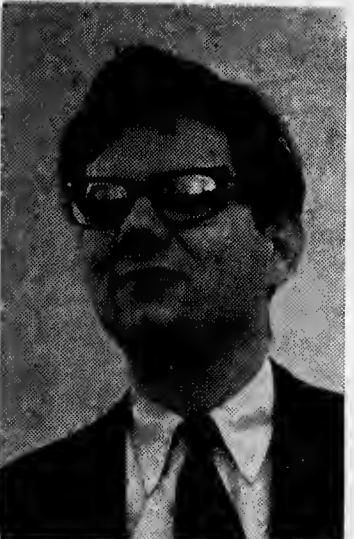
"Have there been any College Council meetings this year?" another asked. "None of us ever knows when there is a meeting." According to one of the freshmen, "They should publish proceedings or minutes and send a copy to the houses and entries," to provide more information on the council.
But the freshmen did have some vague ideas about the College Council. "It seems like they're going through the paperwork of setting up committee elections," one said.

"I wouldn't look for anything innovative from the College Council," he added. "I get the impression that the faculty and other groups like the Blacks are the movers."
"When we talked about student government at Williams in Political Science 103, everyone seemed to be exclusively concerned with the student-faculty committees," he continued. "College Council seemed almost conspicuous by its absence from the discussion. It seems to work in the background like a bureaucracy by handling day-to-day matters rather than hot issues."

Two other students also spoke about the College Council, particularly the current one. Rick Beinecke '71 said that the function of the Council is "a simple one - communication leading to action."
"There is surprisingly little communication at Williams," he explained. "Ideas usually die either for lack of an audience, lack of research, or lack of a group which will insure that they are dealt with. The College Council is a group that can play a major role in remedying these difficulties. Students should go to it, present it with ideas or researched projects, and be confident that these ideas will get prompt action either through referring them to a committee or group which the Council will then keep an eye on."
Beinecke sees the Council's emphasis as being college-wide rather than house-oriented, although representatives are chosen on the basis of houses. He therefore favors setting up a separate body to deal with house matters.
He also feels the College Council should be "activist-oriented." He praised the present Council for its activist orientation and said that it "has done a far superior job than its predecessor and deserves far more credit than it has received so far."

Mark Messing '70, on the other hand, was critical of the current Council. "I deplore particularly the recent trend toward elitism in the College Council. After attending two meetings, it was evident that the body is little more than a debating society whose alleged decisions are affected by its officers and a few of the more vocal members. The failure of the council system was apparent during the

debate on the ACEC appropriation, when the officers failed to perceive the obvious need for a clarification of the relationship between the Council and the ACEC (which had resulted earlier in very vocal misunderstandings regarding the ACEC's fiscal status.) The officers were also inclined to laugh off the ACEC's earnest request for an official fiat."
Associate Dean Lauren Stevens commented on CC in relation to college committees. "The College Council might lose much of its power and influence as a governing body with more and more students on college committees."
"Suppose every faculty committee becomes a faculty-student



CHARLES T. SAMUELS
Associate English Professor
Who Is Critical Of Students
Being On College Committees

committee, what will the function of the College Council then be?" These committees, Mr. Stevens said, will assume more and more of the current and past functions of the Council.
"The Council is going to have to be aggressive in order to stave off the competition. It might be more glamorous for a student to be on CEP than on the council, so the council may thus lose its potentially best members."
In conclusion, he said, "It would be a pity if the Council were reduced to the high school level of just running a big dance once a year. I hope the competition will aid the Council in finding its own identity."

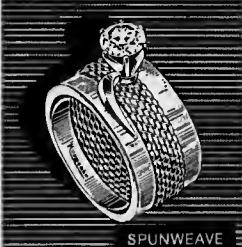
One faculty member preferred to talk about student membership on college committees rather than the College Council.
Assoc. English Prof. Charles T. Samuels said such student membership is a "bad idea."
Membership would be appropriate, he said, if students felt they had real grievances or if the administration and faculty were not responsive. Mr. Samuels recalled, however, that at an all-college meeting held last spring to discuss the Gargoyle Report, students admitted that they had no specific grievances and that they had influence with the administration and faculty.
(Mr. Samuels was referring specifically to a statement made by one of the Gargoyle representatives, John Kitchen '69, at the all-college meeting. Kitchen said that students had plenty of influence, which he defined as the "frequency with which one's advice is implemented.")
Mr. Samuels therefore concluded that students want to be on committees "to see how things operate, to participate in decision-making. This is not a good idea because they are not making or influencing policy but are only ad-

ministering policy."
Mr. Samuels prefers that students remain "innocent of the administrative procedures involved in committees because they have the ability to imagine goals which a committee member can't imagine since he knows too well what the administrative obstacles are."
"The number of imaginative committees in the history of the world is not very high. Committees are less innovative than individuals or small groups. In fact, an old time-honored academic ploy is when you can't solve a problem, form a committee. Thus instead of creating new structures, students are increasing that which keeps change from occurring - the committee system."
"Instead of agitating to get on committees like students at every other university," Mr. Samuels said, "students at Williams should find meaningful ways to improve this institution."
Other criticism of those involved in student government was voiced by Dean John M. Hyde '56, who said that students "have got to stop finding the devils for a while and look inward and see themselves as part of the problem."

He further explained that, "We all have spent the last three or four years contemplating our institutional naval and finding what barriers there to communication and change. Now we have made some very important changes. Our first job is to make sure these changes operate the way we want them to, instead of spending more and more time finding devils."
"Let's stop trying to devise a plot theory of how this college is operated and use those institutions and channels that have been changed and readapted," he added. As an example of students using the plot theory, Dean Hyde cited a student publication that came out a few times last spring, The Tabloid, which asked: "Why does Williams College release information to draft boards when other colleges don't?" Dean Hyde explained that the college releases such information only upon the student's request.
He said The Tabloid's question is an example of how student suspect that the faculty and-or the administration is plotting against them.
The College Council, he said, must make sure it represents the students in the houses and the council representatives must guard against speaking only for themselves. He added, "I'm always afraid that the College Council will become so involved with its own business that it will lose contact and legitimacy with students and will be rejected by the students." This loss of contact can never

occur with faculty committees, Dean Hyde said, because the Faculty, and not the committees, make all the final decisions, whereas the council makes decisions reporting back to students only for annual elections.
Dean of the Faculty Dudley Bahlman also expressed a fear that the council might get too wrapped up in its own affairs and lose sight of more important issues. "I hope that committee elections won't encourage petty concern with purely internal mechanical questions which should be kept secondary in importance to broader educational issues and national issues."
As an example, Dean Bahlman commented on the fact that students were not elected to the new student-faculty committees until early October. "The CEP wasn't able to deal with any substantial issues until now because it has taken so long to have student members elected to it."
One faculty member, Asst. Math Prof. Victor E. Hill, said he found it difficult to offer any opinions on the College Council because he had had practically no contact with the organization. He added that he suspected the same was true for most faculty not involved in administration of student affairs.

"I see my place at Williams as a teacher of mathematics, who does research in his field, who is available to students in whatever capacity is appropriate, and who gives a series of concerts in Griffin Hall," he explained. Besides being the resident faculty associate at Prospect House, Mr. Hill is faculty adviser to the Chapel Board, a freshman adviser, and chairman of the Bronfman Science Center Library Committee. "These activities are my 'bag,' as the students would say. For the most part they are not related to the College Council or student government."
However, he added that he favors having the students governing their extracurricular affairs in all areas in which they are willing and able to assume the responsibilities for the personal consequences to themselves and the legal consequences for the College. He feels it is up to the general student body to judge whether the College Council is the best form of government to meet their needs.
For his own part, he admitted that he could often "find a better sampling of student opinions on a subject by talking to a few well-informed students than from reading what resolution the College Council passed the other night."



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Part II: The Hoosac Tunnel Epic

Where Are The Tunnels Of Yesteryear

By Jim Deutsch

Saturday, October 19, 1867, was probably just another day for most inhabitants of the great world we live in. But for those Berkshire residents who had anything to do with the construction of the Hoosac Tunnel, that day spelled doom and disaster.

At precisely one o'clock on that heretofore common Saturday, the large building erected over the central shaft caught fire from the explosion of a tank of gasoline, which had been used in lighting the shaft.

In this impressive structure, with its additions, were contained the machinery shops, tools, offices, and everything else connected with the working of the shaft.

pumped out, that the bodies were found and recognized.

Indeed the perils were plentiful in the Hoosac Tunnel bore. In the 22 years of actual construction, from 1851 to 1873 when the two headings met, 195 lives were lost, plus countless thousands who were injured for life.

Like the October 19 disaster, miners were killed by explosions at the headings, drowned in subterranean floods, and crushed by heavy timbers.

The working shifts to which men belonged, were extremely superstitious in the presence of death. All of a sudden, they would drop their shovels and picks, turning their backs on the black hole of the Hoosac forever. But new

ed in his book on "Men, Cities, and Transportation:" "New England could have ill afforded to dispense with this gateway opened to the West through Hoosac Mountain."

The passenger service, however, was never as successful as the freight runs. Although the tunnel provided a quick easy way for the aspiring student to come to the college in Williamstown, the passenger line was consistently plagued by difficulties.

On January 5, 1887, the tunnel and the Troy and Greenfield line were sold to the Fitchburg Railroad, which later amalgamated with the Boston and Maine in 1900. The Fitchburg company took its passengers more seriously than

made no mention of this event, the North Adams Transcript provided a semi-tearful account of the end of an era.

The last train to leave Williamstown going eastward, left at 7:10 p.m. with a colorful blend of gaiety and wistful sadness. Prolonged blasts from the diesel engine's horn, a symphony of tooting automobiles, and the crackle of railroad torpedoes sped No. 66 on its way.

Twenty passengers boarded at Williamstown and 15 climbed aboard in North Adams, most of them intending to ride only so far as Greenfield, but to win the distinction of being the last to make the eastbound passage through the tunnel.

Tears glistened in the eyes of Frank (Adams, Mass.) Dubois, a car inspector for 37 years, as he waved the Boston and Maine on its way from Williamstown.

Even old Franklin Brown, who at age 83 was nearly as old as the tunnel itself, was there. He claimed he had been aboard one of the first trains to pass through the tunnel. He made the trip, he said, as an infant in the arms of his nurse, Sybil Bushnell, whose brother, you may recall, was a practicing physician in North Adams.

The final westbound train, and the final passenger train ever, arrived two hours later in Williamstown from Boston, carrying 54 passengers, most of them Williams students coming back on Sunday night after the Thanksgiving holiday.

Although the passenger service has now long since stopped, it still brings back nostalgic memories to those who knew it well. Thorn Dickinson '11 wrote that he had "been through it by parlor car, day coach and caboose. It was an adventure of the American Spirit," he said, and well worth the cost.

Furthermore, Joseph E. Daniels, long-time resident of North Adams, and current custodian of the residential house which bears his name, had many fond recollections of the tunnel and the trains. Joe particularly remembered George Knox, a newspaper publisher, running against Roosevelt in 1936, speaking on the back platform at the North Adams depot. "Someone threw eggs at him, and hit his wife," Joe observed.

Williamstown and all the passengers had to walk the rest of the way to North Adams. "Today, there'd be refunds," he noted.

An even greater adventure for Joe was the daredevil stunts of Clarey LeGrand, who used to walk along the edge of the top of the tunnel, holding onto the rail with just one hand.

But today, such events are passe, as students seek greater thrills. Tony Goodwin, a junior, became interested in the tunnel through hearing his father, James A. Goodwin '32, talk about it.

Tony's father also had a friend who had climbed up the cables of the George Washington Bridge, a feat which Tony wanted to equal. As he told it: "I began to wonder about the possibility of walking through the Hoosac Tunnel. I knew that tunnels could be dangerous, but I read in a Yankee magazine, that they had narrowed it to one track, so I went up to have a look, and saw that there was ample room to get through."

So one night last fall Tony and two of his cycling friends, George Scarioia and Dan Hindert rode through the Hoosac Tunnel on bikes. Tony said "it was pitch black, but we had headlamps. You could see absolutely nothing when the train went by. It was just a great sound."

"I wasn't scared of getting hit by a train. I just didn't want to be caught, and reported by the engineer, and having to face state trooper cars at both ends."

Undaunted, Tony tried the same trek this fall with Bill Massengale, but the going got too rough and they both turned around when they came to the central shaft.

For those adventurous students looking for cheap thrills, the Hoosac Tunnel is not overly inspiring. The west portal, which can be reached by heading south on Church Street off Main Street in North Adams, for about two miles until a small green sign pointing the way to the Hoosac Tunnel, just after Church and Ashland Streets merge, is just a big black hole in the ground.

The east portal, very similar in appearance, can be reached by heading down Whitcomb Hill Road, which turns off Route 2 where the Monroe State Forest sign is. It too, however, is equal-



A Boston and Maine freight train rushes into the threatening black hole of the east portal.

When the fire burst out, the bucket had just ascended, filled with stone. There were 13 miners at work in the bottom, 583 feet below. The attendant instantly dumped the bucket and attempted to lower it for the men, but the whipping flames prevented him from doing so.

The fire soon melted its connections, and the bucket plunged straight down the shaft. The first landing above the opening, arranged for tools of all kinds, gave way, and 300 drills, hammers, and chisels poured down the shaft in a terrible shower of steel.

Then the timbers and roof fell, covering the mouth of the shaft with a layer of charred wood and gray ashes, entombing the helpless miners, dead or alive, in that long elliptical vault.

During that awful night which followed, gangs of men worked to extinguish the flames and then to clear the opening of the shaft. The fearful descent for the recovery of the dead miners was made at four o'clock on Sunday morning by Thomas Mallory, a strapping workman who was lowered by a rope tied around his body.

Hundreds of people, hushed into silence that hung heavy in the air like a sweet dill pickle, surrounded the scene, waiting in intense suspense for the results of Mallory's investigations.

The time seemed interminably long: 20, 30, 40 minutes elapsed before the expected signal came from down below, and Mallory was pulled up to face the expectant crowd. Stricken by grief, he breathed the single words, "no hope," and then fainted.

Mallory had braved the voyage to the bottom of the shaft, found it covered with water to the depth of 10 to 15 feet, with partially burned timbers floating on the surface, but saw no traces of the unfortunate men. It wasn't until a year later, when the machinery had been restored, and the water

men would take their places and the work would go on.

On one occasion, a party of miners at the east end were seated on a large box used for storing tools, when a number of rats ran by. The game miners, anxious for a little sport, gave chase, and no sooner had they left their seats, when the box was crushed and buried by a sudden mass of falling rock.

But physical danger was only a small part of the extreme difficulties faced by the Hoosac Tunnel construction. As documented in Part I, financial problems became quite serious, with contracts shifting back and forth from state to private interests.

The final cost, as reported by the Auditor of Accounts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts came to an astounding total of \$14,198,028. And as one government official constantly pointed out, the taxes of every man were increased to pay a 5 per cent interest on this cost.

Indeed, as Ansel Phelps, Jr., as Counsel for Remonstrants before the Joint Special Committee of the Legislature on Petition of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Corporation for State Aid, so eloquently stated: "I would suggest the property of a little ornamental work at the entrance of the Hoosac tunnel and on this I would place a marble slab with this inscription: - 'A Monument to the Folly of Massachusetts.'"

Although Phelps' outcry may have been true, financially speaking for his own century, it was far from the truth during the twentieth century. The Boston and Maine Railroad, using the Hoosac tunnel route, found great success in its freight service. The grain and livestock of the West poured down its rails to Boston, providing 60 per cent of the commodities for the export trade of the city in the early 1900's.

As Edward C. Kirkland concluded

the old Troy and Greenfield did, and when the travellers complained of the darkness of America's longest tunnel, one of the new owners' first acts was to install 1300 glow lamps to help dispel the gloom. The lamps were placed 650 on a side, at an average of 38 and one-half feet apart, throwing out bright cheerful flashes of light as the train rushed past, and giving the passenger a certain feeling of security, enabling him to see in turn the rough stone and smooth brick arching of the tunnel's sides and roof.

The new owners also faced the problem of smoke and gas disturbing the passengers in the tunnel, so in 1899, a 16-foot steam driven fan was placed at the top of the Central Shaft to suck out the foul air.

As trains changed from wood-burning locomotives to oil-burning locomotives to electric locomotives and finally to clean-burning diesels, the Hoosac Tunnel made its adjustments.

With the advent of piggyback service in 1957, the double track in the tunnel was eliminated, and the single line was relocated to a position slightly off center to the north side, giving the trains 17-foot clearance on top.

Other improvements include a 26-second push-button lifting of the electric storm door whose corrugated framework now covers the stone facing at the West end, and a new electric fan to suck smog out of the Central Shaft.

Indeed, things were really bustling, as the Boston and Maine, as late as 15 years ago, ran 11 daily passenger trains (8 on Sundays) through the Hoosac Tunnel. There was even a town called Hoosac Tunnel, just east of the east portal, on the south side of the Deerfield River.

But as all good things must come to an end, so did passenger service through the Hoosac Tunnel. With abandonment and demolition of the massive Troy Union Station, passenger traffic in New York and Vermont came to an end in January 1958.

For several months, Williamstown was the western passenger terminus, but finally all service ceased on the fateful day of November 30, 1958, almost 85 years to the day when the final explosion connected the two headings coming from east and west, and 83 years after the first passenger train.

Although the Williams Record



The Hoosac Tunnel remains as a monument to a bygone but once-great era.

Joe also recalled a few people killed in recent years... "Back in 1919," he said, "there was a guy, a well-dressed man, probably a salesman, who got run over by a train. I heard the doctor say he's practically cut in half."

Since the train depot was only a block and a half from Main Street in North Adams, Joe used to make money carrying bags from the depot to the present Phoenix Hotel.

But the train service wasn't always so beneficial for Joe. One time in 1921, when he was coming back from an Albany exhibition game, featuring the Brooks and the Yanks, the train ran out in

ly uninspiring, although a view of the town of Hoosac Tunnel can also be seen.

The central shaft is probably the most interesting aspect of what remains of the Hoosac Tunnel. Just off the road heading into the Savoy State Forest, sit two huge black and ugly fans blowing out soot.

But to see what remains of the Hoosac Tunnel today is depressing. The serious student must conjure up images of a once-great era. The Hoosac Tunnel was a triumph of American civilization, a gigantic enterprise of true Yankee spirit, and the embodiment of a time that has been cruelly trampled by modern society.

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Racial Tension Increases At Wesleyan

By Roger Taft
While most Williams students at Wesleyan were concerned with activities on the football field last weekend, racial tension on that campus was reaching a new high, following bitter disagreement over the "indefinite suspension" of a black student.

The dispute between the Ujamaa Society, an organization composed of a group of blacks from Wesleyan and some from the surrounding community, and the university administration centers on action taken against Kwasi Kikua for alleged assault on a white student.

According to David Barrett, Editor-in-Chief of the Wesleyan Argus, the chain of events leading to the current dispute began with an October 13 scuffle between George Walker - a black - and John Berg - a white - following a verbal exchange. A second black stood by with a drawn knife to see that no one interfered, he said.

In adjudicating the incident, the seven-member Student Judiciary Board (SJB) placed Walker and the second black on "Strict Disciplinary Probation", Barrett stated. Berg also received an "official warning" for increasing racial tension.

On November 4, the Argus printed a letter from Berg, criticizing the "leniency" of the SJB ruling, Barrett said. In this letter, Berg referred to Walker as a "punk" and to the second black as a "common criminal". The edi-

tor also stated that later that night, seven blacks went to Berg's room without incident, to warn him that the letter contained "libelous" statements.

On November 5, as a result of this warning, a white "vigilante" group, called the Civil Liberties Organization, began to circulate a petition directed against the seven blacks, Barrett said. That night, Walker, Kwasi Kikua, and a third unknown black returned to Berg's room, Barrett reported. Kikua and the third black allegedly held three whites at bay, while Berg and Walker fought again.

At about midnight, Berg filed a complaint with the Middletown police, Barrett said.

Two hours later, Dean David Adamany met with the SJB in an emergency session. The editor stated that the SJB could not agree on action because they lacked facts in the case, and therefore, the Dean acted within his jurisdictional rights, expelling Walker and suspending Kikua indefinitely.

Campus tension was increasing, and on the evening of November 7, Pres. Edwin Etherington released a statement which called for mutual restraint and modified Adamany's ruling by saying that Kikua's suspension would be withdrawn as soon as he appeared before the SJB, the editor reported.

On Friday morning, the Ujamaa Society presented the administration with a set of demands calling for the immediate, uncondi-

tional reinstatement of Kikua, the immediate dismissal of Dean Adamany, and the institution of a separate judicial system for blacks to be run by the Ujamaa Society, Barrett said.

Pres. Etherington refused all three demands later that afternoon, but promised to provide a fair judicial system that all students could support, Barrett stated. Friday evening, an alumni seminar was disrupted by about 75 blacks who expounded their in-

terpretation of the events. Meanwhile, Berg and members of the Civil Liberties Organization had left the campus for security reasons, the editor reported.

On the morning of the football game, the administration obtained an injunction against members of the Ujamaa Society in order to prevent the disruption of "athletic, social, or academic events", Barrett stated. Numerous state and local police were mobilized on campus, and the Saturday night

concert and dance were cancelled, he said.

The blacks, however, were given permission to address the crowd of alumni and students during halftime at the football game.

The editor reported that the disagreement has yet to be resolved even though the injunction has been lifted. Although Kikua has contacted the SJB to see about reinstatement, the Board cannot hold a hearing because Berg has failed to file charges with them.

The Williams Record

VOLUME LXXXIII, NUMBER 44

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1969

Moratorium Activities Include Clean-up, Renovation Projects

By Bruce Duncan
"The William's Vietnam Moratorium Committee is supporting a wide variety of projects for the November Moratorium, including the March on Washington," Moratorium Committee Coordinator Joe Sensenbrenner '70 emphasized in a Sunday night interview with the Record. The organizer of the Wil-

liams contingent to the March, G. William Turner '70, stressed that the two areas of activity in the upcoming Moratorium, Washington and local, are "certainly not at odds."

Up to 200 Williams students and townspeople will participate in the March on Washington, according to Turner. He stated that the group will probably act as a unit in the mass march on the 15th. Accommodations will come mainly from residents of the Chevy Chase section of Washington. Those who cannot be accommodated in that manner will be housed in local churches, Housing Coordinator Bob Gross '73 stated.

Local activities are scheduled beginning Thursday with the distribution throughout the community of literature containing facts on Vietnam and the Moratorium Committee's policy. Work on Community projects will begin Thursday afternoon.

Sensenbrenner stated that the purpose of these projects is "to demonstrate that the Moratorium is not just a negative criticism of the President's Vietnam policy, but also a positive demonstration of the community's commitment to the goals of solving the problems of poverty, education, and pollution."

The projects include cleaning up a vacant lot on Route 7 and boarding up windows of dangerous abandoned buildings in North Adams Thursday afternoon.

Friday morning there will be a clean-up project along the banks of the Green River. All day Friday Moratorium workers will turn a vacant lot near the Y.M.C.A. in

North Adams into a playground. An old church on Washington St. in North Adams will be renovated into a community center Friday afternoon.

Preliminary organizers for these projects are Rick Beinecke '71 for those in Williamstown and Barnaby Feder '72 for those in North Adams.

A major activity of the Moratorium for those who remain in Williamstown will be alumni seminars, which will begin Friday night at 8:30 p.m. in various house living rooms and continue indefinitely before resuming Saturday morning at 9:30 a.m. in 3 Griffin. Sensenbrenner suggested that a focal point for these discussions might be a letter to be signed by students, faculty and alumni of both Williams and Amherst and sent to President Nixon. The complete text of the letter reads as follows:

Dear Mr. President:

We stand with those millions of Americans distressed and disappointed by your speech of November 3. The assumptions it made spell continuation of the war, with American Army, Navy and Air Force personnel supporting indefinitely the anti-democratic regime of Generals Thieu and Ky.

Continued on Page 3

Ho Hum: One More Sex Survey

SEX
Style: Dramatic exchange.
Place: Bennington Commons.
Characters: E. Williams - 20 year old college student, average straight, somewhat athletically inclined, sometimes friendly. Miss B. Town - 20 year old female college student, wierd, cold and unsociable.

E. Williams: Sure I'm 34 per cent drunk, stoned and/or horny and I 13 per cent expect to have intercourse when I come here. I still have only the best of intentions. What I want to know is why you're so cold and unsociable.

Miss Town: Who are you kidding. You just read in Playboy that Bennington gets A-plus in promiscuity. Well I want you to know that only 61 per cent of us are sexually liberated. Oh, why we're cold and unsociable? We look down on you because you're straight and because you're looking for a pick-up.

But let's face the key issue. You are just scared of us. Isn't that true? You're scared, but not scared enough not to try for a pick-up.

How would you react to yourself if you were in our shoes?

E. Williams: Your shoes? If I was a Bennington girl I'd say that I didn't like Williams men, that I feel most Williams men are looking for a pick-up and that I do make a conscious effort to avoid Williams men.

That may say something about me, but I happen to know that you said if you were a Williams man you would say that Bennington girls are very intelligent and sexually liberated, you eeky ****!

Miss Town: How do you know I said that?

E. Williams: It's all in the Berkshire equivalent of the Crest toothpaste test - the annual Bennington-Williams sex survey. This one was done by a Bennington girl for a psych course. She wisely wishes to remain anonymous.

It's a highly scientific study. Answered by 40 Bennington students and 60 from Williams of course. The questionnaire doesn't allow for generalizations: "Would you classify the majority of the

Williams campus as: straight, hip or drug oriented, athletically inclined, or a mixture of all?"

But then some questions do come to the point: "Have you ever had sexual intercourse with a Williams man?"

Miss Town: What were the conclusions.

E. Williams: Most people seemed to think like we've been talking. The survey's creator concluded that "no one can hereafter deny the existence of the Bennington myth". And as "most girls were resentful over being thought promiscuous", there was "an apparent channeling of this resentment towards Williams men."

But I'll have you know that the scientific study also concluded that "It seemed unfair that Williams had been chosen to serve as a scapegoat for certain resentments and frustrations."

Miss Town: By the way, who wrote this piece of junk?

E. Williams: Paul Lieberman. He wrote it because no one ever reads anything that's either half decent or half serious.

Birnbaum Speaks

Norman Birnbaum '46, Professor of Sociology at Amherst and author of "The Crisis of Industrial Society," will speak on "The Problem of a Knowledge Elite" tomorrow night at 8:00 p.m. in 3 Griffin.

Foreign Economists Study at Development Center

By Russ Pulliam
"They call this place the monastery."

"The monastery" is also called the Center For Development Economics, located west of Wood House at the corner of Route 2 and South Street.

Rolando M. De La Paz, a student at the center, explained that he and his fellow students call the place a monastery because "We have the vicious cycle of eating, sleeping and studying," with little contact with the outside world in between.

About 20 young economists from less developed countries all over the world come to the center each year for a one-year program of intensive studies in development economics.

The students, usually 25 to 33 years old, already have government positions in economic administration, research or development planning, or similar positions in business firms and other private organizations with prominent roles in the development of their countries.

The academic program is similar to that of Williams undergraduates with four courses in the fall

and spring semesters and a winter study course, but the work is more intensive than the regular college courses.

Frederick Moses, who works in the Revenue Department in Orissa, India, explained that they have about 100 pages of difficult reading every day. "This reading is not

like reading a novel. You have to be careful about each word."

The students also have had some difficulty adjusting to American academics, which is very different from their previous education. For example, many of them are accustomed to lectures in courses so they have had trouble adapting to seminar discussions.

Moses explained that they are learning about economic theory related to less developed countries. One of the main values of the program for him is being exposed to viewpoints of students from so many countries. He thus realized the problems common to all the less developed countries but can

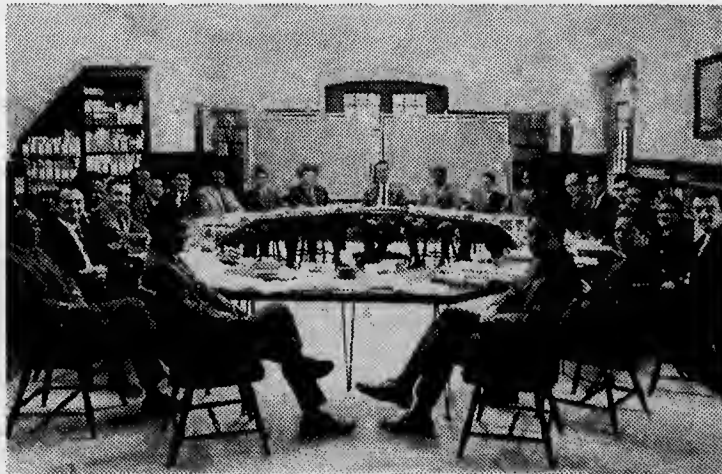
also see how they are trying to solve these basic problems in different ways.

One disadvantage of the program for some of the students is that they are so isolated from the rest of the campus and outside world, thus leading to the name of "the monastery."

They don't get much contact with undergraduates because their facilities are self-contained in the center, formerly the St. Anthony Hall fraternity house.

Occasional field trips are taken each year, this year to New York City, Puerto Rico, Washington, D.C. and the Midwest, giving the students a chance to observe the workings of American government and business on a firsthand basis.

Center Chairman Paul Clark explained that the program was started in 1960 with a Ford Foundation grant. Many of the scholarships are provided by the foundation, and students also get them from the U.S. Agency for Interna-



Economics Prof. Paul Clark, chairman of the Center For Development Economics (back edge of table, center of picture) is surrounded by 22 foreign economists from lesser developed nations. The economists are spending a year studying development economics at the center.

tional Development, their governments or other international organizations offering fellowships.

Since 1960, 182 students from 37 countries have been in the program. Most of them received a Master of Arts in Development Economics, while others who do not meet certain standards received a Certificate in Development Economics.

Williams is one of four colleges in the nation with a program in development economics for foreign students. The others are Vanderbilt University in Tennessee, Harvard and the University of Pittsburgh.

The Williams Record

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Calendar of Events

TONIGHT

4:15 FACULTY RESEARCH SEMINAR: Chemistry Prof. J. Hodge Markgraf '52, "Strained Heterocyclic Systems" (Part I). Room 106 Bronfman.

4:30 LECTURE: John Rewald, professor of art, University of Chicago, "Forgeries in Modern Art." Reservations required. Clark Art Institute.

7:30 MOVIE: "The Wages of Fear" (French, 1953). With Yves Montand. Language Center.

10:00 WMS-WCFM: The Shadow, "Murder From The Grave." A doctor's experiments with an immortality drug cause death to himself and others.

WEDNESDAY

4:15 FACULTY RESEARCH SEMINAR: J. Hodge Markgraf, professor of chemistry, "Strained Heterocyclic Systems" (Part II). Room 106, Bronfman.

7:30 LECTURE AND SLIDES ON INDIA: Robert R. R. Brooks, professor of economics, "Himalayan Kingdoms." Lawrence Hall.

8:00 LANGUAGE CENTER PROGRAM: "An Evening of Haitian Poetry," with Rene Belance, visiting professor of Romanic languages. Reservations required.

9:30 WMS-WCFM: "Dialogue." This week's guests: A group of radicals from Pittsfield who are

organizing the Berkshires' first underground newspaper. Listeners may phone in questions.

THURSDAY

All Day: Moratorium Projects.
7:30 CARTER HOUSE MOVIES: "Classic Chase Scenes" (silent) and "A Modern Musketeer." Bronfman.

10:00 WMS-WCFM: The Lone Ranger. "Hidden Loot." A search for stolen money brings the masked rider face to face with a super-dangerous outlaw.

10:00 ROMAN CATHOLIC MASS: Thompson Memorial Chapel.

FRIDAY

All Day: Moratorium Projects.
12:00 Students leave for Washington Activities.

3:00 BIOLOGY COLLOQUIUM: Jack Hailman, University of Wisconsin. Thompson Biology Lab.

5:00 JEWISH WORSHIP SERVICE: Thompson Memorial Chapel.

6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER AND DISCUSSION: "Israel and Her Neighbors." St. John's Church.

7:30 MOVIE: "Wild Strawberries" (Swedish). Ingmar Bergman, Director. Bronfman.

8:30 VIETNAM MORATORIUM OPEN HOUSE: Alumni welcome to discuss moratorium informally with students. Berspect Lounge.

ACEC's Position

To all Williams Students:

This is an open letter to the entire student body and an attempt to clarify the All-College Entertainment Committee's position with respect to this Thursday's referendum on our second semester budget.

It should be clear to all upper-classmen who have witnessed previous ACEC failures and semi-successes that the step of a referendum is in itself a sign that the problem of the All-College concert concerns all students. Certainly both the ACEC and the members of the College Council feel this way and both agreed that some kind of referendum might be called for.

Despite the fact that in the past few weeks, especially in those days which led to the cancelling of the ACEC activities for Amherst Weekend, the ACEC has worked much more closely with the College Council than in the past, and despite the increased respect with which the College Council, we believe, will deal with us in the future, both groups agreed to bring the issues to the students as a body to involve them in the problem.

Hence, no one, least of all the Finance Committee of the College Council which has already approved the budget subject to the results of the referendum, is trying the All-College Entertainment Committee. For spring semester, at least, we will produce a concert Winter Carnival and Spring Weekend, and some kind of student-tax supported subsidy will supplement ticket sales. The issue is not who, but how much? and in this respect, voting against the proposed budget will only make it less probable that future concerts will satisfy or be financial successes.

ACEC Meeting To Discuss Carnival

The All-College Entertainment Committee is the committee of the College Council which chooses the entertainment and produces the concerts for "big" weekends and occasionally at other times as well. The ACEC is having an organizational meeting tonight in the Makepeace Room of the Greylock Dining Hall at 7:30. Freshmen and sophomores are especially invited to come and contribute their time and ideas to planning the concert for Winter Carnival next semester, but of course members of all classes are welcome.

Mini dogs with

Leo's homemade souce . . .

LEO'S VARIETY

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one black from the Spirit Shop

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"MIDNIGHT COWBOY"

THRU NOV. 18

Mon. - Thurs. 8:00
Fri. - Sat. 7:00 & 8:45

COLLEGE CINEMA

Letters To The Editor

isfy or be financial successes.

The figures and our policy for the coming semester can be found in the copies of the report submitted by us to the College Council, which should be available in every house and entry. The amounts listed reflect a conservative minimum for putting on any kind of first rate show, and we consider it an achievement that they were arrived at using the lowest price per ticket in recent years. Our further sense of obligation to the College Community is demonstrated in our recommendation for a standing Committee of Social Chairmen as described in the report.

We hope that all students will try to appreciate the great amount of educated guessing which precedes any such budget and feel as the Finance Committee does that the ACEC has done its best to plan the best entertainment available for the least cost to the individual student. Any one with questions or suggestions is invited to attend the ACEC meeting tonight or to call Steve Demorest at 8-5986 or Ron Ross at 8-5023.

Please vote "yes" on Thursday.

The All-College Entertainment Committee

Want More Light

To the editor:

At the risk of being considered cowardly ingrates, we wish to call attention to a flagrant deficiency of the Williams College campus. We certainly have no complaints about the attractiveness of the campus or of the students who grace it, but find ourselves unable to appreciate either aesthetic pleasure after 5:32 p.m.

There may be something romantic about meeting on a dark path late at night, but it is always helpful to be able to see who you are meeting. It might be embarrassing to look up and find yourself locked in an embrace with your history prof., or worse yet, a fellow exchange girl. One might offer the solution of indoor rendezvous, but that doesn't solve the problem of getting there if you can't see the path.

If you have ever tried "tripping home" from a harpsichord recital, taking Fred Dyke to the steam tunnels, returning from a midnight feeding in the mouse lab or something as basic and essential as getting to and from the snack bar, you will have to agree that something is definitely missing.

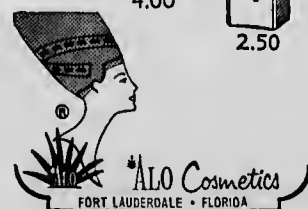
We hope to shed some light on these avenues of thought and in doing so brighten the prospects for the future.

Remember our motto: "Light up - Turn on."

Your snack bar fixtures,
Judy Allerhand and Jeri Dack

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HART'S DRUGS

Trivia Challenge

To the Students:

You have spent more than two thirds of your life in institutions for the furthering of your knowledge...but what have you got to show for it? Nothing except a bunch of disoriented and fragmented facts. That part of your education means nothing. The only real education you have ever received was in front of the boob tube watching the Saturday kiddie shows or that same afternoon at the matinee feature flick or that evening glued to the late late show. Here is your opportunity to put some of that valuable information to practical use.

Once every semester WMS-WCFM sponsors an all night trivia contest, eight hours of grueling trivia questions and mind-boggling oldie-but-goldie records (remember "The Ten Commandments of Love" by Harvey and the Moonglows?). A question is aired and during the length of one oldie-but-goldie a contestant (usually teams representing residential houses form, but any group may enter) must reach contest headquarters by telephone (no small achievement in itself). One point is received for correctly answering the question and another point is received for correctly identifying the song by title and artist. It's an amusing pastime.

The reward for winning the dubious distinction of champion is the right to manage and run the contest next semester. Last year the freshman entry of Williams B narrowly edged the nearest competitor with the winning score of 136 versus 132 of second place Bryant House. The freshman Ephs eked out the victory with thirteen men feverishly working all night utilizing three telephones and an extraordinary reference library.

This fall Williams B '69 will be sponsoring the contest. It is planned to be the largest extravaganza of all time, most of the entry having spent many summer hours gathering the best trivia information available. Visting female trivia experts from Wheaton, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Yale, and UConn. will help in the running of the contest.

This new warehouse of trivial knowledge will be inflicted on the college community Friday, December 5. The cerebral-busting questions will begin at midnight and continue to stupefy until 8:00 a.m.

Williams B '69 cordially invites anyone and everyone to the mind-feast. We will have fun asking the questions, but success rests upon student participation.

Come with Williams B '69 and take a stroll down memory lane.

Incidentally, what do the films "All Quiet on the Western Front" and "Young Dr. Kildare" have in common?

Jerry Carlson '72

Cinema Specialist

Williams B. '69 Trivia Team

Parent Nostalgia

To the editor:

David Schooler's article in the Oct. 28 issue was read with a great deal of delight and nostalgia. We were among the "very anxious ones" last year at Freshman Parents' Weekend.

We asked a young man sitting alone at the luncheon if we could join him, and inquired, "Student, parent or faculty?" "Dean Hyde," was the reply.

"Our" frosh football game was played in the rain, and it was our first glance of the "colorful, cigar-smoking Lamb" as related in an equally-delightful commentary by Mr. Jerge elsewhere in the issue.

Seems each year FPW has its similarities, or shall we call it traditions. The difference is that we were part of it last year and wouldn't have missed a second of it. We look forward to the remaining "traditions" as well as observing, we hope, our son's participation and joys of his first Freshman Parents' Weekend.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Nawrocki, Jr.



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The Dali Alice will be on display Thursday afternoon, November 13; from 2:00 to 2:30 P.M. Sorry, no mail or phone orders will be accepted.



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Mayor Lindsay: A Loser Becomes A Winner

By Bob Spurrier

It was twenty minutes past eleven on the night of November fifth, election night. The continuous bustle inside Lindsay headquarters at fifty second street and fifth avenue in Manhattan drowned out the sound of the television sets mounted high above the crowd. The onlookers grouped around the televisions while others pressed forward under the glare of the television lights, trying to get as close as possible to the reporters and newsmen.

The television screen flashed on a chart of the votes, giving Lindsay a total of 385,013, good enough for a lead of 40,000 over Mario Procaccino and a percentage of 41 per cent. With 43 per cent of the vote counted, Procaccino's share was 37 per cent while Republican-Conservative John Marchi had 22 per cent in his 208,000 votes. The race was about as close as had been all night, but everyone was confident of victory. But as the returns showed Lindsay's margin to be closer than expected, those present knew that it would be several hours until the verdict would be final, and the choice of New York made clear.

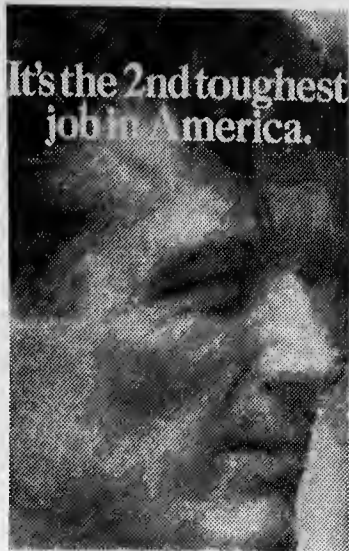
Though some of those present were "one day wonders", here only for the spoils of victory and the taste of a winner, most of those in the building had been working for Lindsay for weeks, months and some for years. In 1965, Lindsay's slogan had been a quote from Murray Kempton: "He is fresh and everyone else is tired." But on election night 1969 the Lindsay aides, workers and staffers were tired, too. They had been working for months and years for someone and something they believed in and some had been up all night for the last minute push to swing the undecided votes. Lindsay was tired, too, from the grueling pace of the campaign, and he slumped in a chair in campaign manager Richard Aurelio's office on the second floor and watched the returns on T.V. with seven of his closest aides.

Looking back, it had been an uphill battle for the Lindsay camp, one in which the courage, compassion and sheer endurance of Lindsay was tested. It began with a defeat, but it ended with victory.

But even the defeat was a victory, as a Lindsay assistant noted, driving his station wagon through Brooklyn on election eve. "We kind of expected to lose the primary but many were in a state of shock that night. For some, this was their first losing effort. But then after an hour or so we all sat around and got together

and figured out that it was the greatest thing that happened to us. JVL was free, free to really speak out. No longer would he be tied to the Republican party but could go after the liberal Democrats. Defeat also took away a lot of his image as an arrogant and almighty type. He could now be seen as being human by a lot of his critics."

Things had looked bad for Lindsay after he had lost the Republican primary to John Marchi and both public and private polls had



John Lindsay and the slogan that set the pace for his successful campaign.

him trailing the Democratic nominee, Mario Procaccino. It was a hot night late in June that security guard Bob Pote came off duty and had a couple of beers at a local bar in Queens. Flinging his glass, he told his neighbor, "That Lindsay, he's a bum. There's been strikes and more strikes. They never clean up the streets, never. We got the crime all over the place. What a mess he's made of this place. Oh, that bum, we got to get rid of that bum."

Along about the same time Mario Procaccino thumbed through the day's papers. They all concluded that Lindsay was dead politically. Marchi wasn't a threat and that the next occupant of Gracie Mansion would be, as a handwritten sign said at his headquarters, "Mayor Mario." And Procaccino dreamed his favorite dream, of how he, representing "the little people" would make it. Labelled unbeatable, he would win the big one on his own, without any "limousine liberals," as he called them, sailing to victory in a city where Democrats outnumber Republicans by better than three to one. He had risen through party ranks by ringing doorbells for Democrats and now he waited for

the Democrats to come ring his doorbell.

He waited but nobody came. People like former mayor Robert Wagner and Arthur Goldberg were snubbed by Procaccino and in the end none of his four rivals for the Democratic nomination endorsed him; one, Bronx borough president Herman Badillo, endorsed Lindsay. Procaccino, obsessed with the idea of "the little people", did not employ an entourage of battle scarred professionals to run his campaign and to coordinate his bases of support into votes. Instead, he was virtually his own campaign manager, doing his own scheduling, and his staff was often unaware of where he was or was going to next.

Procaccino was hurt and Lindsay was helped by the presence of John Marchi on the ticket. Marchi was a little known state senator from Staten Island who capitalized on the anti-Lindsay vote to squeak by with the Republican primary in June. (He had previously been endorsed by the Conservative party.) His problem was identification with the voters early in the campaign, but his articulate and thoughtful approach ("he almost makes law and order respectable and not just a code word for racism", one liberal matron said) appealed to many voters.

Marchi's approach was that of being against someone or something. He began against Lindsay, as his volunteers pasted pink stickers on the subways that said "End Lindsay snow jobs - Marchi for mayor" and had two crossed snow shovels printed on them. But Marchi realized that Procaccino was garnering most of the anti-Lindsay vote and in the end, he shifted the brunt of his forays on Procaccino, but was able to raise his share of the vote only to 23 per cent.

Lindsay, meanwhile, pressed on, braving obscenities shouted in his ear and eggs, beer and spit hurled at his face. Some of his workers began to pull up in June, feeling that their cause was hopeless. Lindsay made changes, among them in advertising agencies. The "Vote for New York" slogan, under which subway vandals would write "Mario", was scrapped in favor of "It's the second toughest job in America". The new slogan not only provided a rationale for explaining Lindsay's mistakes but had people asking whether the other two candidates were strong enough to do the job.

Three days before the election taxi driver James Dressler, age 58, talked about the campaign. "Marchi just doesn't know what's going on in this town. And that Procaccino - he's so weak, just so weak. What do those buttons say - second toughest job or something? I guess it is, 'cause Lindsay I hope he do better."

Campaign manager Aurelio junked the 1965 strategy of storefront campaigning in favor of an expensive but brilliant television campaign. The ads on T.V. had Lindsay sitting on some steps with his shirt open at the neck, admitting his mistakes - the school strike, snow removal problems and so on, and then stressing some of his accomplishments - 225,000 new jobs, stabilizing rent increases, cooling off the ghettos, curbing air pollution, adding a fourth platoon of police during high crime hours, etc.

Lindsay relied heavily on his own private polls, which showed him gaining all summer, overhauling Procaccino in September, and winning by just over six per cent. He continued his tours in the outer boroughs, searching for the undecided votes he knew he must get if he was to win. Sympathy built up for the mayor when he was abused. After he still pressed on after a cup of beer hit his face during one walking tour, a bystander said to friend, "I don't like him either but he's got guts."

If things had gone completely wrong in the winter, they went perfectly in the late summer for Lindsay. Prime Minister Golda Meir of Israel visited New York, the Mets caught the attention of all New Yorkers as they drove to the pennant and to the World Series, and a growing list of celebrities and politicians from all parties hopped on to the Lindsay bandwagon.

Lindsay was also able to capitalize on the power of his office as he announced a wave of civic improvements and projects in all boroughs and made appearances at everything from the Police Academy graduation to the celebrations in the Mets' locker room following their pennant and World Series victories. Lindsay, who had criticized the war in Vietnam for several years, was cheered as he spoke at several rallies on Moratorium Day, October 15.

Thus Lindsay had gained the votes that Procaccino had lost. The swing began in August and continued up until the election day. One Lindsay aide recalls that he knew the shift had begun when "we went out to Bay Ridge in August, about three weeks before the first debate. Before the mayor had gone there and had been booed and literally shoved out of a synagogue. But when we came back we found the same people there but it was a different mood. There were a few who still booed, but the rest listened to what the mayor had to say. We saw the change and knew we were on our way."

But it was now election night and all that could have been done had been done. There were sporadic "we want Lindsay" and "peace now" cheers - this was an anti-war crowd that had cursed the night before when they watched Nixon's speech on a T.V. outside of room 222. "He just hasn't gotten the word, man", one worker said,

At 12:51, with over 90 per cent of the vote counted and Lindsay holding a lead in votes of 134,000

and in percentage of seven (42 to Procaccino's 35) there were more cheers and V signs. The people on the first floor were mostly the student volunteers. Some had worked for weeks, others for just a few minutes on election day. They were from Harvard, Yale, Vassar, Mt. Holyoke, Conn. College, Smith, Skidmore, Princeton and The Little Three. Many had seen McCarthy win the primaries but lose in Chicago; others had followed Bobby Kennedy until he was cut down in Los Angeles; but that was not their concern now. A lot of the people at the headquarters, both upstairs and downstairs, were not hard core Lindsay people; they had come to his aid because they could not accept the thought of Mario Procaccino as mayor or because "their" candidate, be it Herman Badillo, Norman Mailer or even Bob Wagner was not running; or because they didn't like the direction things were moving in this country.

Congressman Allard Lowenstein had told them that they were the silent majority and that it was time to "reclaim America" and put an end to the war. It was past one o'clock in the morning and they cheered as Mayor Stokes was re-elected and sang "good-bye, Mario" as Comedian Alan King conducted from the podium.

"What's that?", Alan King excitedly asked a radio reporter. King then shouted into the microphone, "I've just got word that Mario Procaccino has conceded!" The room exploded in pandemonium as confetti, posters and whatever wasn't bolted down was tossed into the air. Then came the waiting again as Procaccino took half an hour on television in conceding.

Lindsay was cheered as he finally spoke at 1:57. From a high vantage point one noticed that Lindsay's hands were nervous as he talked of unity and of peace and of fusion government. One wondered what the impact of the campaign had been and what lay in the future for New York and for the country.

About twenty minutes after two in the morning, the hundreds of people in the building waded through a sea of press releases and buttons and posters out to Fifth Avenue. The student volunteers drove home, enduring the Denisen clothing ads on WABC, and the New Yorkers slowly made their way home as well. And John Lindsay sat down with his aides to plan a walking tour of the boroughs that morning.

Vietnam Moratorium (Continued)

Continued from Page 1

We reject your unconditional and open-ended support of Generals Thieu and Ky. American withdrawal tied to your definition of 'Vietnamization' means prolonging the war in Vietnam. American withdrawal should be designed to encourage a governmental coalition of all major groups in South Vietnam, the only realistic 'Vietnamization' that can lead to peace.

We view with suspicion your failure to spell out the costs already exacted by the war in terms of twisted priorities and deep divisions here at home. These costs can only be increased by your pledge of support for the Thieu-Ky regime in the hope that it will become strong enough to continue the war by itself.

Finally, we are deeply disturbed by veiled threats from your Administration against those Americans who in conscience feel compelled to express their opposition to a war so contrary to our democratic principles and heritage. Until you abandon the assumptions of President Johnson about our mission in Viet Nam and begin withdrawal of all American troops on a basis that acknowledges the responsibility of South Vietnamese representing all political persuasions to decide their own future, we must continue to exercise our

right of lawful dissent against your policies."

Other local Moratorium activities include a candlelight march Friday night at 7:30 and a concert Saturday night at 10 in the AMT featuring Williams students Steve Lee '72 and Scott Briggs '72, as well as a dance group performance staged by Mrs. Barbara Hurlit and a short play by Buxton School students.

The moratorium booth in Baxter Hall can be reached by calling the college switchboard, 8-7131, extension 331 or 333.

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Christopher Plummer
Susannah York Michael Redgrave

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WILLIAMSTOWN

Wesleyan Nips Ephs In 18-17 Thriller

By Bob Spurrier
The rain had stopped just a few hours before the football game and the skies over Middletown, Connecticut had cleared. But the events of the day at Wesleyan were far from calm Saturday, both on the football field and off it. Though tensions were still high off the field concerning a racial incident (see story on page one), the confrontation between Williams and Wesleyan ended dramatically as the Cardinals pulled out an 18-17 win over the Ephs.

It was a game which pitted the hard running of Jack Maitland against the accurate arm of junior Wesleyan quarterback Pete Panciera. When it was all over, Maitland had had one of his finest days with 193 yards and two touchdowns while Panciera went 19 for 30 for 262 yards and three touchdowns.

Williams was ahead for all but the last 67 seconds of the game. It was the fourth quarter that football's fullest potential for excitement and high drama was reached. Wesleyan began the quarter eight points behind; they would finish one point ahead.

The Cardinals, behind 14-6, began the final period by continuing an 80 yard drive and Panciera capped it with a pass to sophomore fullback Dave Revenaugh in the right flat that was good for

16 yards and 6 points. The bid for a tie failed when Panciera's pass was knocked down. The Ephs still had a 14-12 lead with 12:46 to go.

Then it was Williams' turn to move the ball behind Maitland's running and the passing efforts of John Murray, starting his first game as Terry Smith had been injured in the Union game. A pass to Mike Douglass pulled the Ephs out to their own 49 and three Maitland carries put the ball on the Wesleyan 39 with a first down. Passes to Chip Chandler and Carl Whitbeck and runs by Maitland and Murray carried the ball to the Wesleyan four. After a pitch out to Douglass on the left side got no gain a delay of game penalty pushed the Ephs back to the nine. Jack Curtin then booted a 32 yard field goal and the Ephs were ahead 17-12 with the clock showing 6:05 to go.

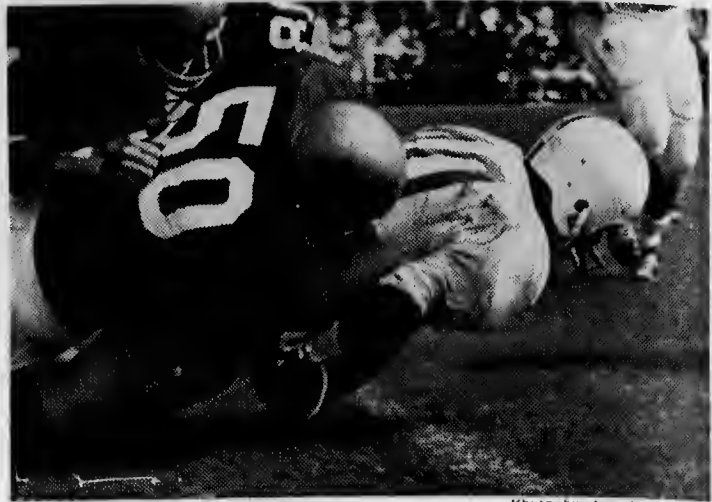
Williams got the ball right back two plays later when Bob Nowlan alertly picked off a Panciera aerial for an interception at the Wesleyan 44. After two rushes by Maitland, it was third and three at the Wesleyan 37. But Murray got nowhere on an end sweep and Williams was forced to punt.

As the ball went out of the end zone, the Cardinals took over on their own 20 with 3:33 remaining. Wesleyan moved quickly, as Rev-

enough went through right guard for 18 yards and George Glassanos went up the middle for 12 yards. A piling on penalty gave the Cards a first and ten situation on the Williams 35.

Wesleyan got another first down, on the Eph 23, after Panciera scrambled around the left for six yards, passed to Revenaugh for three and sneaked the ball himself for two more. A 14 yard pass to Frank Waters gave Wesleyan a first and goal situation on the Williams nine. Revenaugh took it to the four and then caught a Panciera aerial in the right flat and ran in untouched for the touchdown. The pass attempt for the conversion failed but with 1:07 left the crowd was cheering wildly. On top of the field house to the left of the football stands someone had painted "Beat Williams. 46-47-48-?", the numbers referring to Wesleyan's only undefeated teams.

But the game was not over yet, as John Murray nearly pulled it out for Williams in dramatic fashion. After two incomplete passes, he hit Chip Chandler for 14 yards, putting the Ephs on the Card 47 with 43 seconds remaining. Murray scrambled up the middle for eight yards and then hit Chandler again for nine yards and Williams had a first down on the Wesleyan 31 with 28 seconds re-



Jack Maitland was again the offensive star for Williams, as his hard running resulted in 193 yards for the day and 2950 for his career.

maining.

An illegal motion penalty put the Ephs back on the 36 yard line. Murray overthrew Chandler in the middle but then hit Maitland for six yards on a screen pass, giving the Purple eleven a third and nine situation on the Wesleyan 30 with just nine seconds left. Maitland went down on a pass pattern and reached up. In 1967 he had caught Charlie Bradbury's pass for a touchdown in the last minutes against Amherst that gave Williams a 14-10 win and an undefeated season. He was playing one of the best games of his career on his way to 2950 total yards rushing. But the heroics were not to be as the ball was beyond his reach.

With three seconds left, Jack Curtin attempted a 45 yard field goal, but it was partly blocked and limply hit the ground at the 20 while the Wesleyan crowd cheered in exultation.

Things had been brighter for Williams in the first half, as Jack Maitland churned out 93 yards and two touchdowns. His second

touchdown would have been about a two yard run for a lesser runner. But Maitland burst through the line, regained his footing, straight-armed a pair of defenders and scampered across the goalline 40 yards away. Wesleyan finally scored when Panciera lit Frank Waters with a 20 yard scoring strike with 1:43 left in the first half.

"Getting those six points before we went in pushed our confidence way up", Wesleyan coach Don Russell said after the game. As for this Saturday, Russell noted that both the Amherst-Williams and the Trinity-Wesleyan games have to be rated toss-ups because of traditional rivalries, though in the Williams contest he rates Amherst as a stronger team.

FINAL STATISTICS

	Wes.	Wms.
First Downs	21	17
Yards Rushing	118	279
Yards Passing	262	90
Passes	19-30	7-14
Int. By	2	5
Fumbles lost	3	1
Punts	3-33	6-24.5
Yards Penalized	65	78

Booters Rally To Tie Cards, 1-1; Jewett Scores, Ending Goal Famine

By Bob Spurrier
The soccer team finally broke their scoring drought Saturday and ended up in a 1-1 tie with Wesleyan.

Wesleyan got their only goal of the afternoon at 5:36 in the second quarter, when Alex Valenzuela-Bock of Chile took a pass from Tony Balis and dribbled the ball into the left side of the nets.

Late in the first half Eph goalie Dave Strathairn was lured out of the nets after the ball, but Pete Adams spectacularly headed a Wesleyan shot out of the goal area to prevent a certain score.

But it was in the second half that the Chaffeemen really jelled, playing the kind of soccer that

they are capable of. With Coaches Clarence Chaffee and Jay Healy yelling from the sidelines for the Ephs to "get hungry" and to "get mad out there", the Purple booters made several scoring bids. The halfback line of Biff Bennett, Chip Young and Phil Page was particularly effective as they controlled play at midfield, sent good crosses to the forwards, and set up many scoring threats.

The Chaffeemen outplayed Wesleyan in the third quarter, playing some of the best soccer they have played all season. The Purple came close to scoring several times, as a couple of shots went wide and others hit the crossbar and posts. The efforts of the Ephs finally

paid off when Tony Jewett scored with 13:20 remaining in the fourth period. Chip Young dribbled the ball down the right side and then crossed it into the penalty area. Jewett headed it towards the goal, and it bounced off a Wesleyan fullback into the nets for the Ephs' only score of the afternoon. It was only the fourth goal the Ephs had scored in seven games, but it was a timely one as the game ended 1-1.

During the remaining time Pete Thorp saved the game when he booted out a point blank shot in front of the goal after a Cardinal forward had gotten by Strathairn. Though Williams controlled most of the ten minute overtime, the game ended in a 1-1 tie, meaning that the winners of this Saturday's Amherst-Williams game will take the Little Three. Amherst had previously tied Wesleyan.

Frosh Lose

The freshmen were handed their first loss of the year after four victories Saturday as Wesleyan won 3-1. The Ephlets outplayed their counterparts in the first quarter to take a 1-0 lead. Williams rallied and tied the score when John Buehler scored on a cross and the half ended at 1-1. The Ephlets then sagged and Wesleyan wrapped up the game with goals late in the third quarter and early in the fourth.

Frosh Rip Football Cards, 26-6

By Jim Jerge
"We are not playing football, we're going out to war." The resounding phrase of Coach Renzie Lamb haunted the frosh football squad all week during preparation for their first Little Three

Wes Outruns Harriers

By Mike Pavelic

Last Friday Wesleyan runners defeated the Eph varsity 22-34. Despite heavy rain, the time of the winners (Rodgers, Baldwin and Sheffield of Wesleyan crossed the finish line together) was a good 22:33 for the 4.14 course.

Williams was able to take the next three places with Dan Hindert running fourth, Will Birnie fifth and John Obourn sixth. Bran Potter and Fletch Durbin rounded out the Williams scoring, placing eighth and eleventh respectively.

The outstanding performer for the Ephs was John Obourn, who ran perhaps the best race of his career.

The loss to Wesleyan does not automatically mean that Williams will have to relinquish the Little Three title. If the Ephs are able to beat Amherst next Saturday

(12 noon in front of Jesup) there will develop a three-way tie for the title since Amherst beat Wesleyan a few weeks ago. If this happens all three schools will hold the title.

The Williams freshman, on the other hand, won another thriller from the Wesleyan freshmen, 27-30, Jay Haug placed second, one second behind Wesleyan's Pat Moynihan in 14:15. Pete Farwell placed fourth and Tom Cleaver fifth closely behind him. Bert Meek who placed seventh, outspurred his Wesleyan opponent in the last 150 yards of the race and thus gave the little Ephs the needed margin to win. Bruce James, placed ninth behind Meek and rounded out the score for a victory.

The freshmen, besides running next Saturday against Amherst, will also compete this week in the New Englands.

Ruggers Deck Cards

By Steve Davies

This weekend at Wesleyan was a resounding success for the Williams Rugby Club, as they trounced the inexperienced Wesleyan crew, 35-0. The hardest part of the game for the Ephs was tallying the score.

Last Saturday was an exceptionally good day for rugby, if wading through swamps poses no problems. Apparently, it didn't matter for Williams. Scoring leader Jack Raineault lengthened his lead in total points scored when he put two field goals over the crossbar, and started Williams on their scoring binge, 6-0.

Hugh Hawkins and Charlie Stryker scored the first of two tries for each of them to finish off the scoring for the first half. "Accurate Jack" converted the kicks on both occasions and Williams could have skipped the second half.

To add insult to injury, the

Claret ruggers decided to play the second half just like the first half. The only difference was that a try was substituted for one of the field goals and another try was added. Hawkins and Stryker repeated their outstanding performances and Raineault kicked another field goal. Linemen Tom Scatehard and Randy Vitousek kindly added their contributions to the scoring and Williams came home with a 35-0 victory, their fifth victory in a row.

The Magnificent Seven

Also, an added attraction was found at the game Saturday. The toughest seven-a-side team ever compiled was present to take on the Wesleyan terrors. The score is reported to have been upwards of 38-0. The gang from Wesleyan, according to informed sources, hid in the mud while the Eph Behe-moths splashed to an unbelievable victory.

Meanwhile: Amherst's Kehoe Bombs Trinity, 35-7

By Bill Rives

While Wesleyan was rallying to squeak by Williams, 18-17, Amherst rolled over Trinity, 35-7. Senior quarterback John Kehoe (who else?) threw three touchdown passes en route towards compiling 215 total yards in passing.

Near the end of the first period, Trinity stopped Amherst at the one yard line with fourth and goal when Kehoe was nailed on the five. Trinity then marched 95 yards and scored when quarterback Jay Bernadoni tossed a 36

yard touchdown pass to Whitney Cook, putting the Bantams ahead 7-0.

Amherst roared right back and drove to the Trinity two yard line where fullback Jeff Morray plunged through to tie the score. Minutes later linebacker John Dasher intercepted a Bernadoni pass at the Trinity 47. Amherst then drove in for the score, sparked by Kehoe's 22 yard pass to end Jean Fugett and a 36 yard scoring strike to Pergola.

Kehoe sparked all three of the remaining Jeff touchdowns. His

third quarter pass to Fugett was good for 13 yards and a touchdown and Morray capped an 82 yard drive with a one yard scoring run. Fugett's pass reception for the conversion gave the Jeffs a 28-7 lead. Amherst's final score came when Kehoe passed on fourth down and hit Pergola with a 28 yard touchdown pass.

Kehoe was 13 for 20 on the afternoon while Morray led all rushers with 163 yards in 34 carries. Amherst rolled up 441 yards in total offense.

The Williams Record

VOL. LXXXIII, NO. 45

WILLIAMS COLLEGE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1969

PRICE 15c

Anti-War Moratorium Weekend Begins

Locally, Community Projects Start March and Alumni Talks Tonight...

By Andy Bader

Painting an elephant and carting off rubbish had much in common with the first day of local observance of the Vietnam Moratorium.

The major Moratorium activities for the rest of the weekend include a silent march beginning at the base of Spring Street after tonight's Pep Rally, discussions with alumni in the residential houses beginning at 8:30 tonight, the circulation of a petition to President Nixon at the football game, and a program of dance, drama and folk music at the AMT Saturday night at 10.)

The Vietnam Moratorium Committee stated that the purpose of the community work projects taking place Thursday and Friday is "to unify America behind a new policy through demonstrating the tremendous costs of our current policies."

Thus, "The supporters of the Moratorium are dedicated to working within their communities to demonstrate the disastrous effects of the war in Vietnam to local citizens and to provide all with a peaceful, constructive means of expressing dissent."

These statements were contained in a "fact sheet" which was distributed by the Committee to homes in the Williamstown area containing a short summary of the aims of the Moratorium and a history of the Vietnam conflict.

The first project took place early in the afternoon at a plot of land just off route 7 south of the Town. The vacant lot, once owned by Davy Dean who was in the construction business, has

been called by one local merchant "the biggest sore in the area."

About 30 students with help of a Williamstown Maintenance Dept. dump truck and payload, and under the supervision of Town Assessor Harry Smith cleaned up the area by carting off old wood, pieces of scrap metal, bottles, trash, and old tires that were strewn over the abandoned area.

The truck also towed the decaying machinery long familiar to passers-by, away from the road to the back corner of the lot.

Mr. Smith said that at first, some members of the Town Council were worried that students might be injured. But eventually, he said, they adopted the attitude of "let's stop considering ways that this project might not work and start considering ways of making it work."

Moratorium Committee member Barnaby J. Feder '72, a member of the Moratorium Committee and organizer of the Davy Dean project, said that he was happy that students eventually did turn out to help after a slow start at 1 o'clock when only Assoc. Dean Peter K. Frost ex-'58 and a couple of students had appeared.

Feder later drove to North Adams to help out a group of Drury High School students who were observing the Moratorium by helping to paint an office in the Public School Administration building which is actually a dilapidated house in front of Drury.

The group of fifteen students also raked leaves in front of the school and washed windows. They were joined later in the afternoon by Chaplain John D. Eusden who

had spoken Wednesday at a Drury High assembly.

Feder, evidently excited by the interest shown at Drury, said that "this is the first time that the Drury students have organized themselves for a demonstration like this."

Another project which took place Thursday afternoon in North Adams involved several students in fixing up a playground on River St.

Two students painted the large grey elephant-shaped sliding board a bright blue and yellow. Meanwhile, five students boarded up the entrances of several abandoned houses across from the playground which had become a hazard to neighborhood children.

Members of the Moratorium Committee said they were hopeful that a large number of interested people would turn out Friday to



A team of Williams and Buxton School students work to extricate on iron beam, half buried in debris, as part of the Vietnam Moratorium clean-up project on town property just off Rt. 7.

help convert an old church into a community center in North Adams. The project, they said, would probably take most of the day. A project to clean up the Green

River area was slated for Friday. The Committee is operating an information booth in the student union continuously during the Moratorium (458-7131, ex 331).

... While Amherst, Wesleyan Concentrate On Washington

"Given the choice between staying in Northampton doing practical community work and going to Washington, Amherst students would much rather go to Washington; it's a whole lot more fun down there."

This comment by Ken Kenworthy, one of the student leaders in the Amherst Moratorium movement, seemed to express the attitude concerning this weekend which characterizes Amherst and Wesleyan.

Amherst has made certain preparations for Moratorium activities in their community, but Kenworthy said that most students seem to have only a peripheral interest in them.

Among these activities, a store front has been set up in Northampton as a headquarters for the Moratorium campaign activities. Also, according to another leader in the Moratorium movement, Tito Craig, there will be community discussion groups at about 15 houses in the area around Northampton along with a canvassing of the community.

Amherst will also be part of a

large rally to be held at the University of Massachusetts for the whole four college areas.

The main arena for Amherst, and the only one for Wesleyan, for the Moratorium will be the demonstration in Washington.

Amherst, in conjunction with Smith, Mount Holyoke, and the University of Massachusetts, has chartered 13 buses for the trip South.

Besides this, it is expected that many students will drive their own cars down to Washington. In all, according to Kenworthy, about 300 Amherst students are expected to make the trip.

A spokesman for the Wesleyan Argus said that no specific activities were planned at Wesleyan, but that it expects to send some 200 students to Washington.

As for petitions in general, and specifically the joint Williams-Amherst statement drawn up here, Kenworthy noted that people have grown tired of them in the Amherst area. He said he doubted that a large number of faculty and alumni would sign another petition.

As for any general joint activities here, including those planned for the Williams-Amherst football game, interest was notably restrained.

Meanwhile, the Berkshire Peace Action Committee announced that its plans for the Moratorium in Pittsfield and South County, would begin Thursday morning with an 18 hour reading of the war dead preceded by a prayer of commemoration for those soldiers who have given their lives in Vietnam.

In Pittsfield, leaflets will be distributed throughout the day followed by a candlelight march that evening starting from Park Square.

On Friday in Great Barrington, there will be a continued distribution of leaflets, followed by a candlelight march there beginning in front of the Town Hall.

Buses for Washington will leave from Park Square in Pittsfield at midnight on Friday.

Saturday there will be a "Peace Action Evening" at Lenox to provide a social forum where peace-related issues can be discussed by persons of all opinions.

CC Refuses Money For Nixon Support

The College -Council turned down a student request for \$90, which would have been used to show support for President Nixon's Vietnam policy, at a regular meeting Wednesday night.

The Williams Ad Hoc Committee To Support President Nixon's Bid For Peace, represented at the Council meeting by Stuart Dornette '72, requested \$90 to send a Williams student to Washington to protest the Moratorium and to pay for leaflets that will be passed out at the Amherst football game Saturday.

After considerable discussion, the Council turned down the request by a vote of 12 to 5 with one abstention.

The discussion touched on a variety of issues, one of them being whether or not the College Council should appropriate money

to political organizations.

Some argued that the Council should not appropriate money for political purposes, while, on the other hand, Irwin Rubin '71 argued that any appropriation is political because "Any decision that affects life is a political decision."

Another issue was whether or not Council members should consider student sentiment in voting

Continued on Page 6

Senior Women to be Admitted Next Fall

In response to the growing power of feminine persuasion, the administration has decided to alter its policy regarding the acceptance of women as transfer students next fall.

According to Associate Dean Lauren R. Stevens, when a group of girls, who are now junior exchange students, first asked whether they would be allowed to transfer here officially in the fall of '70, they were told that they could not apply. As members of the class of '71, they were told, they would graduate before the first group of freshman girls arrived.

However, the girls persisted, and according to Dean Stevens, a special admissions process has been set up to allow incoming senior girls to apply for admission next fall.

In explaining the change of policy, Mr. Stevens said that, although the college had established a policy of not accepting as transfers any girls who would

not be around to help the first class of freshmen girls in the fall of 1972 get adjusted, "we didn't want to be bureaucratic about it."

"However," Dean Stevens said, "the competition will be very tight; there are few places open."

The Dean explained that the special admissions procedure was established because girls who are scheduled to be here for only the first semester "get entangled because we have a two year residency requirement." The special system, with its application deadline of Dec. 1 and a notification date of Jan. 1, will be open only to girls who are juniors now, and are here on the exchange program for one or two semesters.

With regard to several requests on the part of girls who wish to extend their one semester exchange for another term, rather than actually transfer to Williams, Mr. Stevens said that "the only girls who will be permitted to extend their first semester exchange visit will be juniors who are ac-

cepted as transfers to Williams for the fall of 1970."

According to Associate Admissions Director Phil Smith '55, of the 30 girls on campus eligible to apply for the special admission program, only a "very limited number" would be accepted. With regard to the criteria to be used in accepting this limited number, Mr. Smith said that while the admissions office had yet to formally discuss the matter, he thought that "in general it's going to be damnably arbitrary."

According to Provost Stephen R. Lewis, the main reason for the small number of transfers to be accepted next fall is the shortage of housing available. He noted that the pressures caused in finding housing for this year's transfer students had caused an unfortunate squeeze on faculty members and their families.

In addition to the housing shortage, however, Williams is interested in avoiding the situation that occurred at Yale when large

numbers of upper-class girls from schools like Smith and Mount Holyoke were admitted as transfers, causing a considerable drain on the donor schools.

Some time ago, President Sawyer wrote to the neighboring girls school to assure them that Williams would structure its admissions policy toward upperclass women so as to avoid a repetition of what had occurred with Yale.

He announced that, at a maximum, Williams would accept no more than ten girls from any one school. In addition, at most five of these would be girls who had already been exchanges here.

The intent of the second portion of this formula is to prevent a girl from thinking that in order to be accepted as a transfer student, she would first have to be an exchange student.

According to Dean Stevens, the change in policy regarding senior transfer students, will not alter the school's commitment to the 5-10 plan.

Pep Rally

The Purple Key Society has released the following statement concerning tonight's Pep Rally.

"There will be a pep rally this Friday at 7:00 p.m. in front of Chapin Hall. The traditional parade, bonfire, and poster contests have been cancelled in order to make the pep rally fit the context of Moratorium Weekend. The rally will be over by 7:30 so that people who wish to attend both the rally and the silent march may do so."

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Amherst Weekend

Perhaps the best word to characterize the activities planned for this Amherst Weekend Moratorium is "exhaustive". The array of protest activities is so broad that there are acceptable protest forms that anyone—moderate to radical—can use to express his own opposition to the war and Mr. Nixon's non-policy toward it.

And when acceptable opportunities exist for war protest, there is no excuse, especially on a college holiday weekend, for not participating in some, if not all of them.

Sometimes it's difficult to understand that as Williams students, alumni and faculty members, we are very fortunate to be able to take the time to protest the war. For our compatriots fighting in Vietnam, protest is not allowed. For the poor, the blacks, the ill-housed and the aged; their needs have been ignored for so long, it is certain that their protests would be ignored too.

Yet it is these groups which suffer the most from a continuation of the war.

Mr. Nixon has said that he wants to maintain American forces in Vietnam until he can "Vietnamize the search for peace." This means that he wants to make the government and army of the corrupt Thieu-Ky regime strong enough to resist the Vietcong on one hand, and the South Vietnamese citizenry on the other.

But if the United States, with all its power, expertise and personnel can just barely maintain this equilibrium, at great expense to the enormous needs within its home borders, it is ridiculous to expect that a country like South Vietnam will ever be able to do so on its own.

In this light, the consequences of our withdrawal from Vietnam a few years from now are the same as the consequences of immediate withdrawal. Nixon's failure to withdraw immediately then, can only be seen as a commitment, not to end the war, but to continue it indefinitely.

Mr. Nixon, your continuation of the war in Vietnam can cause the destruction of this country, not by violence, but by decay.

This is what the Moratorium is trying to say in every way possible. This is what every Williams student, faculty member and alumnus who opposes the war should say by participating wholeheartedly in any or all of the Moratorium activities scheduled for the rest of this week.

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Letters To The Editor

Wesleyan Blacks

To the editor:

The Record's story on racial tension at Wesleyan U. was one-sided, in that it failed to mention some things and glossed over others, giving the white students of this fair school the impression that the confrontation was totally the fault of members of the UJAMAA Society. The story was written without asking the UJAMAA family for their side of what happened.

For example, you glossed over the first fight between Walker and Berg by saying; "... the chain of events leading to the current dispute began with an October 13 scuffle between George Walker - a black (student) - and John Berg - a white - following a verbal exchange. A second black (student) stood by with a drawn knife to see that no one interfered, he said." Period.

The UJAMAA Family issued a statement explaining in detail what actually happened. This statement was given to alumni at the meeting which they so thoroughly disrupted.

"They knocked on the wrong door. Two black students knocked on an incorrect door, when a white student answered the door. It was apparent that they had knocked on the wrong door. A white student answered indignantly assuming that these students were there to rob his room. The reason for this assumption was that his key was missing the day before. After the two Black students apologized, the white student looked at them indignantly while they walked away and said 'You can't rob here cause I changed the lock.' In response to this one of the Black students turned around and attempted to allay the white student's apprehension by saying that 'We had no intention of robbing your room.' The student reacted to this in a boorish manner as if to assert that the two Black students were blatant liars; needless to say an altercation ensued which ultimately led to a fight. It should be noted at this point that only one black student actually fought the white student while the

second black student was merely an onlooker. Meanwhile three white students came by and attempted to intercede menacingly in the engagement. To prevent from being intimidated by this group of white students, the black onlooker drew a knife defensively on the white students while the confrontation dissipated. Note at this point that the black student drew the knife and did not cut or even attempt to cut any of the white students, but only attempted to prevent further confrontation."

You failed to mention the fact that the Unit Council from the Unit Berg lives in, invaded the MALCOLM X House demanding revenge against the two Black students. They retreated only after UJAMAA showed its unity and strength.

Furthermore, The Alumni Seminar was interrupted, not disrupted. First of all there were over a hundred Black students there. Secondly, only two students spoke. Kwasi Kikuyu and George Walker, the two Brothers most directly involved. And third, the alumni were very willing to listen to what they had to say. The disruption, if you want to call it that, was orderly, and no inconvenience was caused. When the Black students left the meeting, the alumni proceeded to discuss the situation.

Before printing a story like you did, you should get and print both sides of the issue, so your personal biases won't become involved. Let the readers decide the truth. Don't decide it for them.

William Berry '73
Black Williams Student

Anti-Moratorium

I stand with that one third of the Williams student body which is "angered and disappointed" by the Moratorium Committee's continued propensity to repeat the demands of the unrepresentative and indisputably tyrannical regime in North Vietnam and its branch establishment in South Vietnam.

I reject the Committee's "continued and open-ended support" of North Vietnamese and Vietcong demands. American withdrawal (i.e. immediate withdrawal

as espoused by the National Moratorium Committee; the Williams Committee still refuses to clarify exactly where it stands for fear of losing support) would mean establishment in South Vietnam of a regime modeled on the ones in China and North Vietnam, the massacre of up to three million South Vietnamese, a defeat for the Soviet Union's present policy of relatively peaceful coexistence, and the encouragement of North Vietnam and China to incite, train and equip wars of liberation throughout Asia.

"American withdrawal should be designed to encourage," as does the present policy, the implementation of President Nixon's peace proposal, whose only non-negotiable point is the acknowledgement of "the responsibility of South Vietnamese representing all the political persuasions to decide their own future". This is "the only realistic Vietnamization that can lead to peace."

I "view with suspicion" the Moratorium Committee's "failure to spell out the costs" of an immediate or precipitous withdrawal from Vietnam "in terms of" South Vietnamese butchered, encouragement for future wars of liberation, and the denigration of the Soviet Union's present policy of relatively peaceful coexistence.

I am "dismayed" by the Moratorium Committee's assertion that the Nixon administration is threatening them. President Nixon has continually reaffirmed his belief that the Moratorium demonstrations have been in the best American traditions of dissent. While I do not agree with everything Spiro Agnew says, I uphold his right to express his dissent from student opinion. To say that Agnew is threatening you is absurd.

Until the members of the Moratorium Committee "abandon the assumptions" that President Nixon can do no right and they can do no wrong, I will continue to be "angered and disappointed" by their policies.

N.B. All quoted phrases above were taken from the Williams Moratorium Committee's November letter to the President.

J. Woodward '72

Calendar Of Campus Events

TONIGHT

5:30 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER AND DISCUSSION: Dr. Alfred Jospe, National Director of B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation; "Israel and Her Neighbors." St. John's Church.

7:00 PEP RALLY: Chapin Hall steps.

7:30 PEACE MARCH: assemble at the base of Spring Street.

7:30 MOVIE: Bergman's "Wild Strawberries." Bronfman.

8:30 DISCUSSIONS: Alumni, faculty and students to discuss the Vietnam War in all residential houses; sponsored by the Moratorium Committee.

SATURDAY

9:30 DISCUSSION: Vietnam War; led by History Prof. Robert G. L. Waite, Joe Sensenbrenner '70. Griffin Hall, Room 3.

10:30 FRESHMAN FOOTBALL: Amherst. Cole Field.

10:30 VARSITY AND FRESHMAN SOCCER: Amherst. Cole Field.

11:30 FRESHMAN CROSS COUNTRY: Amherst. Jesup Hall, start.

12:00 VARSITY CROSS COUNTRY: Amherst. Jesup Hall, start.

1:30 VARSITY FOOTBALL: Amherst. Weston Field.

7:30 MOVIE: Bergman's "Wild Strawberries." Bronfman.

9:00 CONCERT: Williams and Amherst Glee Clubs, conducted by Kenneth Roberts; Betty Allen of the Metropolitan Opera (New York City), guest soloist; program of folk songs, opera choruses and popular tunes with orchestra. Chapin.

10:00 CONCERT: Moratorium, folk songs, by Steve Lee '72 and others, Buxton School play and dance. AMT.

MONDAY

4:00 MATH COLLOQUIUM: "Symbolic Dynamics: A Model for Topological Dynamics," Prof. Benjamin Klein of the New York University Math Dept. Bronfman.

7:30 FRESHMAN CLASS MEETING: Jesup.

7:30 INDIA FILMS: "The Delbi Way," "50 Miles from Poona," and "The Sword and the Flute." Bronfman.

8:00 LEHMAN SERVICE COUNCIL MEETING: Make Peace Room, Greylock Dining building.

8:30 STUDIO THEATER: "Children of Darkness," by E. J.

Mayer, directed Mark Cummins '70. Basement of AMT.

TUESDAY

4:30 COMPUTER COLLOQUIUM: David Wilson '71. Bronfman 106.

7:30 MOVIE: "The Devil's General," German. Language Center.

LECTURE: "Electronic overprinting and the Origin of the Crust," H. B. Wynne-Edwards, Geology Professor, Queens University, Kingston Ontario. Bronfman.

8:30 STUDIO THEATER: "Children of Darkness," by E. J. Mayer, directed by Mark Cummins '70. Basement of AMT.

Betty Allen To Perform In Concert



Betty Allen who will sing tomorrow night in Chapin Hall.

Betty Allen, mezzo-soprano of the New York City and San Francisco Opera companies, will be guest soloist at the gala Williams-Amherst concert in Chapin Hall at 9:00 tomorrow night.

Miss Allen will sing Brahms "Alto Rhapsody" with the choral societies of the two colleges and a full symphonic orchestra. She will also sing a group of solo songs, including Negro spirituals, with Kenneth Roberts at the piano.

A personal favorite and protege of Leonard Bernstein, Miss Allen was chosen as soloist by Mr. Bernstein for his "Farewell Concert" as conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. She has made numerous recordings.

The concert will also include choruses of von Weber and Berlioz and the original version of Johann Strauss' "Blue Danube Waltz," sung in a new English rendition related to the environmental studies program prepared by Prof. Roberts.

Tickets are available at Hart's Drug Store and at the door on the night of the concert. Williams College students will be admitted free.



Agnew at the Alamo

MIT Economist Talks On International Corps.

"The International Corporation on the Defensive" was MIT Econ. Prof. Charles Kindleberger's topic as he spoke at the Center for Development Economics last Thursday night.

Prof. Kindleberger started his presentation with an examination of political and economic "rumblings everywhere" in the world. He came to the conclusion that "the international corporation looks to be in trouble in the short run all over the world".

He went on to say that the domain of the international corporation extends beyond the domain of the state and that "the nation-state is fading" in the face of international technology and the international corporation.

There are two therapies, Prof. Kindleberger said for the present problems facing the international corporation. One is to "go native" and not try to optimize profits, and the second is to emerge from a defensive position in the long run. The result of attempting this latter therapy is what makes the international corporation detested in the same way that the corporations in the US in the 1890's were.

The result of the latter strategy "should be to go international" for the most efficient resource al-

location. In such a system, the international corporation should not be allowed to become a monopoly, but should be regulated by international institutions while "allowed to operate efficiently".

"Don't sell out the international corporation yet even though it is going through a hard time," he advised before asking the rhetorical question, "Which will be around in a 100 years, General Motors or France?"

During a question and answer period which followed Prof. Kindleberger's hour-long talk, he said that he was "not in any hurry to push hard against political resistance".

He then went on to examine the campus unrest at MIT and observed that with twelve factions comprising the dissatisfied students at MIT, "radical politics is complicated, everything else is simple".

In response to the question of one member of the Center, Prof. Kindleberger said to worry not so much about financiers as about people.

When planning priorities for less-developed national planning, Prof. Kindleberger advised putting "a dollar price on tastes and values such as nationalism".

As Maitland Runs For The Records . . .

Varsity Teams Battle Jeffs

By Jim Todd

With most of the luster that usually accompanies Amherst weekend dulled by the Moratorium activities and as the nation turns its attention to the verbal matches across the country, the three Williams varsity squads will still try to beat their greatest rivals in football, soccer and cross-country.

The football game Saturday afternoon will be the conclusion of good seasons for both squads although Wesleyan has already sewn up the Little Three crown. Quarterback John Kehoe will lead a powerful Jeff football squad on to Weston Field.

In a typical performance last weekend the senior standout piled up 215 yards total offense in Amherst' 34-7 victory over Trinity. Other standouts are fullback Jeff Morray and end Jean Pugett on a squad that is 5-2 on the season.

The soccer game will determine the Little Three championship as both teams tied Wesleyan. Amherst record is 3-3-1. Coach Chaffee commented that this should be a typical well-fought Amherst-Williams tilt with a lot depending on which team gets the breaks.

The Jeff Cross-Country squad has shown good depth and is led by Soph Henry Hart. They beat a Wesleyan squad earlier this year which outpaced the Eph Harriers '22-34 last week.

While Williams fans will betrays the current record-holder,



Head football coach Larry Catuzzi with senior co-captains Jack Maitland and John Hitchins. Maitland will be gunning for the Williams season rushing mark and the 3,000 career yard plateau. Hitchins will lead the defense as the Ephs fight to improve upon last year's 4-4 record with a victory over Amherst tomorrow.

looking for a sweep over Amherst, many will also be watching senior halfback Jack Maitland as he approaches the 3,000 yard mark in career rushing. With 576 carries in three years, Maitland has gained 2,950 yards, including 193 yards in the last two games against Amherst.

Maitland will also be shooting for the school record for most yards gained in a season, as he

Ed Wing, by 19 yards. Wing set the existing mark of 1,139 yards in 1965.

Although Maitland should surpass Dick Nocera's New England record for most yards gained in a season Saturday, he will probably not set a new record. Halfback Darrick Warner of Bridgeport has gained 1,203 yards with one game remaining, passing Nocera's record of 1,161. Maitland has 1,120 yards.

Poll Probes Student Attitudes

WCFM News conducted a poll last week indicating that between one third and one fourth of Williams students plan to leave campus this weekend to attend the March of Washington. Other results from the poll indicate a fairly widespread dissatisfaction with the College Council in its present form.

Twenty eight of those questioned replied that they were planning to attend the March on Washington (or some other city), with another nineteen per cent undecided. Only slightly more than half replied that they were not leaving Williamstown November 15th.

Students were asked to suggest ideas for the November 15th Moratorium Activities, many mentioned discussions with alumni, a protest at the football game, cancellation or "toning down" of tradi-

tional Amherst Weekend activities, and some canvassing or community work. About one quarter of the students said they felt that nothing should be done at Williams.

Asked whether the Moratorium would have an effect on President Nixon and his advisors, sixty per cent answered affirmatively, twenty eight per cent negatively, and twelve per cent were undecided.

Questions on the College Council constituted a section of the poll. Three out of five students felt that the President of the College Council should be elected directly, with the remaining two thirds split almost evenly between those opposed to direct elections and those undecided.

Students were then presented with a list of statements and asked to indicate which ones they felt were appropriate to the College Council. One statement drew more than fifty per cent support - "It is too removed from most of the students" (54 per cent).

Three statements were found to be appropriate by about one fifth of those questioned - "It plays a large role in determining the policies of the College, whether in a legislative role or in a role of informing the administration of student opinion," (22 per cent), "It has no real power" (22 per cent), and "It generally reflects the opinion of the majority of students" (17 per cent).

Only eight per cent felt that the College Council was an effective voice for student opinion. Nineteen per cent had no opinion.

By a more than three to one

margin, students felt that the College Council should be restructured (47 per cent to 15 per cent). Nearly forty per cent, however, were undecided on this question.

Ideas for restructuring the Council included direct election of officers, improvement of communication between the council and the student body, and wider representation for the different classes and interest groups on campus.

Other questions on the poll and their results:

- Do you generally approve of President Nixon's Vietnam policy?
Strongly approve . . . 7 per cent
Moderately approve 23 per cent
Undecided 3 per cent
Moderately disapprove 28 p. c
Strongly disapprove . . 39 p.c
- If you are in disagreement with the President's policy regarding Vietnam, which of the following policies would you like to see implemented?
All out military effort to win the war 2 per cent
Immediate withdrawal of all troops 38 per cent
Definite commitment on the part of the President to a date by which all U.S. troops must be withdrawn 60 per cent
- Senator Goodell (R-NY) has recently proposed a bill which would require the removal of American troops from Vietnam by December 31, 1970. If you were a member of Congress, would you vote for such a bill?
Yes - 58 per cent
No - 25 per cent
Undecided - 17 per cent

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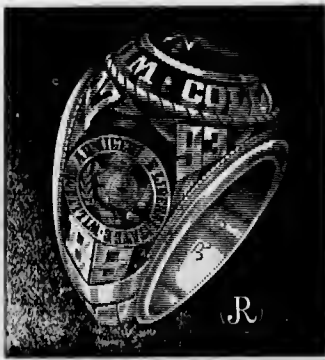
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Site of new Mission Park Residential Houses now under construction south of the College Infirmary.

Saul Alinsky To Talk On Power In Poverty

Sociologist Saul Alinsky, perhaps the century's greatest American community organizer, will speak on "Power for the Poor" Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 8:30 p.m. in Jesup.

Mr. Alinsky is best known to Williams students for his work in organizing blacks in Chicago's Woodlawn area as related in Charles Silberman's book, "Crisis In Black and White".

A native and resident of Chicago, Mr. Alinsky graduated from the University of Chicago and received an LL.D. from St. Procopius College. From 1931-1939 he was a sociologist with the Chicago Institute for Juvenile Research.

He then became executive director of the Industrial Areas Foundation and is still serving in that capacity.

He remains best known, however, for his active work in the field, where he is noted for his comprehensive techniques in community organizing and his record of frequent success.

Only entering a community when invited by its residents, he will first send in as many as 10 assistants to research its conditions before doing any actual organizing.

Mr. Alinsky's efforts have covered much of the country. In the last few years he was involved in the organization of residents of the Buffalo area to put pressure on local construction trades unions to provide more jobs for blacks in the building of a new

university.

Mr. Alinsky is also well known for his training school for community organizers. Among his techniques is the use of the Bible and Jesus' efforts as a model of community organization.

Among his additional activities, Mr. Alinsky was a member of the Illinois Prison Classification Board from 1933-36, and was a co-founder of the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council in Chicago.

By Jack Booth

"The theory of a ruling 'knowledge elite' is farfetched, or at least not yet realized," stated Norman Birnbaum '46, Professor of Sociology at Amherst, during his talk on the role of technical and intellectual expertise in American decision making Wednesday in Griffin Hall.

Operating on the premise that in an increasingly industrialized society it would seem logical for power decisions to be made by the most educated members of that society on the basis of their expertise, Birnbaum noted that in fact, decision making is still based upon plain, old-fashioned considerations of power.

The rapid increase in a technical intelligentsia, which has resulted from our booming educational system, has not been accompanied by the ascension of that group into the ranks of the

By Dave Webster

Work is proceeding on the new Mission Park residential complex, according to Winthrop M. Wassenar, Asst. Director of Physical Plant and project director of the Mission Park complex.

Ground was broken the second week of September in the first of two phases of the job. While the first phase work, which includes excavation of the site, storm drains, building sewers, concrete foundations and footings, is underway, final plans are continuing on the superstructure of the building itself which will be the second phase of construction.

Bids for this second phase will be taken in February, and work on the actual building will be under way in the last part of March. A September, 1971 completion date is anticipated.

Wassenar disclosed changes in the building's interior that had been made in co-operation with the Physical Facilities Committee. Originally, the four residential houses in the complex were to have been organized on a floor basis, with 4-6 single bedrooms to a unit, several units to a floor.

But to avoid the long, public halls, shared by many students which characterize East College and Fayerweather, each floor had been designed with several corri-

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Photos by Russ Pulliam

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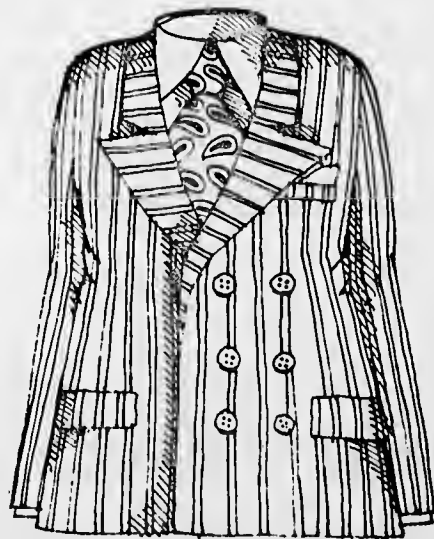
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COLLEGE CINEMA

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By Will Buck

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Such is the ambivalence a large number of freshmen feel not only toward their housing situation, but also toward their council, the mixers and social life made available to them, and to a certain extent, toward academic coursework and curriculum design.

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But there are those few freshmen who have developed very strong opinions, pro and con, about their life at Williams and particularly in respect to the housing situation. They feel either that segregation best prepares them for integration into the college community, or that it promotes a continuation of an immature high schoolish atmosphere.

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There is a pressure for conformity in the freshman quad that demands leaving campus or having a date as often as possible, if not every week-end. This is particularly true during social week-ends such as Winter Carnival. Some upperclassmen have noted that their freshman year was by far the worst, in that they felt they were unable to really join the college community, and were wasting a year of their college education.

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The rationale behind freshman segregation is that the system, while having both advantages and disadvantages, appeals to the majority of freshmen. According to Freshman Dean James R. Kolster '58, while there is the risk of a high schoolish atmosphere developing for some students, it is important for freshmen to get to know one another, and the "geographical distinction" makes this much easier.

In discussing the question of early or immediate freshman inclusion into residential houses, Dean Kolster noted that current juniors had been associated with houses early in the second semester, but because in some houses they were not welcome and were ignored, they would have been far better off had segregation been maintained.

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Site of new Mission Park Residential Houses now under construction south of the College Infirmary.

Saul Alinsky To Talk On Power In Poverty

Sociologist Saul Alinsky, perhaps the century's greatest American community organizer, will speak on "Power for the Poor" Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 8:30 p.m. in Jesup.

Mr. Alinsky is best known to Williams students for his work in organizing blacks in Chicago's Woodlawn area as related in Charles Silberman's book, "Crisis In Black and White".

A native and resident of Chicago, Mr. Alinsky graduated from the University of Chicago and received an LL.D. from St. Procopius College. From 1931-1939 he was a sociologist with the Chicago Institute for Juvenile Research.

He then became executive director of the Industrial Areas Foundation and is still serving in that capacity.

He remains best known, however, for his active work in the field, where he is noted for his comprehensive techniques in community organizing and his record of frequent success.

Only entering a community when invited by its residents, he will first send in as many as 10 assistants to research its conditions before doing any actual organizing.

Mr. Alinsky's efforts have covered much of the country. In the last few years he was involved in the organization of residents of the Buffalo area to put pressure on local construction trades unions to provide more jobs for blacks in the building of a new

university. Mr. Alinsky is also well known for his training school for community organizers. Among his techniques is the use of the Bible and Jesus' efforts as a model of community organization.

Among his additional activities, Mr. Alinsky was a member of the Illinois Prison Classification Board from 1933-36, and was a co-founder of the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council in Chicago.

By Jack Booth
"The theory of a ruling 'knowledge elite' is farfetched, or at least not yet realized," stated Norman Birnbaum '46, Professor of Sociology at Amherst, during his talk on the role of technical and intellectual expertise in American decision making Wednesday in Griffin Hall.

Operating on the premise that in an increasingly industrialized society it would seem logical for power decisions to be made by the most educated members of that society on the basis of their expertise, Birnbaum noted that in fact, decision making is still based upon plain, old-fashioned considerations of power.

The rapid increase in a technical intelligentsia, which has resulted from our booming educational system, has not been accompanied by the ascension of that group into the ranks of the

By Dave Webster

Work is proceeding on the new Mission Park residential complex, according to Winthrop M. Wassenar, Asst. Director of Physical Plant and project director of the Mission Park complex.

Ground was broken the second week of September in the first of two phases of the job. While the first phase work, which includes excavation of the site, storm drains, building sewers, concrete foundations and footings, is underway, final plans are continuing on the superstructure of the building itself which will be the second phase of construction.

Bids for this second phase will be taken in February, and work on the actual building will be under way in the last part of March. A September, 1971 completion date is anticipated.

Wassenar disclosed changes in the building's interior that had been made in co-operation with the Physical Facilities Committee. Originally, the four residential houses in the complex were to have been organized on a floor basis, with 4-6 single bedrooms to a unit, several units to a floor.

But to avoid the long, public halls, shared by many students which characterize East College and Fayerweather, each floor had been designed with several corri-

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It will be approximately 40 feet in height, and being made of reinforced concrete it will be whitish in color. Mr. Wassenar said that red brick for a building this large would produce a massive, fortress-like effect.

The exterior will include a great deal of glass, and a glass gallery will surround the first floor of the building.



Construction on site of future Mission Park Residential Houses as seen looking to the east.

Photos by Russ Pulliam

Sociologist Discusses 'Knowledge Elite'

decision makers, he said. Thus no significant change has occurred in the personnel of the ruling elites, and the men who rise to power are still primarily men of power and not men of knowledge, he argued. The primary qualification for holding a position of power in a political or economic institution is still the ability to skillfully manipulate people, not a thorough knowledge of the technology, he said.

Birnbaum predicted an eventual supersession of the growing knowledge elite into positions of control in our society, thus replacing the present decision makers.

But this takeover is not yet possible, he noted, because the "highly educated engineering and administrative personnel" who make up the new knowledge elite have not yet developed a self-consciousness broad enough to alert them to

their ability to run society.

Universities are presently producing a "certain kind of technical mandarin," who supplies information and analysis to the decision makers without participating in the decision itself Birnbaum continued. The ruling elite, rather than being a knowledge elite, is instead an "elite using knowledge," he added. In terms of its political status, the knowledge elite "still remains in the position of a high court jester," he stated.

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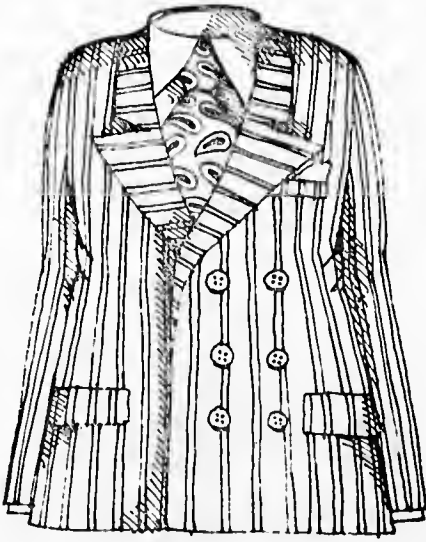
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Diplomat Discusses Sino-Soviet Dispute

Soviets, Chinese Claim Same Islands ; Rift Opens Over Domestic Ideology

By Dave Schooler
The causes of the Sino-Soviet border disputes, which nearly ignited a war between the two countries, were discussed at a lecture by Nicholas Platt, head of the Asian Desk in the U.S. Foreign Office, Monday night in Jesup.

Saying that both countries "followed policies of protection and deterrence, which, in effect, only

caused irritation," Platt presented a background to the incidents and a chronology of events. Since the disputes took place in just the last year, Platt admitted that much information was sketchy and open to question.

To set the scene for the disputes of the past summer, Platt noted four areas of discord between China and Russia: nation-

al-political issues, ideology, personalities, and racism.

On the national-political issues, Platt explained the nature of the border disputes along the Ussuri and Amur rivers. China claimed the boundary was the middle of the river, placing certain islands in her territory. Russia claimed possession of the same lands.

Ideologically, another rift had developed, according to Platt. He termed the Chinese Cultural Revolution to be a direct repudiation of the course Russia had been taking on internal matters. Platt also spoke of the racism between the Chinese and Russians, an area which he believed was often underrated by analysts.

Platt argued that "the seeds of the current crisis were sown by a decision of the Soviet Union in 1965 to contain China." This was to be accomplished through ideological, political and economic isolation of China and through Russian military pressure. He pointed out that between 1966 and 1968, the number of Russian troops on the border doubled. He explained that Russian motives included a fear of the vulnerability of her eastern frontier and a desire to be in a position to take advantage of any opportunities which might have arisen, such as governmental changes in Peking.

"The Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia acted as a catalyst for Chinese fears," he noted. This brought about the first pub-

lic acknowledgement by the Chinese of the Russian buildup on their border.

Platt then presented a comprehensive chronology of events in 1969 leading up to the meeting between the two countries in September. He claimed that it was actually the Chinese who provoked the first incident on Damansky Island March 2, followed by a Russian retaliatory action March 15.

During the period from April to June, Peking pursued a policy designed to show that they were both reasonable and unafraid and at the same time the Chinese mobilized the home front. In May, the Chinese offered to participate in discussions on river navigation and also on broader issues.

In June, Peking warned the people that a nuclear war was possible and mobilized the communes for war. Platt argued that the Chinese also provoked minor incidents to avert a greater danger, to show a lack of fear and to ascertain the Soviet position.

Russia attempted to cool things down from June to September, according to Platt. He noted that it was accomplished by applying pressure in three areas: military, diplomatic and psychological.

The build-up of Russian troops continued on the military front. On the diplomatic side, Russia agreed to negotiate at any time. Psychologically, Russia attempted to frighten China through implications of a nuclear attack.

"A break in the conflict came with Ho's death," Platt explained. The North Vietnamese leader, who had stressed cooperation, ex-

pressed regret in his will over the lack of unity between the nations. Following the funeral, Moscow leaders travelled to Peking to try to end the growing conflict.

Platt noted that Kosygin's roundabout route from North Vietnam to Peking showed that Chinese leaders were on the fence in deciding whether to invite the Soviet leader.

The subsequent negotiations centered on border issues, a restoration of ambassadors between the countries and trade relations, according to Platt. He pointed out that Peking's major objective was the rapid disengagement of troops along both sides of the border. However, since Russia wished to negotiate from strength, Platt said he thought it was unlikely that they would withdraw. He also predicted that the negotiations would possibly continue for a very long time.

\$1000 Gift Given To Roper Center

An unrestricted gift of \$1,000 was recently awarded to the Roper Public Opinion Research Center, Center Director Philip K. Hastings announced.

Awarded by the United States Steel Foundation, Inc., Prof. Hastings said that this was the ninth consecutive year that the Foundation had granted the same amount to the center.

Gift funds, he said, are applied either to offset the Roper Center's annual operating costs, or are added to the Center's income reserve. "The Center typically charges student users on a less

than cost basis," he said, "in an effort to encourage wider exploitation of its data and services at this level."

Nearly 300 colleges and universities, Prof. Hastings said, have been represented among the student users in recent years. The disciplines they represent include sociology, economics, political science, social psychology and contemporary history.

The Roper Center contains the original data from public opinion surveys conducted by over 150 research organizations throughout the world, dating back to 1936.

College Council (Contd.)

Continued from Page 1
on appropriations.

Bob Grayson '71 argued that Council members should try to represent the feelings of students in their house, whereas Frank Bartolotta '70, Council Second Vice President replied, "As a representative, you sound out opinions, weigh it with your own conscience and then vote as you please. I feel on personal conscience that I should be for the Moratorium and I'm not going to vote for any anti-Moratorium efforts."

Shortly after the request for \$90 was turned down, College Council President Kelly Corr '70 moved to adjourn but the motion was defeated by a vote of 9 and one half to 6 with 2 abstentions.

Paul Isaac '72 then explained that the request was made in order to show the Council that they should not appropriate money for political purposes.

Isaac presented the Council with a petition with 380 signatures.

The petition stated:
"Thursday night, Nov. 6, seven of the sixteen attending members of the College Council, by ignoring usual parliamentary procedure, forced the appropriation of \$750 for students going to Washington, D.C. to participate in Vietnam war

protests. It had been the practice of the College Council for the last six years not to subsidize political groups or activities.

"We the undersigned feel that the Council is setting a dangerous precedent by the above action. We therefore request the Council to meet as soon as possible to: 1) resolve all future Council proceedings be bound by Robert's Rules of Order; 2) amend the Council constitution to prohibit any appropriations for organizations or activities which are expressly political in nature."

The Council passed a motion that stated that they would use Robert's Rules of Order in all their meetings, and Paul Wickes '70 was appointed parliamentarian.

The petition had requested this motion because the authors of the petition had thought the Council

violated Robert's Rules of Orders in their Nov. 6 meeting when they appropriated the \$750 by a vote of 7 and one half to 5 with 3 abstentions. The authors said that Robert's Rules Of Order stated that an abstention should be counted as a negative vote.

At the beginning of Wednesday night's meeting, Council Pres. Corr read from page 202 of Robert's Rules of Order that a vote is decided by the majority of those casting votes, ignoring "blanks," which was assumed to be the same as abstentions, although some of the petition authors questioned this interpretation.

In other action, the Council appropriated \$1000 to the Williams-In-Hong-Kong program, but the appropriation will be made only if the program needs it after their budget is determined later in the school year.

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UNICEF Cards
UNICEF Christmas cards, engagement books and note cards will be on sale in the Williamstown Post Office weekdays from 9 to 5 beginning Monday, Nov. 17. Nineteen different Christmas cards are available, featuring the works of nearly a dozen internationally-known artists.
UNICEF, the United Nation's emergency children's fund, does not receive support from the regular UN budget. The organization is funded by member nations, and through individual gifts and drives such as the card sale.
The cards average \$1.50 for a box of 10. The sale will continue through Dec. 5, except for Thanksgiving Day.

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"Chafe": I'll Be In The Stands Now

By Bob Spurrier
Tomorrow at 10:30 in the morning the horn will sound at Cole Field, marking the start of the Amherst Williams soccer game. The contest should be a good one as both squads are highly skilled, but it will be unique in another way in that it will be the last soccer game coached by Clarence C. Chaffee.

To most people he is not "Mr. Chaffee" or "Coach Chaffee" but "Chafe". This is not a sign of disrespect but a token of warmth for a person that most admire and only a few feel unmoved by. Indeed, it is perhaps significant that people do not prefix his name all the time with the word "coach". "I think of 'Chafe' as a man and individual and not just a coach", soccer tri-capt. Pete Thorp notes. "I don't lose any respect for him off the field."

It has been one of Chaffee's characteristics that he takes a personal interest in the players both on and off the field. "He really takes an interest in his players as people and more than just objects toward a winning season," Thorp said. Tennis co-capt. Pike Taibert states that Chaffee "is a very good judge of both personality and of athletic skill. He can understand people and what makes them tick."



"We respect him. He's firm without causing a confrontation."

"His influence comes from his sincerity and his warm rapport with the guys," soccer tri-capt. Rob Durkee explained. One of the ways Chaffee does this is to try and keep on a personal basis with his players. He does not pretend to be aloof and as one player noted, "he's perceptive enough to see that when something's bugging a

guy during practice, he will try and find out what the problem is and try to help." Another player pays Chaffee the ultimate compliment when he states, "of all the people I've met in my life, he, save for my family and one other person, would be the person I would go to if I was in a jam. He would take the time out and would help me with any problems I had."

"I like young people", Chaffee says. This is borne out in everything from his telling of anecdotes to varsity lettermen to his concern over developing a novice squash player.

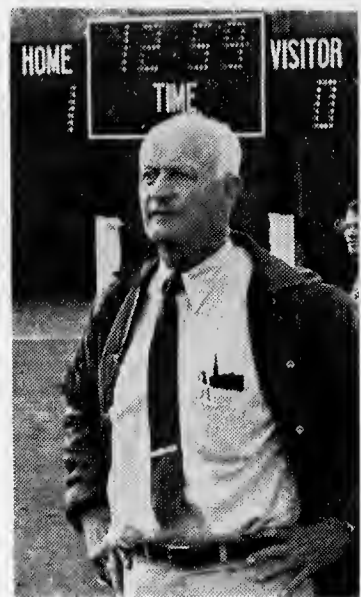
One of Chaffee's favorite stories is about Ben Kofi, one of the best players he had in terms of skills and ability. An African, Kofi would often be bewildered with the rain and snow that occasionally marred a practice late in the season and sometimes just come down to the fieldhouse, look around at the snowy field, and then skip practice. The day of the Big Game arrived and that year it was Harvard. Harvard had Chris O'Leary, also an African, and a phenomenal soccer player. Chaffee was driving down to the field the day of the game and he gave Kofi a ride and asked him about the game. At this point in the story Chaffee imitates in his best twang the foreign accent of Kofi. "Doo not weery, coach, wee weel win today," Kofi stated. Chaffee then notes that he told Kofi about O'Leary. But Kofi replied that, "hee is just another soccer player, coach. Wee will win." And on that day Williams beat Harvard 3-2, with Ben Kofi scoring two goals.

As one senior on the soccer team noted, you aren't a soccer player until you've heard the story about five times. There are other stories and anecdotes that Chaffee rolls off with his dry humor. His humor often helps to keep his teams loose before a game. When the soccer bus passed by a few girls at an intersection once, the players made a few "comments". When the noise subsided, Chaffee remarked, "Well I would just give them a C bar myself." Out on the courts or soccer field a player who makes a mistake and curses, "Oh Christ!" is likely to hear in response, "Chaffee's the name."

Chaffee uses a special language that employs everything from logic ("we have to score more points than they do") to phrases that stand by themselves. Examples of the latter include, "go hell bent for election", "get the sam hill up

there", you've got to kick the bejeepers out of the ball", "lillie tinkie britches", referring to girls, and in a parody of big time pep talks, "drink the blood and eat the raw meat."

In seeking to mold a group of players into a winning team and Little Three champions, Chaffee has never considered those goals as all consuming ends in themselves. As one player said of the soccer team, "we're not a rah-rah type of team. 'Chafe' makes us realize that we all have a job to do, that each individual can't let his counterpart outplay him, and



"Chafe" and the new soccer scoreboard given in his honor by the alumni of his 1949-1969 teams.

he does it in a subtle manner."

Several players compared Chaffee to coaches they have had in high school and elsewhere. One said, "he relies on a high level of conditioning and psychological motivation. He lets team spirit develop instead of forcing it in an artificial way. We are conditioned more by a respect of him rather than a fear of authority."

A soccer player stated that "we respect him. He's firm, but he doesn't get carried away with it. He gets the message across and does it subtly, without causing a confrontation." Another player explained, "I've been on teams where the coach pressures you, gets you tensed up. But 'Chafe' leaves it up to you. There's never any doubt as to how he feels - he's a winner who doesn't like to lose - but he makes it a personal effort, appealing to your sense of pride without getting on you."

Chaffee is a man who enjoys what he does. "I've never enjoyed myself so much," he says referring to his coaching career at Williams, which began in 1937. "I just can't express how much fun it's been to me." He is a believer in the value of disciplines in life, but he explains that "winning and losing isn't the whole bit in sports. I just hate to lose. But the boy is very important to me. I'm not going after them to lift up my winning percentage, I'd rather go after the boy. I think you should try to help him."

As squash captain Dave Johnson puts it, "you have to admire him. Even if he can't help you, you know he's trying to help."

One of the stories Chaffee tells relates to his days as a salesman for the Gorham Silver Company

out of Chicago, otherwise known as "the history of Clarence Chaffee and how he got into coaching." His boss called him into his office one day and asked him if he was happy with the job he was doing. After he said no, his boss suggested that he quit and do something that he really enjoyed. To which Chaffee replied, "I think I will."

Thus it was in 1933, nine years after he had graduated from Brown, that Chaffee enrolled for an advanced degree at Springfield College while coaching tennis and basketball at Wilbraham Academy. In 1934 he went to Riverdale School in New York City as director of athletics and coach of football, basketball and tennis. He came to Williams on July 1, 1937 and coached tennis, squash, and freshman soccer, taking over the head coaching job in soccer in 1949.

He has been coaching at Williams since 1937 without interruption, the sole exception being for military service from 1942 to 1945. As a major in the Air Force during World War II, he conducted an extensive recreational program at Miami Beach, where he competed in his own tennis tournaments with such stars as Don Budge, Pancho Segura and Emmett Pare.

Assistant varsity soccer coach Jay Healy, himself both a superb athlete and an aspiring coach, has stated that "'Chafe' gets you in good condition and teaches you the basics of the game, but he does it in a soft sell, almost an underplay. He's not a pusher. He's not a rah-rah coach. He's the opposite, but he gets the same results."

And get the results he does. Going into tomorrow's game he has compiled a 162-93-4 record in soccer, a 141-116 log in squash, and a 159-96-3 mark in tennis. Furthermore, he believes in taking on tough competition, and has done so, playing against some of the powerhouses of the east. In addition to the Little Three opponents, Chaffee schedules such competition as Harvard, Dartmouth, Springfield and Brown, in soccer; Princeton, Navy, Penn, Army, Yale and Harvard in squash; and most of these same high caliber teams for tennis.

"I've never ducked the big ones", Chaffee says, adding that "all the teams we play like to play us, because we give them tough competition." Chaffee's teams have beaten every opponent at least once with the sole exceptions of Navy in squash and Princeton in tennis. It has been said that if Chaffee was a football coach he would schedule such opponents as Ohio State, Notre Dame, and Southern Cal.

In 1958 the squash team won the intercollegiate title and in 1961 and 1962 the soccer team won fifteen straight contests and won the Samson Cup both years, emblematic of New England soccer supremacy. His 1963 squad narrowly missed winning the cup when they finished second with a 6-1-1 mark.

Though justifiably proud of those fine efforts, he stated that "the latest alumni game was perhaps my greatest satisfaction." In that game 49 former soccer players honored him and presented to Williams a new, electric scoreboard in his honor. He stated that

this was "a very touching tribute."

Chaffee himself loves both this area and the people in it. Dressed in a natty style that has been dubbed "the Lord of Chaffee Estate," he amazes the soccer players with his knowledge of back roads as he races his Cadillac around the roads, beating the players in the "Clarence C. Chaffee Memorial Grand Prix." Known as "the Silver Fox" and "the Country Squire", Chaffee gets along well with different types of people. One of his players said that, "we admire his studliness." And on a way tennis trips he is greeted by many people with whom he has made friendships over the years. His secretary, Mrs. Helen Nutting, who has known him for 21 years, says that one of his qualities is that "he is able to communicate with just about anyone."

His favorite sport is skiing, though. "I'd rather ski than eat," he states, adding that it's one of the "carry-over sports" that someone can play for quite a while after college to keep in shape. Asked about his plans after retirement, Chaffee stated that "I'm just going to sit back and relax. I'll be playing sports, such as tennis, golf and skiing." At home, Chaffee, who has been married since 1932 and now has two daughters, a son and several grandchildren, says that he will also work at his gardening, one of his hobbies.

Chaffee naturally intends to keep close to the sports he has loved and coached for so many years. Chaffee will close out his soccer career tomorrow and then move on to squash and then to tennis. Asked about the future, he stated that he does not want to interfere with his successors by getting in their way. 'Chafe' then concluded, "I'll be in the stands now."



"He makes the game more than a win or lose proposition".

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Football In American Life

Games People Play: 100 Years Of Ball

By Jim Deutsch
The afternoon of November 6, 1869 burned bright and cheery in New Brunswick, New Jersey, as the multicolored fall leaves sped crisply by the shifting feet of the curious spectators watching Rutgers and Princeton battle out the first inter-collegiate football game.

Perhaps that autumn afternoon was so splendid that few people noted or long remembered what happened there, but in just 100 years, from that near-primitive beginning, football has grown into a glorious spectacle of pageant and precision. Indeed, today's collegiate football is inextricably bound up with American life.

In the immortal words of our Pres. Richard M. Nixon: "During its first hundred years, football has become more than a game. It has become a familiar and beloved part of American life and has provided an opportunity for young boys to first learn the discipline and rewards of teamwork. The boundaries of the one-hundred-yard field mark a special place for most Americans; a place in which are born legends of great skill, endurance and courage."

But today's dedicated fan may have trouble understanding that football didn't always enjoy such wide-spread endorsement and approval. Even on that humble historic day 100 years ago, football had trouble justifying itself as a proper endeavor for young gentlemen.

For among a group of Rutgers students watching the game, stood a mean man with high starched collar, bowler hat and neat pair of spats, swinging a threatening cane, who shouted, "You will come to no Christian end."

Ball players today need worry no more, thank goodness, as football has gotten the endorsement of Christianity, and the ethic of the Christian athlete has been stressed.

Yet before jumping into modernity, a closer look at the struggle football faced in establishing itself in the public's eyes would be rewarding.

History Prof. Frederick Rudolph '42 dedicates a marvelous chapter on "The Rise of Football" in his book, "The American College and University."

Following the 1869 Rutgers-Princeton contest, Rudolph continues his documentation with an 1873 quote by Cornell President Andrew D. White, who responding to a challenge from 30 players of the University of Michigan quipped: "I will not permit thirty men to travel four hundred miles merely to agitate a bag of wind."

This kind of negative criticism fortunately quickly vanished, as football prospered and established itself as a way of life. The game became so widely adopted by the 1890's that colleges had to officially recognize intercollegiate athletics, establishing athletic departments on the road to ever-increasing professionalization.

Rudolph also includes several



The first inter-collegiate football game between Rutgers and Princeton was a tense and determined battle. Notice the balanced and well-honed bodies of the athletes as they grimly plunge forward.

heart-warming anecdotes telling of the changes in ethics produced by football. That is, "a senior might invite the fullback on the freshman team to room with him and forget to ask him to share the charges. A student might make a preposterous wager with a star athlete and, of course, lose."

By 1893, the game had clearly arrived, as New York was thrown into a frenzy by the annual Thanksgiving game between Yale and Princeton. As Richard Harding Davis, a former Lehigh player reported in Amos Alonzo Stagg's historic, "Touchdown!:" "Everything on four wheels that will hold twenty men on its top in the city goes up Fifth Avenue on Thursday morning. It is like a circus procession... Everything from the newest English break to ancient omnibuses, all draped from top to hub with festooned colors, is in the parade. Thanksgiving Day services in the churches have been moved forward that they may not interfere with the game."

By the turn of the century, football was increasing in brutality and professionalism, until, as Rudolph says, "the American public, which was in the process of being aroused by other impurities in the national life, including tainted pork, political machines, and trusts, turned its righteousness on football."

The numerous deaths and systematic beatings produced on the glorious gridiron were especially sensationalized by the muckraking press. In one brutal, condescending attack, the papers carried a photograph of Bob Maxwell, an outstanding Swarthmore player, staggering off the field, his face a bloody mess. It's a good thing that newspapers now blindly praise football, rather than criticize it, as some once did.

In any case, Pres. Theodore Roosevelt reacted to football's brutality quite negatively, demanding that the colleges either clean it up or he would abolish it by executive order. Roosevelt remarked pithily, "Brutality and

foul play should receive the same summary punishment given to a man who cheats at cards."

Facing extinction, 62 college football teams sent representatives to a conference on December 28, 1905, which resulted in the formation of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and rescued the game.

The NCAA began a campaign to control and purify the game. In 1906, the forward pass was introduced, and much of the brutal running and line play was relieved.

It is important to realize that Roosevelt was not anti-football, he just wanted to make sure that football was fair, and not foul. In fact he kept pushing "the strenuous life," a vigorous, masculine life that could be captured in football.

As Rudolph points out, football fulfilled many aspirations of the American people. Football was not only "an antidote to physical softness created by material plenty but also an antidote to the increasing complexity, mechanization, and standardization in American life."

That is, football glorified the individual, rather than the machine. It is perhaps unfortunate today that the football player is little more than a smoothly functioning unthinking machine.

The effect of football upon the colleges and universities was quite significant. Amos Alonzo Stagg reported that "If there was a major college sport in America from the Revolution down to about 1850, the records would indicate that it was convivial drinking. Athletics, more than all other factors combined, ended hard and regular drinking in the colleges," he soundly added.

Several college presidents furthermore praised football as promoting pure minds and bodies. As Rudolph remarks, "Football was in many ways clearly more effective than a faculty discipline committee or compulsory morning chapel."

War

Rudolph goes on to relate football to the increasing American martial spirit, manifested in both the victories of the Standard Oil Company and the American Arm-

ed Forces, planting its colors around the world. In simple terms, the football field could be seen as both a military battlefield and a training ground for big business.

Football could also be easily tied in with the interest of Social Darwinism and the often-misinterpreted phrase "survival of the fittest."

California Pres. Benjamin Ide Wheeler got rather carried away with these military metaphors when he said: "Two rigid, rampart-like lines of human flesh have been created, one of defense, the other of offense, and behind the latter is established a catapult to fire through a porthole opened in the offensive rampart a missile composed of four or five human bodies globulated about a carried football with a maximum of initial velocity against the presumably weakest point in the opposing rampart."

But football was proud to have men like Wheeler praise its obvious virtues, and once the game started to grow, there was no stopping its growth.

The influence of the alumni and the role of the press were both vital in promoting football. At one time, believe it or not, one of the major excuses for keeping football alive was the enthusiasm of the alumni. College officials claimed that if football were eliminated, the alumni would be up in arms, and would stop sending funds to the college.

Colleges and universities began to realize the publicity potential inherent in collegiate athletics, and football became the major instrument of this publicity.

By the 1920's and 1930's when football was king, it became evident that football had created two new campus figures in the football hero and football coach. Walter Camp, Knute Rockne, and Amos Alonzo Stagg became immortalized in the annals of coaching while a long list of players, dressed in letter sweaters, appeared as collegiate campus idols.

The football spirit, once established, felt little change. In fact, the whole aura surrounding the coach and players was only augmented during the decades of the twenties and thirties. During the forties, with the pressure of war, most schools decided to pass up football in favor of a similar endeavour: the Armed Forces.

Most ball players had little trouble making the shift from the football field to the battleground in Europe and the Pacific, and the establishment of an All-American Purple Heart squad in 1946 strengthened this tie.

Probably the most basic underlying aspect of football for the past 100 years has been that of honor. Ever since Theodore Roosevelt insisted upon a square deal for every football player, a code of honor has been followed.

The 1946 Official Football Guide devotes most of its space to the notion of rules and codes. In its final two paragraphs, it presents the Football Code:

"You may meet players and even coaches who will tell you it is all right to hold or otherwise violate the rules if you do not get caught. This is the code that obtains among sneak thieves and pick-pockets. The crime in their code is getting caught."

And in italics, "The football code is different. The football player who intentionally violates a rule is guilty of unfair play and unsportsmanlike tactics, and whether or not he escapes being penalized, he brings discredit to the good name of the game, which it is his duty as a player to uphold."

The Fifties

The fifties was a significant one for the serious football enthusiasts as the ideas espoused by Stagg and Camp in the twenties came to a head, and were glorified even more.

Not only were honor and moral codes strictly enforced, but football acquired greater religious and political significance. Without reverting to stereotypes such as the

"Silent Generation," it is nevertheless true that most people swallowed what they were told with hardly any indigestion.

Typical of this period were inspirational poems such as the "Football Players' Prayer," in which the "mighty God, Our Coach Supreme" is invoked for a berth upon his squad, "all-conference on the team of God."

With the Korean War and the Communist threat, the poems of Nick Kenny found great popularity in football locker rooms. As the Communists began to infiltrate athletics, it was comforting to hear Kenny declare: "If you profess to love your land, Red dupes call it 'flag-wavin', this plot to dull our loyalty and black list patriotism is hatched in hearts that yearn to see us slaves of Communism."

Undoubtedly the masterwork of this period was a prize poem entitled, "Advice to a Son," in which the father equates the game of life to football.

Particularly handy phrases to keep in your wallet would include: "The goal posts are the Pearly Gates of Heaven."

"God is the referee and sole official. He makes all the rules and there is no appeal from them."

"There are ten rules. You know them as the Ten Commandments and you play them strictly in accordance with your own religion."

And it ends quite dramatically, "Here is the ball. It is your immortal soul. Hold on to it. Now, son, get in there and let's see what you can do with it."

Words like these are hard to top but they are words that will live on forever.

In his book on the single wing, Charles W. Caldwell, a former head coach at a prestigious small men's liberal arts college, accurately observed that "the football staff in the 1950's is reminiscent of a military general staff and a head coach worries as much about the unity and morale of his staff as he does about the physical and mental condition of his staff."



We all long for the days when athletics was king and professors and presidents bowed to its feet, holding glorious offerings.

Indeed, football becomes less of a game and more of a business. But whatever form it takes, it's still great.

A recent New York Times article pointed out that collegiate football has produced seven Presidents, 28 Senators, 45 Congressmen, 13 ambassadors, 17 Government officials, 20 governors, 76 college presidents, 18 full generals and admirals, 17 actors, 18 authors, newsmen and publishers, and 36 board chairmen or corporation heads.

What greater measure of success could there be?

As the late Robert Kennedy pointed out, "There is nothing in American life which trains a boy better for life than football." Perhaps the "American life" should be underscored.

For football is American life, and the people who criticize football today are criticizing nothing less than American life and everything it stands for.

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The Williams Record

VOL. LXXXIII, NO. 46

WILLIAMS COLLEGE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1969

PRICE 15¢

Referendum Set on CC Political Funding

By Will Buck

A group of Williams students has formed a committee to promote a college-wide referendum to be held December 8 following the Thanksgiving recess, proposing an amendment to the College Council constitution.

In the wake of the Council's \$750 allocation to the Williams Moratorium Committee, and its subsequent denial of a request for \$90 by the Williams Ad Hoc Committee to Support President Nixon's Proposal for Peace, 22 students representing both political viewpoints released the following statement:

"Resolved that the following amendment be added to the College Council constitution. The College Council shall not subsidize any activities whose purpose is primarily political in nature."

An open meeting of the committee will be held Wednesday evening at 7:30 in Garfield House to discuss the referendum and related issues.

A spokesman for the committee said, "we represent no uniform position, but as many as there are members on the committee."

He said the committee has already received endorsement from some members of the faculty whose names will be released following the vacation.

The referendum will be brought before the College Council for approval at the next meeting. A motion with wording similar to the referendum made by Bob Grayson '71 at the last meeting of the Council and tabled at the time may also be considered.

Peter Kronenberg '70, a member of the committee, explained his reasons for supporting the referendum by saying, "the Moratorium is a good thing, and it was generous of the College Council to support it. Still, to use funds collected from all students, by the college, as part of the term bill, to support political activities which some students will inevitably oppose, is unwise."

"It is even more unwise to apply the Student Activities Tax to political activities when the group which applies it has proven its ability to be lamentably out of touch with large parts of the student body," Kronenberg said.

"The college's immunity from outside pressure depends on the college's self-imposed withdrawal from controversial affairs. When the College Council, rather than individual houses and students, participates in the Moratorium,

we risk the college's sheltered position," he continued.

In reaction to Kronenberg's statement and the referendum committee, Jim Deutsch '70, Treasurer of the College Council, noted that "basically students have no control of where their money goes," and that large sums of money go to groups on campus which do not represent a majority of students. He cited the choral society, the debaters, and Cap and Bells.

He said that many of the activities subsidized by the Council are in a sense political, and that as long as there is no framework for the appropriation of money the College Council is free to appropriate funds as its members see fit.

The signatures of 950 students on the petition circulated during the October Moratorium attests to the fact that there is a majority of student support for the Moratorium Committee and its planned activities, he said.

Stating that he was not against giving money to the anti-Moratorium group, Deutsch said he had moved that they be given the \$6 asked for transportation costs, but he thought the request for \$90, most of which would have gone for printing leaflets was too high. The money allocated for the Moratorium Committee did not pay for the printing of leaflets.

Senior members of the committee are: Jim Cantlon; Tom Crowley, president of Brooks House; Charles Ebinger, CUL member; Peter Kronenberg; Bran Potter, president of Tyler House; and David Prouty.

Representing the junior class is the Perry House College Council representative, Bob Grayson.

Sophomores on the committee are: Bo Bovard; Hank DiMuzio, member of the Discipline Committee; Bob Herman; Paul Isaac; Steve Lee; Randy McManus; Phil Swain; Chris Warner; and Chris West.

Members from the freshman class are: Stewart Berryhill; William Broadbent; William Foot and Worthy Linen, members of the College Council; Morris Goodwin, member of the CUL; and Mel White, member of the CEP.

Moratorium In Williamstown While Local Projects Succeed...

By John Hartman

The Williamstown-North Adams Moratorium, with activities ranging over three days, has been judged a success by its principal organizers. Williamstown Moratorium Committee Chairman Joe Sensenbrenner '70 said, "We covered a broad range of things people could do. We managed to impress people in the community, and we made some really good contacts with alumni."

Activities in Williamstown began Thursday morning with the distribution of information sheets in town. According to Barnaby Feder '72, student volunteers managed to cover most of Williamstown Thursday. Work continued in the afternoon with the cleanup of an old construction site in Rte. 7 as about 20 volunteers, with the help of the town highway department, spent five hours on the job. "A lot of people should notice the change," Feder said.

Friday the cleanup of the Green River area was undertaken, and approximately ten people picked up an estimated 200 pounds of refuse. The highlight of the activities in Williamstown was the candlelight march, beginning from the foot of Spring Street at 7:30 that evening.

Three hundred people, many of whom were not Williams students, participated in the march. The procession passed a color guard in front of the American Legion post without incident. Feder said the march was tremendously impressive. It was a very moving experience for most of the people involved.

Feder also pointed out that a great deal of credit is due students from the Buxton School and from Mt. Greylock High School. A substantial number of them were on hand for the work projects, including five from Greylock who cut school under threat of suspension

to participate.

Activities continued Saturday with continued alumni discussions, the reading of a statement at the football game which urged those present to "unite in support of a just peace in Vietnam." A leaflet printed by The Williams Ad Hoc Committee to support President Nixon's Proposal for Peace was also distributed at the game. Finally, a folk concert featuring student talent was held Saturday night in the AMT. The concert continued for two and a half hours before an appreciative audience of 100.

Moratorium projects in North Adams, directed by Rick Beinecke '71, met with equal success, al-

though the weather was a hindrance in some cases. Work started Thursday afternoon with the boarding up of some abandoned buildings which had been judged hazardous to neighborhood children. A group of workers also repaired a sliding board.

Friday work was also to feature the creation of a community park in a vacant lot, but the area was under six inches of water, forcing the cancellation of those plans. Workers instead concentrated on the restoration of a local church, including painting the interior and repairing the plumbing. Beinecke estimated that 100 volunteers participated.

Continued on Page 4

... As Students Debated War ...

By Bruce Duncan

A debate relevant to the Vietnam Moratorium was sponsored by the Adelpic Union last Thursday. Debaters John E. Nelson '70 and Henry James '73, for the affirmative, and Paul Isaac '72 and Bob Muller '73, for the negative, discussed, "Resolved: that the United States should immediately withdraw all troops from Vietnam."

The debate focused on many of the arguments that have been expressed by supporters and opponents of President Nixon's present Vietnam policy.

Nelson stated that the primary premise of the affirmative team was: "There is no appreciable security benefit from U.S. involvement in the South Vietnamese area." Nelson stated: "If anything, (involvement there) is hurting our international status."

James expanded this statement, stressing that: "America has always been a nation where the sacrifice of civilian resources has never been demanded capriciously. We find ourselves now involved in a war that has no relevance to our national security."

The negative team responded by saying that American involvement is necessary to stop communist, primarily Chinese, aggression. Isaac maintained that if we withdrew from Vietnam now: "It would mean that more of these wars are likely to take place, with more sufferings, more atrocities, and more killings."

Isaac supported the statement that "Hanoi wants to make a reconstituted Vietnamese empire over all of Indochina."

Muller, in order to demonstrate the threat of Communist China, quoted President Marcos of the Philippines, who said, "There's simply no country in Asia capable of balancing the military power of China."

Muller put the defense of South Vietnam into the perspective of the United States' aiding of freedom across the world. He contended: "It is in the interest of American national security not to allow

the violent overthrow of any government in the world."

The affirmative side refuted this statement, quoting C. Black in the "The Dynamics of Modernization" who contended that revolution is inherent in the process of modernization. Black said: "We must anticipate 10-15 revolutions a year for the foreseeable future in the less developed societies."

Nelson, after stating that since it costs the United States \$40 billion and 10,000 lives a year just to halt one revolution, it is impossible to pursue a policy of maintaining governments around the world.

The affirmative side also argued that the war is a case of

"absurdly misplaced priorities," and that large gains for domestic programs could be obtained by ending the war.

But the negative side refuted this argument, quoting from a February issue of the New York Times that "60-70 per cent of the savings which would be accrued if we weren't in Vietnam are already earmarked" for other programs.

The negative side presented as one of their major arguments that withdrawal from Vietnam would result in a catastrophic loss of world confidence in U.S. commitments, a confidence particularly important now due to an upcoming nuclear non-proliferation treaty discussion. Muller said that: "If

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... And Alumni Also Discussed It

By Ken McGrath

In conjunction with the Moratorium program, a joint discussion among students, faculty, and alumni was held Saturday morning in Griffin Hall.

The discussion was led by History Prof. Robert G. L. Waite and Joe Sensenbrenner '70, Chairman of the Moratorium Committee.

Sensenbrenner stated that the purpose of the Moratorium in general and the discussion group in particular was basically an educational one. He commented that the goal of the Moratorium was to make people aware of the results of past policies on Vietnam and of what present policies are leading to.

Prof. Waite, while enumerating the many costs of the war, said, "American students by the millions oppose this war, and this is one of the greatest costs of the war, the way in which the war has split the nation."

Waite argued that, "If moderates like those leading the Moratorium fail, we're going to get a pretty ugly radical movement. In conjunction with this fear, he said

he was appalled at the sentiment toward the Moratorium expressed in President Nixon's November 3 address.

In a note of caution on the Moratorium movement, he said, "We are opposing traditional authority and there is a danger when that loyalty is withdrawn. Authority is no longer respected as it used to be."

The discussion began with an alumnus' question, "What do we do now? How do we get out?"

In response to this question, Sensenbrenner noted that one of the main obstacles to negotiation besides the North Vietnamese was the intransigence of the Thieu-Ky regime. He suggested that there be a public announcement to the effect that at a certain date we would be out of South Vietnam. This announcement would force the regime either to abdicate to a more broadly-based government or to institute reform measures to make itself more democratic.

Sensenbrenner emphasized, however, that there are certain risks in such a policy, but also that "there is no honorable, quick

way to get out."

Another question arose as to the possibility of wholesale slaughter in South Vietnam after an American pullout.

In response to this query, Asst. Economics Prof. Edward Moscovitch, a member of the Moratorium Committee, noted several circumstances which must be considered. First, he said that North Vietnam would need South Vietnamese personnel. Second, he noted the already terrific number of civilians who have been killed not by the Viet Cong, but by United States fire power. Finally he suggested that an international commission might be established to deter such wholesale slaughter from occurring.

One alumnus, responding to this question of wholesale slaughter, noted our somewhat ambiguous moral standard. He commented upon our seeming lack of concern over the slaughter of nearly a million communists in Indonesia, and said that perhaps the rightness or wrongness of slaughter depends upon who is being slaughtered.

Continued on Page 4

Last Record Until Dec. 5

This is the last issue of the Record before Thanksgiving vacation. The next issue will appear Friday, December 5.

During Thanksgiving vacation, college facilities will observe the following schedule.

Library: regular term hours, closed all day Thursday.

Snack Bar: open 10:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. daily, closed all day Thursday. The Snack Bar will have a supplemented menu, and in the event of overcrowding, Baxter Hall will be opened for dining.

Gym: Hours as usual, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Closed all day Thursday.

Hopkins Hall: Regular hours, Monday - Wednesday, closed Thursday and Friday.

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'Political' Funding

Two weeks ago, the College Council appropriated \$750 for the Vietnam Moratorium Committee to help underwrite the transportation and operation costs for its local and national activities. Last week, the same Council turned down a request from the Ad Hoc Committee to Support President Nixon for \$90, \$15 of which was to go toward sending an observer to Washington, with the balance to be used for publishing a pamphlet to be distributed before the Amherst game.

The second request was made, we feel, in an effort to embarrass the Council on the grounds that it had set a precedent and was now obliged to support any and all political groups, regardless of the sentiments of the Council members or their constituents.

Out of the controversy grew a well-meaning proposal to amend the CC Constitution so as to prohibit it from granting funds for activities of a political nature.

We think the proposal is a poor one for two reasons. First, if passed, it would seriously hinder the Council and many activities on campus. Secondly, it deals only with the superficial aspects of a deeper problem.

Because 'political' is a term which defies precise definition the amendment would raise questions which might place a restriction on many of the activities of organizations which now receive Council funds. Could the Outing Club support conservation programs? Could the Council ever again help fund a weekend like Give-A-Damn? Could the radio station or newspaper take editorial positions on national issues? What kinds of activities would the Afro-American Society have to limit themselves to if they wanted to continue receiving CC Funds? The proposed amendment does not adequately answer these questions.

More important than the practical difficulties of the amendment, is that it is not directed to the problem at the base of this controversy. The issue is not whether the Council should have the power to approve appropriations to political groups, but whether it exercised this power wisely, with due regard for its responsibility to its constituency.

The real problem, therefore, is whether the Council adequately represents the students of this college. And if this is the real problem, a proposal to restrict the Council's appropriating power is a misdirected one.

While nothing short of overall reform is likely to solve the problem of representation, as a temporary measure, rather than pass the proposed amendment, the Record would recommend that the amount of money the Council can grant without consulting the members of the individual houses be limited to \$300. What this means is that any request over \$300 could not be acted on at the same meeting it is made, but only after the CC reps have consulted their houses. This would allow for greater communication between CC and the students, while at the same time avoiding any undesirable restrictions on the Council or other student organizations.

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D. Free Distribution:	250	250
E. Total Distribution:	1440	1790
F. Office use, left-over, unaccounted, spoiled after printing:	460	510
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Letters To The Editor

Individual Choice

To the editor:

I have never written a letter to the Record before and only write now because I strongly feel that the campus should be made aware of what the College Council has done in the last two weeks. I shall keep my remarks brief and to the point.

On Nov. 6, the Council voted 7 and one half to 5 to give \$750 to the Vietnam Moratorium Committee. A week later, on Nov. 12, the Council voted down the request of a pro-Nixon group which was asking for \$90 to subsidize anti-Moratorium activities.

College Council Vice-president Frank Bartolotta seemed to express the sentiments of the majority of the Council members when he stated, "Let me be blunt. I'm for the Moratorium; therefore I voted them the money. I'm against the anti-Moratorium group; therefore I will vote against their request."

We talk today about "making an individual commitment," about "doing one's own thing," about "personal freedom." When Frank Bartolotta made the above statement, he was literally saying that in the future, the majority voice on the campus through the use of student activity tax funds, would and should compel the minority to support the majority's political views.

Let me be plain. The entire Williams College campus is supporting the Vietnam Moratorium. We had no choice. We have each contributed 65 cents to send the buses to Washington. The College Council made up our minds for us.

Regardless of one's position for or against the Moratorium, I believe it is imperative that the Council be instructed not to subsidize any organization which is primarily political in nature. This includes the Young Republicans and Democrats, SDS, or any others.

The American university was founded and is based upon individual freedom. We must be permitted the freedom to make up our own minds.

Chris West '72

CC Elitist Threat

To the editor:

For the benefit of those who were not in attendance at the last College Council meeting, I think that it is extremely important that an accurate account be given as to thoughts expressed and procedures employed by a majority of the members of the Council, who are supposedly representing the students and interests of Williams College.

The issue was the appropriation of students' money for the support of political organizations and their activities. A precedent had been set in the previous meeting of the Council with the granting of funds from the student's activities fund to subsidize buses going to Washington. Following this precedent, an organization supporting Mr. Nixon made a request for money.

The ensuing debate blatantly reaffirmed a growing opinion of mine that the College Council has become dominated by a small elite group of students who have an utter disregard for student opinion and who make no pretense whatsoever about representing their houses.

Members of the Council denied that they had a responsibility to the students in the delegating of \$37,000 - money paid into the student activities fund by the students themselves. The majority opinion was best expressed by the Spencer House representative when he stated in all sincerity that he "wondered why we (the members of College Council) have to worry about how we spent the (students') money".

When someone inquired as to how the representatives' houses felt on the matter, the representative from Hopkins House made it clear that he really didn't care and could not see why any of the other members should. He proceeded to elaborate on the sub-

ject, explaining that he did not really represent his house, and that as long as he was on the Council, he would vote however he wanted, regardless of the desires of his house.

Needless to say, the request for funds was denied. But unfortunately on the most tragic of grounds. The majority of the College Council did not agree with the aims of the committee, so they refused to subsidize it. It was still held that they could grant money to a political group, but only to one whose ideology was the same as the majority of the Council's. It was unfair, certainly, but the majority of the Council saw no reason why they should attempt to be equitable.

Much could be said regarding the procedures of the Council, and the methods which are employed to stifle the voices of dissenting students in attendance at the meeting. But this is not the crux of the matter.

The vital question is, are we to allow ourselves to be governed and our money to be dispersed by a majority of elitists on the College Council, who have no respect for student opinions if they are different from their own? Are we to grant the College Council the authority (which they have now assumed) to allocate our money to any political group with whom the majority of the Council agrees, thus forcing every student regardless of his personal views to subsidize those political beliefs of six or seven College Council members?

Political expression must be on an individual basis, with each person determining his personal commitment to any political issue. It is not the role of the College Council to make this decision for any of us. And that is what they now are attempting to do. Something's happening here, and a lot of students have not taken the time to figure out what it is.

Randy McManus '72

CC And Politics

To the editor:

On November 6 the College Council gave the Moratorium Committee a sum of \$750 and President Kelly Corr stated: "This donation does not represent a political endorsement". Last week the Council turned down the \$90 request of a group of students opposing the Moratorium. Kelly Corr's statement was shown to be ridiculous double talk.

Unless the Council wants to lose the support of large numbers of students it will have to do one of two things. It can give money to every political group on campus and probably go bankrupt, or it can do as it has wisely done before this fall, and give money to no political groups.

Irwin Rubin's '71, statement that "Any decision that affects life is a political decision", makes the word "political" meaningless. Using his reasoning one could claim that every decision in life is religious and therefore the Council and even the Federal Government must take a stand and support a particular church.

The word "political" as understood by most people, refers to the officials and policies of the State and Federal Governments as op-

posed to the matter of governing Williams College, something hard enough in itself.

I am not trying to say that Williams students should not become involved in national issues. I do hope, however, that in the future politically-oriented groups on campus will raise their own funds and that the College Council will refrain from giving financial assistance to such groups.

W. John Nelson '71

Council Priorities

On the College Council and giving money to political groups, I hope that the Council will defer action and discussion on this question until the new members take office in February. I urge this neither because I feel the question is not important or because I agree with their actions this year.

The question and its corollary, how members should represent their houses, are major issues. Although a Moratorium supporter I deplore the vote that gave our committee money yet denied it to another political and legitimate group.

The CC, however, still has much unfinished business from last year. It should be allowed to complete the reorganization of committees, a vital and difficult job which has been laid aside this year. Moreover, a new College Council could deal far easier with the issues of the representativeness of its members and giving money to political groups.

These questions should be subjects which are discussed in every house prior to the election of its new rep. The new Council, having set no precedents, could make a decision on these subjects which is not dictated by past action but by what the students feel is right.

Important also is the fact that the Council and its constitution are now undergoing study. A revision of both should include changes on these questions.

I support the views of those who are in favor of not giving money to political activities. I am opposed to those who do not want to give money to political groups.

I hope that students and organizations who might want to bring these questions before the Council now will hold off until February. They should be brought to the Committee on Reorganization now, but the Council itself should concentrate on the committees.

Rick Belnecke '71

Enlightens Co-eds

Dear lost Williams co-eds,

Enlighten yourselves. "By night, of course, the perplexity is infinitely greater. In our most trivial walks, we are constantly, though unconsciously, steering like pilots by certain well-known beacons and headlands, and if we go beyond our usual course we still carry in our minds the bearing of some neighboring cape; and not till we are completely lost, or turned round, - for a man needs only to be turned round once with his eyes shut in this world to be lost, - do we appreciate the vastness and strangeness of Nature." Henry David Thoreau, Walden, Mass.

Mark Jobson '71, Pat Stone '71

Calendar Of Events

TONIGHT

7:30 MOVIE: "The Devil's General" (German 1955); based on Carl Zuckmayer's post-war play dedicated to his friends in the German resistance killed by the Nazis. Weston Language Center.
8:00 GEOLOGY LECTURE: Prof. of Geology at Queens University, Ontario, H. R. Wynne-Edwards; "Tectonic Overprinting and the Origin of the Crust." Bronfman Auditorium.

8:30 THEATER: "Children of Darkness" by E. J. Mayer; student directed. Experimental Theater. AMT.

WEDNESDAY

7:30 LECTURE AND SLIDES on INDIA: Prof. of Economics, Robert R. Brooks; "Indian Festi-

vals." Lawrence Hall.
8:30 LECTURE: Saul Alinsky, Chicago sociologist, "Power for the Poor." Jesup Hall.

THURSDAY

8:00 LECTURE: Prof. of Economics at Pennsylvania State University, Warren Robinson; "Progress in National Population Programs." Center for Development Economics.

8:00 LECTURE: Chairman of the Department of Surgery at The New York Hospital - Cornell Medical Center; "Milestones in the Development of Open Cardiac Surgery" by Dr. C. Walton Lillehei. Bronfman Auditorium.

10:30 ROMAN CATHOLIC MASS: Thompson Memorial Chapel.

The Washington Moratorium: Saga Of A Scene

By Paul Lieberman

Everyone knew in advance that Washington would be a Scene.

It hadn't been that way with the other Scenes.

How many had predicted the violence of Chicago with its beating of newsmen, photographers and McCarthy straight along with the freaks? Who could have predicted Daley, and the kids and the pigs, and tear gas, split heads, broken glass, Grant Park and mass arrests? Few had seen them coming.

How many could have predicted the Woodstock numbers with the rains, mud, drugs, problems of survival, births, deaths, bad blue acid, more rain, more people, more rock? Few had seen all this coming.

Now how many had predicted Washington? Start with over a quarter of a million youth then add the police, the press, Nixon, the men from the tube, and the vendors who this week sold peace buttons and last week sold who knows what. They had predicted it. The 25,000 people who brought cameras had predicted it.

Yes, everyone knew Washington would be a Scene. From this fact the Washington Scene stereotype followed naturally - Mr. Washington Moratorium Day marcher: campus breed first time Scene goer observer participant.

He probably embodied the last two qualities 60-40 for while he wouldn't mind observing some hard Hippie. Hippie-Commie type violence and would appreciate the blown over puff of tear gas that would give him something to talk about back home, he didn't want to be a direct participant (i.e. direct hit) in these activities, probably realized he was incapable of breaking a window, and found it more to his nature to ask directions of a cop as opposed to calling him a pig or throwing rocks at his head.

Of course many would deny the stereotype. Some insisted on participating in non-observation. Here were to be found the one and two time Scene veterans. Like many SDS'ers. Or those who carried the same tattered Viet Cong flags that had seen battle against Mayor Daley's men over a year ago.

How these people must have found the march hard to take. The march. Activists? Well, once every fifty yards a few marchers would bounce up and down for peace and perhaps to keep warm. Then there were those who stationed themselves on the massive lion and strong man type statues which guarded government buildings along the route.

Their activism consisted of a sort of responsive reading: Statue Sitters: "What?" Crowd: "Peace!" Statue Sitters: "When?" Crowd: "Now!"

And so on for the length of the march. Were these What-When cheers intended to question the authority of the venerable structures on which the What-Whens had perched themselves, were they intended to stop the war or were they just intended to keep up the morale of the Peace-Nowers?

Besides the use of marching, for

most the primary mode of activism that day was verbal. Sometimes it was the familiar and predictable - as with the Peace-Now cheer, and sometimes it was a spontaneous and predictable - cries of "bring back the four cent post card" in front of the Post Office Department or "we want a refund" directed to employees looking down through the venetian blinds of the sixth floor of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

"We want a refund". Sure. Send in your money in April, then protest now with "we want a refund" in the thirty seconds it takes to pass the building. It would come to mind on the trip home when the weary 20 year old demonstrators would express their defiance of the law in the game of trying to run their Mercedes through the red lights on the Garden State toll booths - after dropping their quarter in the receptacle.

No, the SDS'er wouldn't drop his quarter in the receptacle. No, he didn't like the march. He saw the "What-Whens" and the armed marshalls who had stationed themselves a few feet apart along the sides of the march tell the bulk to "stay off the sidewalk" or to "fill in those holes - holes do not look good". The SDS'ers on the contrary would tell it like he saw it: "Ten per cent of you are here because you really want to do something, the rest of you are just tagging along." These veterans of the political Scenes would do their things later on, SDS at the Labor Department at 3:00 and the Yippies at 5:00 a block away at the Justice Department.

How these Scene veterans must also have looked down on the observer-participant nature of the huge gathering under the Washington Monument. Take away or ignore the Goodells, Kings, McGovern and their speeches and left are the Seegers, PP and Ms, Guthries and music. And youth by the hundreds of thousands. Who could deny the fact that for the first-time Scene seekers there was a strong element of attempted Woodstock simulation here.

And while the cold and the religious-like singing of "All we are saying is give peace a chance" with raised swaying bodies and stretched up and out arms whose fingers displayed peace symbols might have drawn the Scene rookie into a feeling of community and oneness, it must have left the veterans somewhat empty.

For the political veterans this was no-action and the singing and swaying, however much it might seem to make one's moral commitment real and important, wasn't going to end the war.

So while the first timers who wished they'd been to Woodstock remained under the monument to gaze at their own size and hear the tunes of Guthrie and Hair, the political veterans were joined by those who wished they'd been at Chicago, as they marched to Labor and Justice.

Actually much of this crowd had attempted their Scene the night before. Gathering at Dupont Circle, they marched on the South Vietnamese Embassy, drew the po-

lice and M.P.'s smashed some windows, drew some tear gas and retreated into the park.

Through the early hours of the morning they would wait in the cold. Every once and a while a string of small army jeeps would pass the circle, activating the gathering. Most would watch but some would pick up stones, hurl them at the jeeps, then surround one if they could with cries of "pigs", or "Nazis" which would blend into a chant of "Ho Ho Ho Chi Minh". The cops would escape with no more violence and the group would retreat to offer broth-



Part of the huge crowd of over a quarter million that gathered at the Washington Moratorium rally. Photos by Paul Gutman

ers water for the sore eyes and throats that came from the clouds of tear gas which still floated in from down Connecticut Avenue.

These people needed more than a song and peace symbol to give them their Oneness. They needed an enemy - a tangible one. Pigs.

In Chicago the cops had been Pigs. Their fat bellies, puffy pink cheeks and white crash helmets; only needed gas mask snouts to fit the image. But here? Oh come now. Slim and un-pig like, almost half the cops were black "brothers", supposedly allies in revolution.

For the observer-participants the cops were more sources of information than threats: "How do we get to the march?" or "What's going on here?" Sometimes the cops would come back with a question: "Who's winning Ohio State-

Purdue?" Here even the political veterans had trouble with the "cops as pigs". Minutes after a group had surrounded a jeep with "Ho Ho Ho Chi Minh", a solitary cop would enter the ranks of demonstrators only to be received with questions or conversation.

All this the night before. Now Saturday 3:00 at the Labor Department. The goal is to advance the student-worker alliance by supporting 140,000 workers strike against General Electric. "War-Makers, Strike-Breakers, Smash G.E." and "1-2-3-4 Vietnam A Bosses War" they chant on the

much for the political Scene veterans.

So where stands the stereotype of the young observer participant at his first scene? What about the non-young respectable types who were there? Yes, they came but they were hardly a significant part of the gathering. The Moratorium had originally been intended as an effective display of public opinion against the war which meant the older and more respectable the participants the better. The first Moratorium with its focus on the communities had stuck to this formula.

But everyone knew that the large get together in Washington would be different. It would be a Scene, a mass media conscious eruption of Youth Culture. One could express one's beauty, morality, potency, feeling of indestructibility. One could thrust these into the faces of those who no longer could embrace these virtues, the old. Towards these qualities these others could only express the closely related feelings of envy or hatred. For the young, the others curiosity, envy and hatred would mean reinforcement and recognition of the power and potential implied in youth. It would mean identity as youth.

So, as the blacks had found the need to raise up and assert themselves on campus after campus, so the youth of America's middle class felt a similar need. Perhaps not as certain nor as brave as the blacks, Dr. Spock's babies could only rise as part of great huge masses, those of the Scenes.

In a way the Washington rise was too unspontaneous, too predictable. The press would not be frightened or appalled by them. Nixon could take it in stride. Even cops weren't phased.

What resulted was a unique Scene. A Scene of young looking on as they had grown up looking at the tube, looking at themselves trying to be a Scene. Many tried hard to stimulate Chicago and Woodstock. Some felt successful, others failed.

Perhaps, for the first time the nation could take the Scene of modern youth in stride.

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Sophs Set for Traditional Tribute to Triviality

By E. Stavro Blofield

Besieged with a veritable garbage heap of inquiries concerning the much awaited Trivia Contest, Williams B '69 released further details Sunday explaining the nature and intricacies of the competition.

In order to establish a yardstick from which teams preparing themselves could be judged, secretary and historian of the team Stephen Goode '72 released a sample of ten questions from last spring's contest. The primers are:

- 1) Simulate the blast-off synchronizer on "Rocky Jones, Space Ranger."
- 2) During one television season Warner Bros. produced six television westerns. Name the shows and the stars.
- 3) Name the five LL's in Superman's life.
- 4) Name the seven dwarfs.
- 5) Who played Johnny Ringo?

6) In "Mr. Roberts," what were the ingredients in artificial bourbon?

7) Who was the only person in professional baseball to steal first base?

8) Name the pseudonyms of the four major historical figures in "Inherit the Wind" and the actors who played them in the movie.

9) In "Sinbad the Sailor," what island was Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. searching for?

10) Name the deported gangster in "Key Largo."

The answers to the questions will be published in the next edition of the Record.

Each competing team will be allowed to submit five questions of their own to Williams B '69. The submission of questions will help to vent the frustrations of the trivia hopefuls, giving them an opportunity to stump the stars.

The format for these questions is slightly altered from the format used in the previous contest.

The five questions should be in the general categories of television, movie, and sports. No more than two questions from any of the three categories will be accepted. The questions should be placed in a sealed envelope, and may be delivered to Gladden 22 or submitted to WMS-WCFM before 1 a.m. Friday December 5.

Commenting on the nature of

questions which should be submitted, Goode referred to the distinction between trivia and minutia.

Goode cited the statement of the Ephmen's cinema specialist Jerry Carlson '72 which was included in a letter to the faculty of Hollins College in preparation for Hollins' first trivia contest.

"A distinction between trivia and minutia has to be drawn at this point. Trivia is some fact which at some point in one's life

verged on self-evidence. But over the years it has faded; it has been repressed. The essence of trivia is the bringing back of that forgotten knowledge. GREAT TRIVIA MUST RELEASE MEGATONS OF NOSTALGIA. Nostalgia is the most important part of trivia. In contrast, minutia suffers a total lack of nostalgia. It may well be of overwhelming interest, but it generates no overpowering emotional response... the best part of trivia and the highest aim of trivia competition."

As an innovation, tournament quality bonus questions will be released sporadically. In accordance with the level of difficulty these questions will carry extra points and contestants will be given an hour in which to answer.

Oldie-but-goldie (or is that oldie-but-moldie?) specialist Jim Deutsch '70 briefly commented on the records he will be spinning for the lengthy contest.

Deutsch began collecting 45's at age five. At that tender age (one of the Wonder years) Deutsch chose "Skokiaan" by Marterie and the Orchestra as the first record in his now-extensive disc collection.

Referring to the approaching evening of goldies, Deutsch added, "They will be extremely tough."

Moratorium Wrap-Up (Cont'd)

Continued from Page 1

ticipated over the course of the day.

The Moratorium also saw the first political organization at North Adams Drury High School. Approximately five students organized a committee to clean up their own school. Beinecke pointed out that there is now a good nucleus of interested students in the area to organize and participate in future activities.

In general, both Feder and Beinecke thought the work was well-received. "The idea of helping the community pleased a lot of

townspeople, and the projects were very successful in terms of numbers of people involved," Beinecke said.

Moratorium Chairman Sensenbrenner was also pleased, commenting on the favorable response from community members, faculty and alumni. He also noted that the Moratorium had not lost any momentum since October, nor had it run into any organizational problems.

Plans for December are not firm. According to Sensenbrenner, "We are open to suggestions. The work will most likely be done on the local level, by high school students, since the next Moratorium will fall during our exams."

Debate (Cont'd)

Continued from Page 1

we were to pull out of Vietnam, countries wouldn't be able to believe in us."

Isaac, in support, said: "Once a commitment is made... you have to go through with it or else you damage the inherent credibility of all your other commitments."

Refuting the negative's support of the domino theory, James, of the affirmative team, stated that the theory is: "a slogan born of fear and a misconception of history and politics; it isn't supported by any historic evidence." James also stated that: "South East Asia is relatively isolated from major world developments."

As for the war itself, Isaac stated that the war "has not been going so badly," and that "it is conceivable that South Vietnam could be built up in a relatively short period of time."

Isaac expressed fear of "severe domestic repercussions" if the United States withdraws now, quoting the question, "Will a national magazine some day run 12 pages of passport photos of the people who sold out Vietnam?"

tered.

Concern was also voiced among several of the alumni over the analogy between the present direction of the Moratorium and Chamberlain's appeasement in the Munich Conference.

Associate Dean Peter K. Frost ex-'58 responded that we used to be worried about the great bugaboo of Communist China and the associated Domino Theory. He noted that there is no parallel, however, between the present situation in Vietnam and the national interest present in the Munich Conference.

Moscovitch also noted that the Viet Cong have been fighting the unrepresentative government set up by the Geneva Convention in South Vietnam.

Echoing this sentiment, one alumnus said that the analogy best suited to the South Vietnamese situation was the Hungarian Revolution.

In discussing the November 3

Alumni Discussions (Cont'd)

Continued from Page 1

address of President Nixon, Moscovitch noted that the most important thing lacking was the failure to address the necessity for political reform in the Thieu-Ky Regime.

He also noted that President Nixon denied the possibility for compromise between precipitate withdrawal and continued support in South Vietnam. No mention was made by Nixon of the possibility of leaders such as General Minh to head a more popular government, he argued.

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Registration and orientation for students interested in taking PE skiing during Winter Study or the second semester will be held Thursday at 7:30 in Jesup. Potential skiing instructors and female exchange students are urged to attend. The Williams Outing Club is organizing the activity.

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**HART'S
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Jack Maitland: Three Thousand Yards

New England's Top Career Rusher Would 'Take a Stab' At Pro Ball

By J. Arthur Rubenstein
At Trinity, Sept. 30, 1967, the first Williams touchdown in what was to be an undefeated, once-tied season was scored by a promising sophomore named Jack Maitland. Three seasons and some 24 games later, the last touchdown against Amherst was scored by the same student, only now he was New England Career Rushing Champion and probably the best back in Williams football history.

"I was sorry when this season ended," Jack said in a Record interview, "because I hate to face the fact that I may never play football again."

"However," he said "given the opportunity to play pro ball, I would definitely take a stab at it."

Jack reported that he had been scouted by several pro teams, and that he had talked personally with representatives from the Denver Broncos and the Dallas Cowboys.

It was about football that kept him going.

"I asked myself; 'Why all this training and hard work and getting my ass kicked?' "

"I think that what it really is," he said, "is the guys who play the game, the feeling of shared achievement that comes with it and the idea of everybody making a common sacrifice for a common goal."

"One of my biggest incentives," Maitland said, "was a promise from the offensive linemen that they would make me an honorary 'hawg' (the nickname for the offensive line) if I broke the record."

The whole team, Maitland said, was "a great bunch of guys to work with, a sincere group. We started off the season young and inexperienced, but we came a long way in a few short weeks."

While Maitland said that on the



JACK MAITLAND
"He's number 1"

Big Ten and the Southern Conferences.

"I really wanted a shot at big time football," he said.

"But my folks suggested that I look at a smaller school," he added, "where I could get a good education and play a lot of football."

"I'm glad I made the decision to come to Williams, I really like the smallness here."

In both high school and college, Maitland said, "I've had good coaching and lots of encouragement from the coaches."

Jack did point out, though, that there was quite a difference between high school and Williams football. "Coming to Williams was different," he said. "Instead of having to know only what you are doing, you have to know what 10 other people are doing as well."

While he said he enjoyed the change from high school to college football, he acknowledged that many students, who had been outstanding athletes in high school, did not. Noting the number of promising football players who had come to Williams, but dropped off the team, Maitland said that he thought that one explanation may concern the discipline that football demands.

"The regimentation and discipline required in football are tremendous," he said, "and a lot of people just aren't willing to follow it. You can't hold it against them, it's just what they want to do."

Jack was critical of the feature



1967: Jack gathers in the pass that beat Amherst and completed Williams' first unbeaten season in a decade. Result: ECAC player-of-the-year as a sophomore.

articles which have appeared in the Record this past year. "While they don't really affect me one way or the other," he said, "I just hope people don't get the wrong impression of what college football is like."

"I have nothing against the articles," he said, "but they don't give you a full perspective of Williams football."

"I know that there is a nucleus of people," he said, "who look down on athletes as being rather narrow-minded and rah rahish. While this stereotype may have been applicable ten or 15 years ago, the whole image of football is radically changing."

"There's a new Joe Namath' kind of image - a lot more long hair and moustaches and much less of the one-eighth inch crew cut styles."

Maitland added that to imply that the coaches consider the players as "raw meat is ridiculous."

"We have a helluva lot of fun playing football and enjoy the guys we play with - it's not run like a factory."

Although Jack said that he had tremendously enjoyed his college football career, he said he had only one regret - that he had never seen a half-time performance of the Williams College Military Walking Band. "I just wish I could see those guys," he said.

"I've seen them on the movies my mother takes at the games. She caught a lot of their classic scenes."

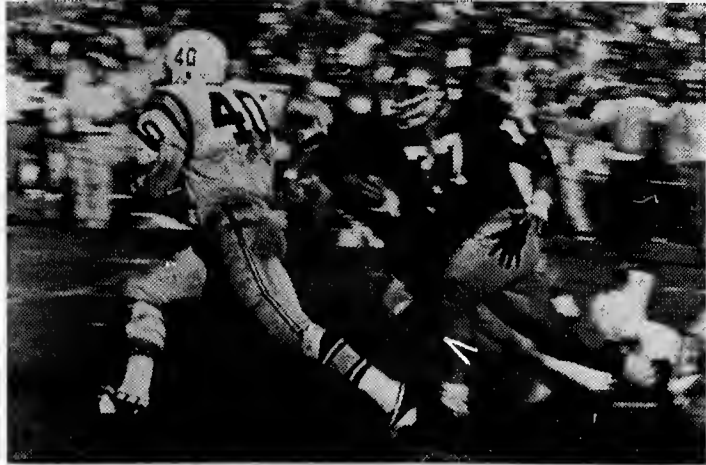
Although Jack's father, Vic Maitland, played professional football as a tackle for the New York Giants and then the Pittsburgh Steelers, Jack said that "he never pressured or pushed me into football. Once I decided though, he

managed to get me in shape, especially in high school, and he helped me a great deal through encouragement."

Presently, Jack's father owns an advertising agency in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., where the Maitlands moved in the summer of 1966 from Jack's birthplace, Pittsburgh. Although he's thinking of applying to several law schools, Jack said that he eventually hopes to end up in advertising, if he doesn't go into pro ball.

As a student, Jack is an American Civilization Major. As a Bennington Big Brother, he visits four fatherless children in Vermont once a week.

A member of Tyler House, Jack said that outside interests include sailing "and an occasional road-trip."



1968: The star tailback, now a junior, streaks away from two Trinity linemen enroute to a 63 yard touchdown during the Ephs' opening game victory.

In his three seasons at Williams, Maitland played in all but one of the 24 games, and rushed for a total of 3018 yards in 598 carries, for an average of 5.0 yds. per carry and 26 carries per game.

His 3018 career rushing mark surpasses by over 350 yards the old New England rushing record set by Dick Nocera of Southern Conn. from 1964-66, while this season's rushing mark of 1188 beats the old school record of 1139 set by Ed Wing '67.

Despite his yardage and carrying totals, Maitland says that he doesn't get tired on the field. "The coaches get you in good shape during the week," he said, "and during the game, you really don't have time to get tired."

"Because of his size and extreme quickness, Maitland is the equal of any ball carrier in New England," said Head Football Coach Larry Catuzzi. "He doesn't appear to be exceptionally fast, but he sure can turn it on for the big play."

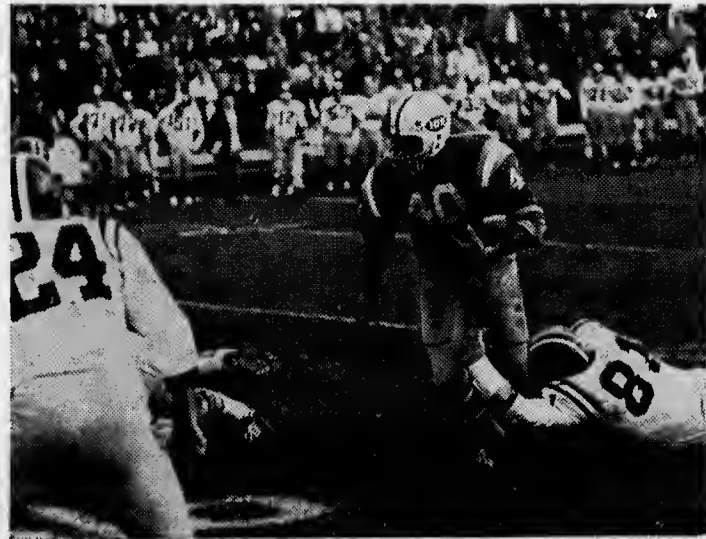
Maitland said that setting the New England rushing record "was a real thrill and an honor, for me and for Williams. I was proud to do it as a personal achievement and proud to do it for the school."

"But I think it's unfair for me to take all the honor for it, it was truly a team effort."

The night before Saturday's game against Amherst, when he was just 50 yards shy of the 3,000 mark in career rushing and 19 under the school season mark, Jack said that he was wondering what

whole, his last year was his "most satisfying", his best single game was against Amherst in 1967, when as a sophomore he scored the two touchdowns in a 14-10 contest that gave Williams the Little Three title and a 7-0-1 season.

"To pull the game out in the



1969: No. 40, running for a spot in the Williams record books, cuts post a Bowdoin defender. 173 yards in this game helped bring Jack over the 3000 mark for his career.

last few minutes", Maitland said, "was without a doubt my greatest thrill."

It was also during his sophomore year that Jack was chosen ECAC Player-of-the-Week, the only sophomore ever selected for that honor.

Jack seemed to have nothing but praise for Head Football Coach Larry Catuzzi. "He's a real fine coach" Maitland said "one you can really get to know and approach, like a father. I have nothing but respect for him and his entire coaching staff."

And Coach Catuzzi has said of Jack that "he is a leader, quiet, intense and modest. He leads by setting the pace on the field. His contributions to our offense are a rallying point for his teammates."

As a high school player in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jack's team had records of 6-2, 8-0 and 7-1 in his three varsity years. Throughout his senior year, Jack said, he received letters from schools in the

Maitland's Varsity Totals

Games	23
Rushing totals	
Carries	598
Yards	3018
Yards per carry	5.03
Passing totals	
Receptions	29
Yards	409
Punt returns	17
Yards	175
Kickoff returns	18
Yards	451
Total Offense	4053

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Lord Jeffs Romp Over Ephs, 56-25

By Bob Spurrier

Saturday was a day of many moods - for those in Washington it was marching for peace; for those in Williamstown where skies had cleared after too many days of rain it was a blend of the old and new Williams as the hip flask and long coat set mingled with the petitioners and button wearers; and for athletes it was that drive to beat Amherst. Four of the six teams did beat Amherst, but the varsity football team did not, losing 56-25, their ninth loss in eleven years to the Jeffs.

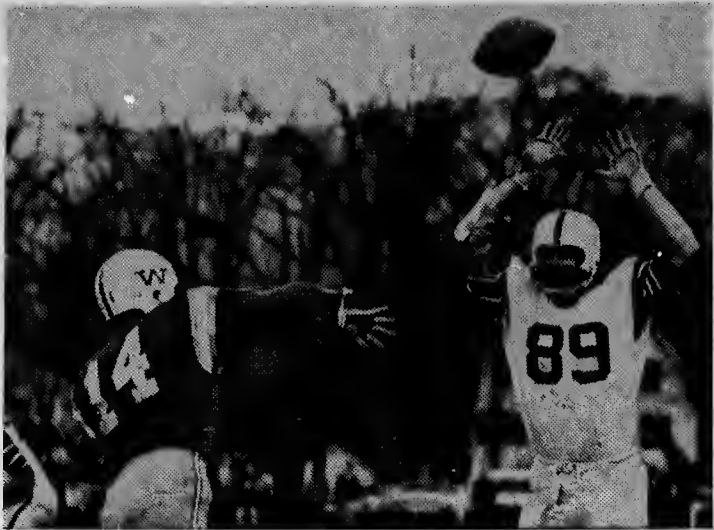
Jack Maitland did manage to nudge his way into the record books before it was all over, ending up with 3018 yards rushing for his career, 1188 of which came this year.

The game started out on an optimistic note as Williams scored the first time they got the ball. With a first and ten on the Eph 20, Chip Chandler outraced two Amherst defenders, grabbed a John Murray pass and took the ball to the Amherst 12. Two runs and two penalties against the Jeffs pushed the ball down to the one, where Dave Kubie charged in off right tackle for six points.

But six points were all Williams was to get as Jack Curtin's kick went wide, Williams was to try all afternoon to get the points back but never succeeded.

Seven minutes later a Williams drive stalled on the Eph seven but the punt was fumbled and the ball thrown out to the five where Amherst took over. Amherst fullback Jeff Morray ran off the right guard for a touchdown two plays later and Gus Triano's kick gave Amherst a 7-6 lead. Amherst would never be behind again.

After Williams unsuccessfully went to the air on its next series, the Jeffs took a punt on the Williams 36. Alternating runs by Morray and passes by senior quarter-



Williams took to the air Saturday but to no avail. Here quarterback John Murray launches a pass . . .

back John Kehoe took the ball to the four where Morray went in for a score as the clock ran out.

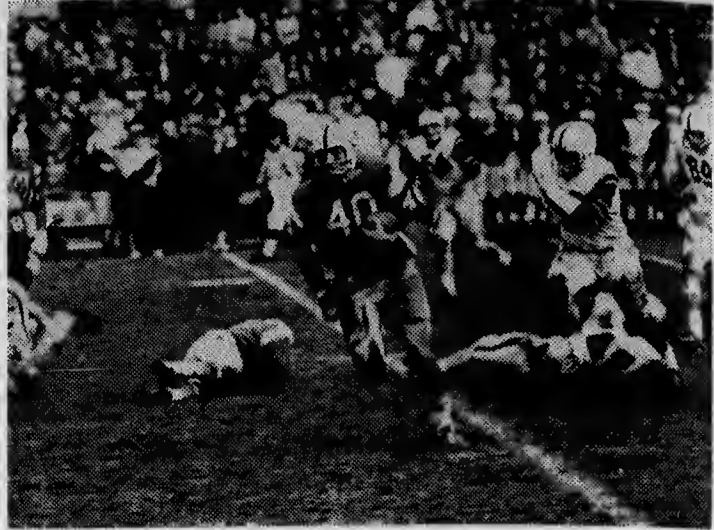
Williams recovered an Amherst fumble at the Jeff 32 and moved down to the two on three short runs, a pass interference call and a 13 yard aerial to Chip Chandler. Maitland then took the ball on a sweep to the right and drove in for the score. But Murra's try for two points failed and Williams was still behind, 14-12.

Amherst got the touchdown right back when they drove 74 yards in ten plays, capping the drive with eight yard pass from Kehoe to Bill Small. Maitland fumbled the ensuing kickoff and Amherst's Dave Cummins went off left guard for a touchdown run just four plays later. Triano's boot gave Amherst a 28-12 lead which took into the locker room at the half.

The second half belonged to Amherst. The Ephs did manage to get a spectacular play that provided some thrills to the chilled

onlookers. With a third and eleven situation at the Amherst 49, Murray scrambled and desperately tossed the ball to Maitland, who was alone about six yards away. Maitland grabbed the ball, cut across the field and ran down the sideline for the touchdown. Murray again tried for two points, but the pass play was foiled when he was dumped behind the line of scrimmage and Amherst held a 28-18 lead.

The Jeffs recovered a Murray fumble five minutes later and Morray took the ball in for a touchdown. As the third quarter closed, Amherst held a 35-18 lead.



While Jack Maitland rushed for the records, he also provided some thrills on this play with a 49 yard pass reception for a touchdown. Photos by Al Morton '73

Touchdowns by Cummins and Morray pushed Amherst's lead to 49-18 by 6:41 of the fourth period. By now, all the fans could hope for to salvage the afternoon was the knowledge that Maitland had broken the 3000 yard career mark.

But Williams was still going to the air and when the Purple punted with just over six minutes remaining, Maitland had gained only 43 yards in the game and 2993 in his career. But Amherst's Gary Rogalski fumbled on the first play and Williams had the ball.

Maitland went right to work and carried the ball on a nine yard burst to push him over the top.

Three more rushes boosted his total to 3018 and he capped the drive with a 24 yard pass reception for a touchdown. Amherst would score again, making the final score 56-25, but the Eph fans could at least go home in the cold and the wind knowing that Maitland had made it.

FINAL STATISTICS

	W	A
First Downs	15	21
Yards Rushing	43	285
Yards Passing	227	116
Poses	11-27	10-27
Int. By	1	3
Fumbles Lost	5	4
Yards Penalized	34	55
Punts	6-28.8	4-31.3

Harriers Bow To Amherst, 22-34

By Bill Getman

Dick Easton captured the individual honors, but was unable to bring the remainder of the varsity cross-country team through, as the Ephs were overpowered by a

strong Amherst team, 22-34, Saturday. Amherst thus won the Little Three title, which the Ephs had held for the previous two years.

Easton, a varsity skier but a newcomer on the cross-country team, toured the cold, wet, and windy 3.75 mile home course in 20:00.

Will Birnie of Williams placed sixth in 20:54, followed by Bran Potter, seventh; Wynne Carvill, ninth; John LuValle, eleventh; Mike Pavelic, twelfth; and Fletch Durbin, thirteenth.

Jay Haug paced the Freshmen Cross-Country Team to a decisive 16-41 win over the Little Jeffs last

Saturday with a 14:04 time on the 2.8 mile home course.

Pete Farwell and Tom Cleaver of Williams tied for second place 14:26, followed by Eph Bruce James. The near perfect score was rounded out by Bill Getman and Mark Donahue, placing sixth and ninth respectively.

The win not only gave the Williams Freshman Cross-Country Team the "Little Three" crown, but it also completed a perfect 5-0 season. On Monday, November 10, the team placed ninth out of a field of 25 teams at the Freshman New England Cross-Country Meet, held in Boston. John Haug placed seventh in that meet.

Chaffeemen Top Jeffs, Win Title; Searles Boots Two In 2-0 Win

By John McClure

On this cold and windy Saturday morning the spirited soccer team won the Little Three title by shutting-out Amherst 2-0. The victory marked the end of coach Clarence Chaffee's extremely successful twenty-year coaching career in soccer.

The Chaffeemen dominated the contest for the most part and had very little trouble controlling the Amherst offense. Midway into the first period John Searles headed in a direct kick of Chip Young to give the Ephs the early lead they never lost. The remainder of the period was all Williams, as the forwards continually pummeled the Amherst goalie.

The Ephs played some of their best soccer of the year in the second period as they totally controlled play. The halfback line of Biff Bennett, Phil Page, and Chip Young excelled at midfield while setting-up numerous offensive plays. The aggressive play of Tony Jewett and Jim Slade kept pressure on the Amherst defense and nearly resulted in several goals. Wings George Reigeluth and Tri-capt. Rob Durkee displayed drib-



Closing out their careers with a 2-0 win over Amherst and a Little Three Championship Saturday were senior tri-captains Pete Thorp, Dave Norris, and Rob Durkee. Photo by Bill Tague

bling ability while continually feeding the insides with through passes and crosses.

The third quarter was more evenly played as the Lord Jeffs did have several drives that tested the Ephs defense. But few of these drives struggled by the fullback line of Pete Adams, Tri-capt. Pete Thorp, and Bob Campbell. At 3:34

in the quarter John Searles, after dribbling by the Amherst fullbacks, scored his second goal on a hard shot to the corner.

Following the goal the Ephs staged numerous scoring threats. Halfback Phil Page lofted a long shot that the goalie just barely deflected over the cross-bar. Tony Jewett, in his usual scrambling fashion, got off several good shots. With 3:04 left in the game Tri-capt. Dave Norris, who had been injured all season, replaced Strathairn in the goal but was never tested.

Frosh Win

Not to be outdone by the varsity, the freshman soccer team trounced Amherst 3-0. The victory was their fifth in six games, including three shutouts. To add to these impressive statistics, the freshman have also scored twenty goals while allowing only six.

The Frosh dominated the contest as Chip Rowley scored in the first period, and John Buehler and Andy Bittson added tallies in the second half. Despite an excellent 5-1 season, the Ephlets lost the Little Three title when Wesleyan edged them 3-1 last week.

Ephlets Nip Amherst For Title

By Jim Jerge

The freshman football squad thrashed Amherst 21-20 Saturday morning on Cole Field, winning the Little Three title and finishing the season with a 5-1 record.

Fullback Jim Jerge found a gaping hole on the first Williams play, and ran 80 yards for a frosh score. Amherst came back with six quick points on the ensuing kickoff, but the Lord Jeff conversion attempt was blocked.

In the second quarter Jack Ber-no found Larry Hieges open on a pass pattern. Hieges made a fantastic fingertip grab and leaped over a defender into the end zone. Parker converted again making the score 14-6 at the half.

Amherst came out fired up for the second half and controlled the ball the entire third quarter, scoring one touchdown and a two-point conversion, tying the game. Forced to the air, Johnny Gallagher fired a 30 yard half-back pass to John Parker. Parker came back two plays later to make a sensational one-handed catch from Ber-no for a touchdown. He also converted to put Williams on top 21-14.

Amherst came back and sustained a 70 yard drive which culminated in a six yard touchdown pass. Capt. John Gallagher batted down the attempted conversion pass to clinch a 21-20 decision.

Ruggers Tie UMass

By Steve Davies

The Williams Rugby Club battled to an unsatisfactory tie against Amherst at UMass last Thursday, 3-3.

The play was not up to par with the performances that the Club had been used to in the preceding engagements. The action was sloppier than the weather, perhaps quite a bit sloppier. Both teams seemed to be playing a combination of soccer and kickback, and rarely succeeded in passing the

ball more than once. In one of the kicking bouts in the first half a Lord Jeff managed to hug the ball for a few steps and fall over the Williams goal line, but the conversion was missed.

Midway through the second half another kicking bout was in progress and inside Tom Darden picked up the ball and made a brilliant run to the Amherst goal-line, eluding several tackles. Unfortunately for the Ephs, the conversion failed to bisect the up-rights.

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53 SPRING STREET

WILLIAMSTOWN

Boyd '63 And Stanley '37 Named to Board of Trustees

Edward L. Stanley '37 of Philadelphia, Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company President, and William M. Boyd, II '63 of Brooklyn, N.Y., assistant to the vice president and general manager of WCBS-TV in New York, have been elected to the College Board of Trustees.

Mr. Stanley joins the board as a permanent trustee, filling a vacancy caused by the death in June of Daniel K. Chapman of Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

Mr. Boyd will serve a three-year term. At 27, he becomes the youngest member of the 20-man board. He is the third of three new trustees elected since the category of term membership was created three years ago.

Long active in alumni affairs, Mr. Stanley was president of the

Society of Alumni of Williams College in 1963-65 and is permanent president of the Class of 1937. As an undergraduate he was president of Gargoyle, president of Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, chairman of the honor system committee, and won two of the college's top prizes, the Grosvenor Cup and the William Bradford Turner Citizenship Prize.

An outstanding football player, Mr. Stanley received All-American mention as a halfback in 1935 for his performance on what many consider the late Charlie Caldwell's greatest Williams team. Mr. Stanley also was captain of the basketball team and a letter-winner in baseball.

He has been associated with Provident Mutual since 1937, and was elected president and chief

executive officer in January, 1969. He is a director of the Provident National Bank and the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society and a trustee of Chestnut Hill Hospital and Episcopal Academy.

Mr. Boyd, whose late father was a professor at Atlanta University, served with the Peace Corps in Cameroun, Africa, after graduating from Williams in 1963. Subsequently, he began work toward a doctorate at the University of California at Berkeley, receiving a master's degree in political science in 1966. He was advanced to candidacy for a Ph.D. in 1968 and currently is working on his dissertation.

During the summer of 1966, he was associate director of the first Williams "A Better Chance" program for disadvantaged teen-aged



WILLIAM M. BOYD II '63



EDWARD L. STANLEY '37

boys. In 1967-68, he was commentator on the African press for the National Educational Television show, "World Press," which was taped in San Francisco. Prior to joining CBS in August 1969, he served 11 months as an evaluation officer for the Peace Corps.

At Williams, Mr. Boyd was president of his class, chairman of the honor system and discipline committee, vice president of the College Council and the junior advisors, and a member of Gargoyle. He also played varsity lacrosse for two years.

The Williams Record

VOL. LXXXIII, NO. 47

WILLIAMS COLLEGE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1969

PRICE 15c

CC Will Not Sponsor Jan. Referendum

The College Council voted last night not to sponsor a student referendum in January on the issue of CC funding of political activities. The January vote would have been on a proposal to constitutionally prevent CC from funding activities which are "primarily political in nature."

By a 12 to 4 vote, Council defeated a motion by Perry House Rep. Bob Grayson '71 that "College Council sponsor the proposed student referendum on or around January 20 prohibiting the College Council from subsidizing political activities."

Grayson, co-chairman of an Ad Hoc committee which called for the referendum, originally asked for Council support of a student vote on the issue this Monday, but he amended the date to January when constitutional questions concerning the required two week waiting period were raised.

After the defeat of the motion, leaders of the Ad Hoc group decided to hold the referendum under their own sponsorship Monday as originally planned. This vote will not be binding on the Council.

The student referendum scheduled for Monday will be on the following proposal: Resolved that the following amendment be added to the College Council constitution: a) The College Council shall not subsidize any activity whose purpose is primarily political in nature. b) 'Political' shall be defined as influencing or attempting to influence local, state, or federal government."

Grayson and Worthy Linen '73, both CC members and leaders of the Ad Hoc groups, released the following statement last night: "We indict the College Council for not only being insensitive to student opinion, but for refusing to sponsor a referendum to discover student attitudes on this issue. The referendum will be conducted this Monday as planned. It is our hope that if the referendum does indeed pass, the College Council will feel bound to implement the mandate of the student body."

In response to the Ad Hoc committee's call for CC sponsorship of the referendum, Council President Kelly Corr '70 made the following statement after the meeting:

"The College Council, after a thorough and lengthy discussion, voted 12 to 4 against sponsoring the Ad Hoc Committee's referendum. The Council could not support the referendum this Monday because it would have been unconstitutional in that a two week delay is required after the CC has decided to initiate a referendum.

"Further, the wording of the referendum had been changed from the original statement that appeared in the Nov. 18 Record. But even more basically, the CC believed that the student body needed more time for an objective analysis of all the issues involved. The Council felt particularly that students might be voting on the specific issue of the Vietnam Moratorium or the personality of this Council instead of the broader policy questions.

"Council also opposed having the referendum during Winter Study because significant numbers of students would not have

the opportunity to participate in the discussions and voting on the referendum. The CC also decided that such a referendum might unnecessarily prejudice and hamstring the next Council. In lieu of this, we decided that it would be better for the next Council to investigate this issue with all deli-

berateness and objectivity.

"Speaking as Council president, I am not questioning the intent of the Ad Hoc Committee, but rather the detrimental results that passage of such a referendum would create. The goals that Council has consistently sought are the strengthening of the CC

and increased student involvement and participation on campus issues. I believe that the passage of such a referendum would unnecessarily stifle discussion of critical political issues and would have a tendency toward emasculating the initiative and power of future College Councils."

Ad-Hoc Student Group Questions Faculty Tenure Decision Criteria

An ad hoc group of Juniors has called for a reevaluation of the role of students in the making of tenure decisions in a seven page letter issued to the Committee on Appointments and Promotions (CAP) and the senior members of the Political Science Department.

The letter was distributed to the faculty groups last week and is reprinted below.

"The specific occasion for our concern was the fear that Mr.

Craig Brown of the Political Science Department would not be getting tenure," said Paul Lieberman.

Another member of the student group, Dick Metzger, added that "we were afraid that this decision would be made without consulting student opinion. Then the very fact that we felt we had to assert our opinion caused us to raise questions concerning the general role of students in such decisions."

"Although last year's Gargoyle

Report was an ambiguous statement, we still think it raised some important issues which have not yet been adequately dealt with - and tenure is one of them," Ian Fierstein added.

The students met with Prof. Fred Greene, chairman of the Political Science Department, Dean of Faculty Dudley Bahlman and Economics Prof. William Gates '39, Division II representative to the CAP on Wednesday and reported that all agreed on "the need for some formal mode of relaying student opinion to the department heads and tenure decision makers."

"Until such a mechanism can be established," Wynne Carvill of the ad hoc group said, "we hope other students will take the initiative to responsibly assert their opinions on the general issue of students and tenure, and on specific cases within their departments."

Dave Lee added that the student group "would also appreciate any suggestions or help" in the specific issue of their concern.

The student letter to CAP and the Poli. Sci. Department follows:

We would like to make it clear at the outset that this statement is entirely student initiated. To avoid unnecessarily embarrassing anyone we have previously informed Mr. Craig Brown and the chairman of the Political Science Department of our intentions in making such a statement.

This is a letter of concern. The specific occasion for our expression of concern is the fear that Mr. Craig Brown will not receive tenure and will therefore be leaving Williams within a year. As students interested in both the Political Science Department and the overall quality of education at Williams we feel that the loss of Mr. Brown would be a mistake. It would be a loss felt most strongly by us, the students.

We see Mr. Brown as one of our most outstanding teachers. Not only has he been one of the most

Trivia Will Bedazzle and Brainbust

Frustrated?

It's term paper time in the Purple Valley. You just called the professor for an extension, but you still don't know what to do about the other paper which is due the following day.

Before you combine physical collapse with nervous breakdown, relax. Spend an evening nestled in nostalgia with the Trivia Contest.

The bedazzling, brain busting competition begins at midnight tonight on WMS-WCFM and en-

dures until eight a.m. The subject matter will include advertising, movies, television, comic books, and sports for the arm-chair athlete.

But you don't have to stand on the receiving end of the contest; you can strike back. Any team may submit five questions to WMS-WCFM before one a.m. tonight. At least one question should be in each of the categories of movies, television, and sports. Please enclose the telephone number at which your team may be reached.

And to end your sleepless night of frustrated thought, here are the answers to the questions in the Record (Nov. 18): 1. a low buzz which slowly increases in intensity and pitch 2. a) Maverick: James Garner and Jack Kelly b) Bronco: Ty Hardin c) Cheyenne: Clint Walker d) Sugarfoot: Will Hutchins e) Lawman: John Russell and Peter Brown f) Colt 45: Wade Preston 3. we forgot the answer, nobody's perfect 4. Doc, Happy, Sleepy, Sneezy, Grumpy, Dopey, and Bashful 5. Don Durant 6. alcohol, Coca-Cola, and iodine 7. Germany Schaeffer 8. H. L. Mencken: E. K. Hornbeck: Gene Kelly; Clarence Darrow: Henry Drummond; Spencer Tracy; William Jennings Bryan: Matthew Harrison Brady: Frederic March; Henry Scopes: Bert Kates; Dick York 9. Darlabar 10. Johnny Rocco.

Afro Society Elects New Officers

The Williams Afro-American Society has expanded its top post of chairman to include its entire five man executive board.

Replacing present Chairman Clifford Robinson '70 will be John Clemmons '71, Ernie West '71, James Thornton '72, Ronnie Morrison '72, and Marshall Murray '72.

Questionnaire

All students who were invited to fill out the CUL questionnaire and who have not yet done so are urged to complete the questionnaire in the Dean's Office as soon as possible.

While emphasizing that the move represented "no ideological change", former Vice-Chairman Clemmons said there were three reasons for the structural change.

First, he said, "the work that must be done by the Society's chairman was just too much for one man to handle."

Second, he said that the AAS wanted to avoid the danger of a single individual being vulnerable to outside pressures.

Finally the Afro-American Society's desire to make a new thrust into outside areas, especially near-by black communities, necessitated the Society having several top representatives, he said.

He also said that as a rule, now and in the future, no senio

would be included in the five man chairmanship due to their "concerns with other things."

The general trend behind the new post Clemmons classified as "a desire for more flexibility and to spread out policy making."

Outgoing Chairman Robinson said he felt the change represented "a new degree of sophistication among the members of the society." He expressed hope that under the new structure "The Afro-American Society will get a highest degree of participation."

Robinson also explained that anyone interested in the Society should from now on "contact the new chairmen and not me." The new board will serve for the remainder of the year.

The Williams Record

James A. Rubenstein, Chairman
W. Lawrence Hallar, Executive Editor

THE WILLIAMS RECORD is an independent newspaper published twice a week by the students of Williams College. Entered as second class postal matter Nov. 27, 1944 at the post office at North Adams, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price \$7 yearly. Subscription orders, undeliverable copies, and change of address notices should be mailed to the newspaper at Baxter Hall, Williamstown, Mass. 01267. All editorial correspondence must be signed by the writer if intended for publication. Unless signed, editorials represent the opinions of the Record chairman.

Tenure Dissent

The letter addressed to the Committee on Appointments and Promotions (CAP) and the senior members of the Political Science Department concerning faculty tenure which appears in today's Record is an excellent document.

Even if the issue raised did not center on the qualifications of one particular teacher in one particular department, it would remain as an eloquent statement of the proper criteria for selecting professors at a school with Williams' values and traditions.

Ordinarily, decisions as to whether a teacher will receive tenure are made after he has been here for several years. First, the tenured professors of his department must decide to recommend him and then the CAP considers and usually approves the recommendation. Finally, the Board of Trustees acts to make the promotion official.

While it is true that this system is usually successful in satisfying students as well as faculty members, the letter in today's Record clearly presents a case in which the process is threatened with strong and valid student dissent.

The cases of Mr. Brown and others dramatize the fact that there is often no clear understanding between students and faculty on questions of tenure. Under the present procedure, students can never be sure that their opinions are heard, and they are often left in the dark as to why a particularly popular teacher was denied tenure. While "osmosis" is usually sufficient for gauging student opinions of a teacher, it is not always a two-way process. What is needed is the establishment of some formal procedure for consultations between students and faculty concerning tenure decisions.

Postpone The Vote

Despite the debate at College Council last night, the referendum on CC funding of political activities will be held Monday as planned. It is unfortunate that a polling of student opinion on such a controversial issue will be conducted at such an inopportune time.

While the political funding question is an important one, it need not come to a vote this week. In fact, several factors point toward postponing a referendum until February.

First, students are right now preoccupied with finals, and during January many of them will leave campus for Winter Study. Second, students deserve more time to consider the definition of "political" which was added to the resolution. Third, a new College Council will take office in February, and it would be unfortunate if the Ad Hoc Committee forced the present Council to make, as one of its last actions, a decision that would be binding on succeeding groups.

If a situation related to the funding issue, such as sponsoring a lecture by a politician, should arise during January, Council should recognize the seriousness of the issue by withholding judgment until after the February referendum. In this way, a new Council and a full student body free of the pressure of exams could come to terms with the question of political funding.

If the Ad Hoc Committee will not postpone the referendum, the proposal should be defeated Monday because the definition of "political" recently added to it raises many new questions, and because there is no need for such a hasty, poorly-considered "resolution" of the problem.

hollar

CC Constitutional Amendment Vote Sought On Political Subsidies

Four weeks ago, the College Council donated \$750 for the use of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee and its planned national and local activities.

A week later, the Council refused to grant \$90 to the Ad Hoc Committee to Support President Nixon. Fifteen dollars of this was to have been used to send a representative to Washington, and the remainder was to be spent on a pamphlet distributed locally.

A number of students, some of whom backed the Moratorium and others who did not, feel that it is unfair for the College Council to appropriate money for political activities, and have therefore formed a committee to promote a student referendum on this problem.

The money distributed by the College Council is drawn from the Student Activities Tax, which all students must pay as part of their term bill, and which is intended to be used for social, cultural, and educational purposes.

It is impossible for the College Council to subsidize any political activity without being unjust to those persons who find that their money is being spent in support of a cause with which they do not agree. It would be equally unfair to those who may support a given cause but do not see fit to donate a part of their Activities Tax to it.

We therefore submit this proposal to be voted on by the student body:

"Resolved, that the following amendment be added to the College Council constitution.

a) The College Council shall not subsidize any activity whose purpose is primarily political in nature.

b) 'Political' shall be defined as influencing or attempting to influence local, state, or federal government."

It has been suggested that the term 'political' could be construed as pertaining to almost any activity on campus. For this reason, the second clause has been added

to the amendment. This proposal is in no way intended to hinder the normal, constructive activities of the Council or of the organizations which regularly receive funds from it. For example, it would be perfectly acceptable for the Council to subsidize an organization which wanted to bring a particular speaker to campus.

However, under this amendment, the Council would not be allowed to grant money for a political cause which that speaker might represent.

In an editorial concerning this issue, which was published on November 18, the Record referred to the "practical difficulties of the amendment" and went on to propose "as a temporary measure... that the amount of money the Council can grant without consulting the members of the individual houses be limited to \$300."

If the Record had considered the "practical difficulties" of its own proposal, it would have realized that the number of organizations which receive more than \$300 and the complications involved in considering their requests not only make it extremely impractical to refer the approval of their budgets to the students at large, but also require lengthy deliberation even from such small, workable bodies as the finance committee and the Council itself. To make all the students aware of the various details involved would be overly difficult and time consuming. We therefore feel that the Record proposal, although well meaning, is impractical. There is the further objection that it would still allow the CC to make political contributions up to \$300.

If the outcome of this vote is to be valid, it is extremely important that the great majority of Williams students express their opinion. We therefore urge everyone to vote in this Referendum.

Peter F. Kronenberg '70
Robert B. Grayson '71
Worthington Linen '73
Chairmen for the Ad Hoc Referendum Comm.

Calendar Of Events

TONIGHT

3:00 BIOLOGY COLLOQUIUM: Patricia Model, Albert Einstein Medical College. Thompson Biology Laboratories.

7:30 MOVIE: "Boudou Saved from Drowning," directed by Jean Renoir. Bronfman Auditorium.

8:30 THEATRE: "The Wild Duck," by Henrik Ibsen; directed by John von Szeliski; tickets, \$1.50, students free. AMT.

12-8 a.m. tomorrow: TRIVIA CONTEST. WMS.

SATURDAY

2:00 SQUASH: Williams vs. Navy; Varsity. Lasell Gym.

3:00 HOCKEY: Dedication of the new Chapman Rink, (band to perform) followed at 3:15 by a varsity game; Williams vs. Connecticut. Chapman Rink.

8:30 THEATRE: "The Wild Duck," by Henrik Ibsen; directed by John von Szeliski; tickets, \$1.50, students free. AMT.

SUNDAY

2:00-4:00 SKATING: Public Skating session. Chapman Rink.

MONDAY

12:30-1:30 SKATING: Free skating for faculty, staff, and students; Monday through Friday. Chapman Rink.

7:30 MOVIE: "The Asian Earth," "Gotama Buddha," "Gandhi." Bronfman Auditorium.

TUESDAY

7:30 MOVIE: "Las Aventuras de Joselito y Pulgarcito (Spanish)." Weston Language Center.

Photog Officers

Mike Torre and Scott Sale, both '72, are the new co-presidents of the Photography Club, it was announced Wednesday night. Peter Finkbeiner '72 is the secretary, Jay Prendergast '72 the treasurer and Raymond Zarcos '73 is in charge of contests and exhibits.

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Ghetto Life Play Set For Dec. 13

The Williams Afro-American Society will present "The Walls of the Ghetto," a play written by Tony Vozzo, at 8:30 p.m. Friday, Dec. 12, and at 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. Saturday, Dec. 13, in the AMT Studio Theatre.

Mr. Vozzo is Director of the Atlantic Avenue Theatre Group of the Brooklyn Heights Youth Center. This initial production of the theatre group has met with enthusiastic responses from audiences in New York City although the youthful actors range in age from 13 to 24 and none had acted before.

In the author's own words, "the play is about life... the way young people learn about it. What they see... how they react to it. How easy they get involved with drugs, for kicks. Education in the ghetto is walls of the ghetto... a fight with life... society never looking at society... is walls of the ghetto."

This drama of a young man's search for himself through the drug scene will feature lighting designed by Mr. Clyde Herlitz of Williamstown. Tickets are free and available at the AMT Box Office.

"THE C-5A cargo transport, it develops, will cost at least twice the original estimate. Alan Cranston is California's other senator, a scourge of the military-industrial complex. The C-5A is built by Lockheed, of Burbank, California. Why did Cranston vote for the C-5A? Because, as he explained, a fleet of these transports might make possible the evacuation of American troops from Europe."

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Statement On Faculty Tenure Decisions (Cont'd)

Continued from Page 1

successful faculty members as far as stimulating and challenging us in the classroom, he has also shown an interest in the total development of his students, in and outside of class.

The very fact that we feel the need to express such an opinion at this time has additionally raised several other general issues of concern. We raise the question of the role of student perspective on the making of tenure decisions. We imagine you share with us the feeling that the crucial work of the Liberal Arts College is performed in the classroom encounter between teacher and student. Indeed, President Sawyer promises all freshmen in the Eph Williams Handbook that:

At the time of wide-spread concern about impersonalization in education and outside commitments of faculty and staff, you will find here an institution whose primary energies and plans are focused on sustaining a strong liberal arts program for the intellectual and personal growth of an able and varied undergraduate body.

We share President Sawyer's conviction that the liberal arts effort has to judge itself in terms of how well it fosters this intellectual and personal growth of its students. We also feel strongly that students have a unique perspective to offer in judging success along these lines. Our fear is that the interests of the students and the classroom may be sometimes overlooked in the making of tenure decisions. We feel an unfavorable tenure decision on Mr. Brown would be an example of this.

We do not deny the validity of criteria other than teaching ability in the making of tenure decisions. However, we do wish to question the degree to which the sense of priorities takes seriously the primacy of that factor.

As we understand it the CAP makes tenure decisions on the basis of:

- a) Teaching ability
- b) Formal professional qualifications, i.e. Ph.D. and the extent of publication
- c) Service to the college on committees

We understand that formal qualifications (b) are now necessary but not sufficient prerequisites for receiving tenure. While we recognize the CAP acts on the recommendation of the department in question, we see its concerns as somewhat different from the department.

Additional criteria are voiced at the departmental level. These include:

- a) The importance of professional reputation in attracting new faculty
- b) The importance of maintaining a good tenured-non-tenured ratio in order to attract and keep new faculty.
- c) The importance of the department carrying its load of the school's faculty-student ratio.

With these standards in mind we would like to address ourselves initially to the Political Science Department.

We realize the importance of professional reputation in attracting new faculty. However, the size and quality of classes are equally important in attracting good faculty members who really want to teach.

We acknowledge the importance of maintaining a good tenured-non-tenured ratio. Professor Greene has told us that there are only one or two tenure slots available in the Political Science Department at this time. He added that one position must remain open for a political empiricist. We agree; however, in the case of Mr. Brown, a non-empiricist, we find it illogical to fire an excellent teacher in order hopefully to hire one. Moreover, there is no assurance that anyone hired will be as good. We have someone who can teach. We should keep him. We would regard his dismissal as a breach of faith as he has done his job well and fulfills a definite need of the department.

We also recognize the department's need to maintain its share of the student faculty ratio. In this case we see this factor supporting out contentions. Mr. Brown has shown a high degree of proficiency in teaching Political Science 301, one of the few courses in Political Science which attracts a high number of non-majors. Moreover, he is one of the few teachers who have had success in the introductory courses (101-102 and 103-104).

At this point we present one of the most important parts of our statement, namely the way in which we see the students' perspective of the department. Yes, we recognize that the department must remain faithful to its discipline. However, we also present the reason most students enter a major. It is not simply because of the actual nature of the discipline. The faculty's effectiveness in teaching the discipline, and their ability to move beyond it largely determine a student's choice of a major. The attractiveness of Political Science at Williams has always been the ability of its faculty to do this. We previously cited the importance of the introductory courses in Political Science. It is their great attractiveness and the exciting contact with some who teach it that draws people into the major. The nature of these courses seems significantly different from the overall discipline as presented by the department. We would maintain that that from which we learn is not simply the experience of Political Science, but the experience of contact with a Mr. Belser or a Mr. Brown.

It is from this vantage point that we view an apparent decline in the Political Science Department. We realize that the retirement of Mr. Schuman, the departure of Mr. Belser and the tragic death of Mr. O'Leary were all unavoidable, yet we nonetheless view these events as representative of a decline in the department. We would similarly view the loss of Mr. Brown, with one crucial difference - this loss is avoidable.

You may wish to see a time when students choose a major specifically because of the nature of the discipline it covers. If this became the case, with departments closely corresponding to

graduate school disciplines, we think you would find fewer Political Science majors. This would be satisfactory if there were enough alternatives in the fields of sociology, social relations, social psychology etc., but presently Religion is the only other major fitting these categories. It is, however, one of the prices we must pay as a small college that there are only a limited number of course offerings and possible majors. It is but a logical consequence of this that students will continue to be less likely to choose a major because it closely corresponds to their intellectual interests. In this situation other factors, especially the quality of the department's faculty, become more important. We think this is as it should be; let the specific choice of disciplines be left until the student enters graduate school. We do not want the department to forsake its discipline and merely offer what suits the whim of its students - the departments should maintain a commitment to their disciplines. We do say, however, that although the two are not mutually exclusive, the small liberal arts college exists to serve first its students, not its disciplines. It is to serve its students that the college must necessarily make disciplines available. Consequently, we see the quality of our faculty as being more important, and this is why we are alarmed at the possible loss of Craig Brown.

We would maintain that it is the effects of specific student-faculty encounters that remain with one after one's undergraduate years and are its most important element. We hope this is not forgotten.

Finally we address ourselves more directly to the members of the CAP. We share the opinion that teaching ability should be the primary criteria for receiving tenure, but we question the method of judgment of this factor. We have been told that faculty know by "osmosis" how their colleagues teach, but we doubt the reliability of osmosis. Faculty may be able to ascertain the mode in which a colleague treats course materials and

may be able to judge his professional competence in setting up a course. What faculty cannot judge is just how well a colleague fosters the intellectual and personal growth of his students. This is the goal of the liberal arts education, and this is the unique domain of student perspective.

We do not base our claim on a particular professor's personality or the way he grades. We can only speak of these and other factors insofar as they might help or hinder his classroom performance. From our standpoint as students we start from the feeling that no matter how bright a man might be, if he cannot teach he is of little use in the classroom. Intellectual competence is the primary prerequisite to teaching ability; so from our perspective teaching ability is the all inclusive category. The man who is professionally competent must still convince us of his teaching ability. The man who has convinced us of his teaching ability must necessarily be intellectually competent.

While we might see the institution's desire to make it clear to new faculty members that eventual receipt of a Ph.D. is a prerequisite for hiring, we do not see why this rule should apply to someone who has proven his teaching ability. The rule should allow for exceptions.

We recognize that reaching a decision on a matter of tenure is not a simple matter. We acknowledge that the overall reputation

of the college and the professional reputation of departments are important in continuing to attract good students and faculty. These are all important factors relating to our primary effort which is to advance the intellectual and personal development of the students, but we fear that this most basic goal may sometimes be overlooked in the consideration of other factors. We present the case of Mr. Brown as an example. We would like the CAP to take a broad view of a man's role in the college community. For example, how does he serve students in his "non-teaching" time?

We express our concerns here as individuals. We feel confident, however, that our views, both on the specific case mentioned here and on the general issues raised by our discussion, are representative of those of many of our fellow students. We have presented our opinions here because we are uncertain of the CAP's responsiveness or even its exposure to student opinion. We feel it would be best if you first took the initiative to inform students of the basis of tenure decisions and secondly to find out just what student perspective has to offer both on the general issues and on specific cases.

Respectfully submitted,
Wynne S. Carvill
Ian Fierstein
David B. Lee
Paul J. Lieberman
A. Richard Metzger, Jr.



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West Germany: "Revolution Without R"

(Editor's Note: Nick Durich, a special student from Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, has written the following comments on this fall's national elections in West Germany. These comments are the first of a series of articles on European politics. In those elections the Social Democratic Party (SDP) gained power over the party previously in power, the Christian Democratic Union (CDU). SPD leader Willy Brandt became chancellor as a result of the national elections in which the SDP gained control of Bundestag (the legislature) and thus replaced CDU leader Kurt Georg Kiesinger as chancellor.

Many changes in life and politics should not be underestimated or overestimated. Such is the case with the new elections in West Germany. Reactions to the elections have brought about a great deal of polarization, but seemingly what is true in all of it does not refer to my initial observations. It can be said, what mainly has driven me to write this article, that the most recent changes in Bonn have been the most significant during the last two decades but not politically sensational.

The "new" government, the team of Mr. Brandt, is only partially new because his SPD has held positions in the cabinet of ministers since 1966, though now for the first time nominates the West German chancellor. Obviously, the situation tends to cause either the continuation of the policies of the previous regime or adduce plausible grounds on certain radical changes. However, both possibilities are highly ambiguous, and thus I am inclined to anticipate "continuity on a higher niveau (level)."

It is positively warranted that Bonn might have managed after the elections three combinations of coalitions since indeed there is no great difference in their program and politics. But, this at the same time inevitably strained us off our course in that "little" dif-

ference in theory and practice. Theoretically the greater difference among the parties would be desirable, but practically in West Germany there is no formative counter-balance to the existing system.

So when speaking about these changes they are only feasible within the frames of the existing situation or, what Willy Brandt calls "Revolution without the R." What does it imply? Under present circumstances it means the full rectification of the internal reforms because for West Germany in general terms it seems to be the best way of political resurrection with the distant perspective of radical purification.

Concerning politics towards the East or attitudes on the nuclear disarmament there are no essential differences between the major political currents. More or less CDU tries to preserve the present situation in its present form while SPD conversely tries to "amend and improve." Neither of them, however, wants to abandon either the external or internal system of West Germany or the NATO pact.

So as I have already assessed, the best supposition might be that the recent change in Bonn is the greatest during the last two decades but not a political sensation. A sensation will occur only if SPD would stay in power for another twenty years or even more. So it was simply the Social Democrats' turn though by no means any "vitalis," (Latin for superior power), but a lucky conflux of circumstances. The stagnation of the "Cold War" urging responsively for its cold warriors and the arrangement of the big powers to end that endless eenie-meenie-miney-mo in Europe was a factor in SPD's success. But no less important is the one from inside. Trying to open itself as broadly as possible, as is inevitably necessary for such a gigantic capital and industrial production, contributed strongly to the past elections. SPD was not only viewed as desirable



NICK DURICH

Special student from Yugoslavia comments on West German politics

for those purposes which in the flow of time may be proved quite opposite, but SPD seems according to its structure and political program to have absorbed within its core phalanxes of "those who are coming" - for which basically con-

servative CDU couldn't be favorable.

So as is seen from above SPD matches both sides extremely well. Maybe it is because it is far from "left" in a classical sense. Probably because it has broad support in a society, its chiefs are very trustful allies of the West, but potential and uncompromised partners of the East with equal sympathy as they have always been. Even towards "the third world" at least there are doors widely opened. There is an ideal bridge between yesterday and tomorrow, and could not be better suited since nobody at this point welcomes a sudden change.

In sum it is worth concluding that if the German doors remain open from both sides, Willy Brandt might have more success than his predecessors. But the present politics as some realists might expect "to somewhat change" is going to remain the same. West Germany has from immemorial times been married to

the West but today typically acts as godfather to its old counterparts of the East.

Nonetheless the leading Christian Democrats prophesy at most two years if at all of SPD rule, not concealing their wish to swoop down upon it. This is not only to mourn for the lost past, sparkling youth or high positions. It is its opposition which greedily awaits any possible failure. It is strong but SPD has much more of an advantage before them. Whether it will succeed to keep it can right now be only a guess.

It can be concluded from the above that the recent elections so far have brought about only the relevance of guard but for the fulfillment of this social-political intent it calls as well for the relevance of politics. (In other words, the relevance of guard means changing the political personalities but continuing the present situation, while relevance of politics means considerable change in politics itself.)

'Wild Duck': Competent Production, Strong Acting, but Not Quite Ibsen

The AMT production of Henrik Ibsen's *The Wild Duck* is a well-meaning and in many ways admirable effort. The play is an entry in the American College Theatre Festival, and it is obvious that all involved devoted time and care to its creation. I have seen better at Williams, but I don't believe I've seen a more meticulous, craftsmanlike production. Speeches are smooth and controlled, staging resourceful and effective, and the set (by guest designer John Boyt) is impressive and tasteful in its suggestiveness, and considering the dangers, in its economy. At the same time, the play is not quite Ibsen.

The *Wild Duck* is a fairly simple story. It deals with the effects of a ruthless, other-worldly morality upon the modest attempts of average people to make a go of life, despite their own weaknesses, self-delusions, and somewhat tattered past. The idealist, Gregers Werle, convinces his longtime friend, Hjalmar Ekdal, that his life for the past fifteen years has been immoral and foolish in its happiness because of Ekdal's unknowing dependence upon Werle's materialistic father for all he has. Ekdal's sudden self-righteousness and pitiful attempts to break

with his family succeed only in convincing his fourteen year old daughter, Hedvig, that her father no longer loves her. At the indirect coaxing of Werle, she sees that an act of sacrifice and devotion is necessary, and kills herself. Through the daughter's death, husband and wife are reconciled. The play's power lies not so much in the message, but in the ambiguities of character and situation that Ibsen so artfully emphasizes in order to avoid melodrama. Too often, the AMT production approaches a flat, melodramatic portrayal.

Director John von Szeliski urges in the program notes that the play is about "real people" or "bourgeois reality." But almost all of the major characters are presented as dangerously one-dimensional. Steve Lawson, as young Werle, captures the demonic, sinister element in moral fanaticism, while Will Weiss, as his father, manages to win audience sympathy as a calculating, but human, almost buffoonish, figure. However, the first act fails because Lawson's peevishness overshadows the truth in his cause, and Weiss' decency fails to convince us of his immorality.

Similarly, Jeffrey Nelson's treat-

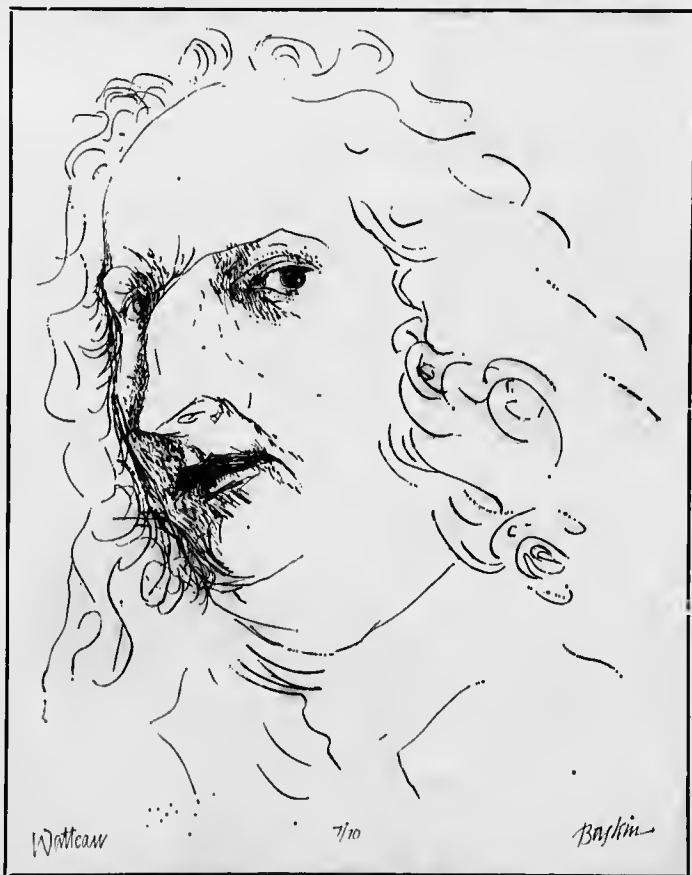
ment of Ekdal is too consistently self-effacing and whining. Although this particular aspect of his performance is magnificent in a thoroughly convincing fifth act, he never conveys any hint of the strength that could convince Werle of his essential nobility.

The over-all effect of the characterization is to undercut the delicate progression of the play. Consequently, in act four, when Werle sees that his efforts are breaking up a household and says, "I wanted everything for the best," the audience laughs. Rather than a slow realization of the destruction being wrought by Werle, the audience thinks it is viewing a type and therefore tends to greet dramatic moments with a groaning, "I expected as much from him." Similarly, the realism of Relling (an excellent performance by Randy Livingston), in such a context, is an absolute voice of sanity, instead of a more dialectical argument against Werle.

The two Ekdal women are portrayed well. Karlene Counsman, as the wife, gives her usual fine performance, here as a dull but devoted and utterly life-affirming woman. Alison Mills as Hedvig (although a bit bounteous for the part) is engaging and almost makes us love Hedvig as much as we are supposed to. Finally, Gordon Clapp, as the elder Ekdal, is gruff and grainy in further demonstrating his corner on the "old codger" market.

Despite the final defect of erratic make-up (I'll swear that one of the servants is Ben Turpin, and Ed Baran's pate looks strangely like Bozo's), *The Wild Duck* should be seen. The acting, although misleading, is strong, and the production, in general, more than competent.

Bruce Bullen



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The New Yorker

Jackson: The Roadscape And Revival

The following is Bill Carney's interview of John B. Jackson, who visited Williams Tuesday and Wednesday.

You travel by motorcycle. What is your view of the American road-scape?

"My interest is historical, starting with the small road which had a social or political function for the people who went to town to the church, the school, the lecture. This was the type of road which was controlled by the community and fostered citizenship. It prevailed through about 1870, getting worse and worse because there were no competent engineers.

"About 1880 people started to say, 'This can't go on. We've got to get more distance, and get rid of the amateur running our road system.'

"Up until about 1895, the bicycle, an urban phenomenon, was very influential in producing better roads here in the East. In the West the railroads were frustrated by the farmers being bogged down with bad roads so they could not bring their crops in; freights would be held up for weeks, waiting.

"So the railroads would send out trains throughout the country with road building equipment and orators. They would stop in some little town and give a talk from the back of the train. Then they unloaded this equipment and said, 'Now we're going to build you a mile of good road in a day.'

"And you had consolidation of schools with horse-drawn buses. So parents were going to be pretty sure the roads were good enough so their children wouldn't get dumped.

"Then factories became impatient with the system of road work in which every citizen worked on the road for two days and that would be his road tax. The factories said, 'Let's just pay a lump sum and get some decent roads put in.'

"Finally, you begin to have the state saying, 'All right, we'll take over from here on out. We'll levy the taxes. We'll build the roads.' Then engineers are introduced; for the first time you have highway commissioners with experts.

"With modern roads, you get into a highly technological thing. The emphasis is constant, uninterrupted flow. The same organization of space prevails for the highway, the factory, the school, the skyscraper, the powerhouse, irrigation systems. All these things are based on a uniform commodity flowing without interruption, not being stopped anywhere along the line."

You mean school physically?

"Well, I think psychologically, too. Intellectually, it's the same idea. You might even see it in a store's pattern of turn-over. They may have ten cans of Bab-o, but they don't have two tons of it in the back room. There's an absence of any storage, any halt in the process."

That sounds similar to the concept of flow in ecosystems. Is our perception of the natural environment influenced by our cultural or technological environment?

"Well, I wouldn't say which is which. I think it's all part of the current psychology."

I would say there are two ways you can look at an ecosystem: one would be flow and one would be niche.

"Niche. Explain a niche to me."

That would be energy as it exists not in exchange but in an entity, in a set of behavior or a set of adaptations.

"Is there a disagreement between these two viewpoints?"

Well, I don't think one that's very well articulated. It's more a dialectic. Your mind wanders off in both directions at once.

"It's interesting. I don't know anything about ecology. I would be very much interested to know about that niche concept. Because in addition to this flow pattern of space which we see all around us - in the supermarket, in the highway, in the educational system, in the commercial farm, in the factory, in the hospital (where they say, 'look, get out of bed

two days after your operation and walk around. We haven't any room for you.') in addition to this pattern I think there are others. They are perhaps the salvation of the United States.

"These other patterns are not so well articulated in my mind. I see them primarily in social forms, in young people getting together in new types of groups, new types of mixes.

"A shopping center involves a series of stores which in the old days would not be together. Old classifications are dropping out. A new kind of nuclei is developing. This is the second kind of modern space."

Clusters?

"Clusters, but composed of different elements than they would have been a hundred years ago."

You seem to be talking of content. Is there actually a change in the organization of space?

"I think the shopping center itself is a new form."

Though plugged into this flow organization.

"Yes. I was first very much depressed to see this process flow with no attention for the individual. One very offensive quality of process is that it breaks things down to the smallest possible components parts."

Money.

"Money. Or movement: We consider a man working a machine in terms of efficient movements or gestures, not the whole spiritual process of creating something. You break things down - all the chemical industries and the smashing of the atom are examples - down to their most meaningless component."

You think the proper unit of meaning is the individual?

"Yes. Certainly that was the ideal in the past. I don't presume to say this is the way the world should be. Now a man no longer

produces a widget gadget; he produces one element in it; he does it well, he gets paid, probably more than before. But there's no experience involved in this at all. His experience has to come not in creation but in something else."

Is that possible? In leisure, for instance?

"I don't know. Work is not producing the satisfaction we ascribe to work, but human nature is very flexible. We may find satisfaction elsewhere.

"In fact, this brings up the third form of American space, which I feel is most revealing. It is the personal space in which you are very much aware of your surroundings. The line between self and environment begins to blur. You're no longer observing it, contemplating it; you are participating in it. You do it your way, I on a motorcycle do it in another.

"I'm not saying this is going to change civilization, but we need participation in our environment in a very subjective manner.

"What starts me on this is a variety of new sports which involve unimpeded movement, almost a process movement. Great speed, great flexibility. If you're on skis, you are not going to observe the snow on the trees nor even necessarily the view, but you are getting a very real experience: speed, wind, sunlight. Or I think of scuba diving or soaring. Movement through the environment is my way.

"I think that most other ways are of a classical, traditional type of contemplation, of observing, of revering, looking, studying and saying 'This is marvelous. This is outside of me. I am going to study and appreciate it.' It's the old fashioned idea of standing on a height, admiring the view and having appropriate thoughts.

"But there is something in common between the two types of ex-

perience. Unless we feel that, we are faced with a terrible dichotomy in the modern world."

You made a big thing at Mt. Hope two years ago about stone walls as expressions of entity, that is, rootedness. So I take it you do have a feel for the traditional, particular approach to environment.

"Very much so. I'm very loyal to the past. I simply feel that there's a totally new type of environment, and that we have to assume it is just as valid in the long run as seventeenth century New England. If we can't think that, than we are dooming the world."

The first essay in the first issue of your 'Landscape' magazine, 20 years ago, expressed that split, but I think was more critical of the new, process-ordered environments. You've been exploring the new aesthetic since then?

"Yes."

Were you riding motorcycles then?

"Yes. I'm of two minds. I think salvation is going to come through your, my experience - which is now a very private thing, not something the landscape is organized to provide. No one is building runs for snowmobiles."

There are interstate highways.

"Interstate highways do give it to you. There's no doubt about it, except for the speed limits. Of course, they're also part of this process thing."

I see the idea of merger as very much in a continuum with that of process.

"Yes, you do. I think it is probably a refinement of the process pattern. I like to think, however, that whereas a process simply turns out items of no great consequence, and all of them alike, that this experience of speed, for instance, does produce at times an enormously expanded awareness of one's self and one's place in the

world.

"I think there comes this moment of enlightenment or revelation which justifies many of our violent or irrational sports and the like. You are not beating a record, you're not showing off or improving your body or character. As a result you have a very brutal, irrational approach to athletics, sometimes. But I like to think that an intelligent person, in the course of such experience will come to a flash of some sort, that he will be revealed to himself and in a sense, reborn.

"I think the modern cult of violence is sometimes a real desire to push beyond rational behavior to see if this blinding light is not going to hit us."

What you describe is very much a ritual operation, and rituals are always cyclic. You have a re-birth but that leads to a death and then another re-birth.

"Yes. It is just this feeling of becoming new again and feeling you have received grace, in a religious terms, which I think these experiences offer. The job of your generation is to give them some kind of form, a literary or artistic form, and not to have a series of secret, private little experiences that we're rather ashamed to talk about. You see plenty of people taking pot and going through wild experiences this way, but it's passed on in such an incoherent form that it's not part of the cultural experience anymore.

"I keep thinking about the great revivals of the nineteenth century. These had all the traits of the present rebellion of youth. They expressed a revulsion against an artificial society. They expressed a feeling that there came moments of revelation which one could not foresee or produce. They were accompanied by a great deal of music and physical participation."

How involved do you feel with the modern revival?

"I simply realize that there is a need for certain very prosaic knowledge of the environment, so that when such experience occurs, it doesn't become a flabby, silly, formless thing.

"But I must say that this sort of experience has also widened me and given me a great affection, a great love for the world around me, people and the world of self. I pass no judgment anymore. I am incapable of saying, 'This is bad. I hate it. What he's done is wicked.' I no longer think in those terms.

"A religious experience is occurring. It takes the form of not quite knowing where the boundaries are between yourself and the world around you. You feel, 'I don't know where I stop. I don't know quite who I am. Am I just this body or am I the world around me?' This twilight zone may be only ten feet, it may be three miles or the entire earth. I think the experience can be enriched by environment."

Would you describe your experience of motorcycling.

"First, there is the purely physical aspect of being very near the landscape on a motorcycle; going along at 20 or 30 miles an hour; no awareness of the motor under you; the wind very gentle in your face; very comfortable as you sit there; you hear the birds; you see the grass bend in the wind; you see people hanging out the laundry; you see cars go by. It is almost as if you're disembodied there's so little of you involved. You experience superhuman speed. You are socially without category. And you have to be aware of sensations which are normally unimportant: balance and the texture of the road under the wheel.

Jackson: Bucolic New England And A New Field For History

By Bill Carney

"I am baffled by my ignorance of the American landscape," said John B. Jackson to 120 students and townspeople Tuesday in Lawrence Hall. He founded Landscape magazine in 1951 and edited it for eighteen years.

"What I'm asking for is the assistance of other people in accumulating information about the development of this country's landscape," he said. The progression of man-induced or technologically caused environments, especially during the last century, is a nearly unknown aspect of American history, according to Jackson.

He called for a new discipline to study "the background of the landscape," labeling it "parageography." Comparing parageography to the British pursuit of "industrial archeology," he said part of its appeal was in the unorthodox evidence it investigated. He said its role is to partly satisfy the environmental dimension that most courses of study have recently acquired.

Jackson spent most of the evening approaching New England parageographically; he called his lecture "The Lost Cow, or The Search for Bucolic New England." Because "the historians have failed us," he said, "what I am offering you tonight is a series of fragments."

"This is a sacred cow we are dealing with," Jackson said. "It represents a belief that the true American rural environment is pastoral."

He located New England's pastoral image a century ago during the reign of the cow.

"It was a green landscape. You have a browse line where trees are kept trim to a certain height. You have deserted or at least unplowed fields, and the trees with no undergrowth or trash beneath them, and short grazed grass. In the midst of this landscape you have deserted white houses and a church with nice grass in front

of it and no one going into the church.

"This is a bucolic, classical landscape - idyllic and deserted. During this period, James wrote of New England, 'The abandoned apple tree takes the place of the olive.'"

Though the cow is the direct keeper of such a landscape, Jackson credited the railroad with establishing bucolic New England, since only rail could get milk to city markets overnight.

He said this ideal landscape, the real manifestation of the image of rural America, was shortlived. Beginning with the partnership of rail and milk cow about 1850, by the '80's it showed weaknesses as forest was already reclaiming the fields.

Jackson presented less glowing images of pre-and-post bucolic New England.

"When soil was still being tilled, having a very rugged and stony landscape, New Englanders found the ox better than the horse. The ox was docile, very strong and after you had worked it for innumerable years you could fatten it and eat it. This could not be done with the horse.

"New England's peculiarity was the versatility of its farms. Farmers here desired a cow that was versatile rather than specialized towards producing milk."

Jackson said that no glorious heritage marked early New England farming. According to contemporary accounts he quoted, the region's conservatism amounted to a backwardness evident in bad tools, improper animal husbandry and general sloppiness.

"These men may have been excellent citizens and worshippers, but they were no farmers."

In 1817, Elcana Watson tied a sheep to a tree on Pittsfield's common and so introduced the seeds of remedy: the Marina sheep and the county fair, Jackson said. Watson drew up Fair regulations which established standards for

agricultural produce and an organization by which to apply them. The county fair soon swept from Berkshire County through the region and the nation.

Meanwhile, Marina sheep caused a new pattern of countryside which marked the beginning of a pastoral image in New England. Jackson speculated that much new land was cleared for pasture, that new grasses followed this opening into the area, that stouter stone walls were built to enclose the long legged sheep, that more barns, more roads, more woolen mills appeared to service the sheep economy.

"I wish someone would explore this and tell me what was the full effect of sheep," he said.

At the end of the last century, in the wake of the bucolic, summer people came to New England from the cities in what Jackson called an "unabashed pursuit of antiquity." In their pursuit, with their money, he said, they made New England's towns match their image of New England towns.

"The most conspicuous example of this is Williamstown itself. As you know, Cyrus Fields, a graduate of this institution, gave in 1870 the sum of \$10,000 to the village improvement society, to remake the town. And they accepted it. But Cyrus Fields said all fences on Main Street were to be taken down before he gave one cent. And they all were taken down. And the Boston Transcript said thereafter that Williamstown was the model town in the United States."

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Bensen, Knapp Pace 6-5 Ice Victory



Senior Capt. Gary Bensen, shown in action last winter, had a fantastic day as he led Williams to a 6-5 win over Hamilton. Bensen had a hat trick in the first quarter and scored four goals overall.

To Honor Rink Donor

By Jim Todd

Dedication ceremonies for the recently completed Lansing Chapman Rink will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 p.m. just prior to the varsity pucksters' home opener against UConn at 3:15 p.m.

The ceremonies will mark the completion of a three phase program which was initially launched in 1952 when the College installed its artificial ice-making unit.

The second phase brought a free-arch cover for the rink. New this year are the glassed-in ends of the rink, buildings adjacent to the rink for locker rooms, officials' room, and snack bar, as well as a new lighting system, bleachers, and an elevated press box.

Of special interest is the south wall, which is made of mirror glass, and the new mercury vapor lamps which will increase the lighting capability about seven times.

The dedication will honor the late W. Lansing Chapman '10, who was prominent in numerous alumni organizations and one of the founders of the College Alumni House.

Participants in the event will include Pres. John E. Sawyer '39, Coach Bill McCormick, and Athletic Director Frank R. Thoms '30 along with William L. Chapman Jr., '37, who was the major donor in completing the rink, and the Williams College Band.

There will be a dinner in Baxter Hall after the game to honor the donors, several former hockey captains, the contractor Herbert S. Gordon, and Frank R. Antonelli, the architect.

A relief plaque of Mr. Chapman will be unveiled in the lobby of the new facility.

By Jim Deutsch

The Williams varsity skaters opened their season on a bright note as they downed an always tough Hamilton squad 6-5 Wednesday afternoon in Clinton, N.Y.

The two Eph co-capt., Gary Benson and Whit Knapp, dominated the action as the phenomenal Bensen rammed in four goals, while the pugnacious Knapp tallied twice.

The Purple pucksters took a 4-3 lead at the end of the first period, before the Hamilton Alexanders knotted the game as the second stanza came to a close.

Knapp quickly put the Ephs on top after 1:49 had elapsed in the third period taking an assist from Jack Curtin and Gary Bensen, before Bensen iced the game with his fourth goal at 13:57 on assists from Knapp and Jim Stearns.

Goalie Kay Bartow, with 24 saves, played admirably. On more than one occasion, the lanky senior kicked out what should have been certain goals.

The first period scoring was dominated by Bensen, as he capped a hat trick, with assists from Peter Thorp, Bob Schmitz, Stearns and Knapp.

Knapp scored the Ephs' other first period goal on an assist from Bensen and Stearns.

The opening period was fairly even in play, as both squads, perhaps a little over-anxious at the start of a new season, engaged in aggressive but clean forechecking.

The Williams skaters were able to control the game from that point on, in this impressive first game win.

The Ephs open their home season tomorrow amidst the pomp and ceremony of the dedication of the Lansing Chapman Rink, as they host UConn at 3:15 p.m.

Ephs Lose Overtime Thriller

By Jim Deutsch

In a tensely dramatic heart-stopping contest, the Williams varsity basketball team lost in overtime 72-71 to an evenly-matched Albany State squad Tuesday night in cozy Lasell Gymnasium.

John Untereker was the Ephs' high scorer with 21 big ones in the game, as the lead see-sawed back and forth before ending in a 65-65 deadlock after regulation time.

The game was tied early at 9-9, before Albany exploded with 9 straight points to take a commanding 18-9 lead with 9:38 remaining in the first half.

Albany retained that margin as the two teams retired to the locker room with the Ephs trailing by 34-21.

The second half began with good shooting by Albany's Jack Jordan as they upped their margin to 17 points with a 51-34 lead.

In a startling burst of prowess, the Ephs cut the score down to 60-56, as Untereker, Vernon Manley and Larry Ferraro paced the comeback sparks.

Albany, however, remained undaunted as they in turn rallied to place the game at 65-56 with 2:12 remaining.

Purple Rally

Nevertheless, the Ephs came back. Brian Burke made two free throws and Vern Manley one, before Untereker and Capt. Dick Travers netted two quick baskets to bring the Ephs within two points, 65-63.

With 50 seconds left, Larry Ferraro stole the ball and sank a 15-footer to tie things up.

When Manley was called for palming, Albany gained control of the ball, and for the next 40 seconds held onto the spheroid waiting for the one final shot.

But when the buzzer sounded, Ed Arseneau had missed his 20 foot attempt and the game slid into a five minute overtime period.

During overtime, two free throws by Burke, and baskets by Untereker and Manley gave the Ephs a 71-68 margin, before Albany State scored to come within one point.

Alan Reid scored again for the visitors with 20 seconds left to put his team ahead 72-71.

Squash Edges Green

By Jim Deutsch

In their opening contest of the white winter season, the Williams varsity squash team edged a rugged Dartmouth squad 5-4 Wednesday afternoon in the Hanover home of the Big Green.

Jack McBroom, playing at number 2, came through in the final match of the day, as he reaped the fruits of victory in a long, drawn-out encounter to break the 4-4 deadlock.

Dave Blackford and Chris Williamson also won from their third and fifth positions, respectively, while Chris Warner and Nick Travis enjoyed similar fruits at numbers 7 and 8.

Sampling the bitter taste of defeat were number one man and Capt. Dave Johnson, Pete Kinney, Nick Marver, and Arch McClure.

Back in Gladden House, looking back on the day's close team contest, Kinney remarked, "It went down to the wire."

Tomorrow afternoon, the Ephmen host an always unbeatable Navy squad at 2 p.m. in Lasell Gymnasium. Coach Clarence Chaffee in his final season as squash coach would like nothing better than to top the Annapolis team.

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Pulliam, Lieberman To Head Record

Russ Pulliam '71 and Paul Lieberman '71 have been named to head next year's Record staff.

Standing on piles of copy paper stacked on the floor of the Record office, chairman Jim Rubenstein '70 and executive editor Larry Hollar announced last Tuesday night that Pulliam would be

editor-in-chief and Lieberman would be co-editor of the Record beginning next semester.

They also announced that Bruce Duncan '71 and Thom Wood '71 would be managing editors during the new staff's period of office from next February to late January, 1971.

Jim Todd '72 and Bill Rives '71 were named sports editors.

Heading the new business staff will be Jerry Carlson '72, business manager, and John Finnerty '71, associate business manager. Brewster Rhoads '73 will be advertising manager, Jim Powers '71 will be circulation manager and Harry Kangis '72 will be subscription manager.

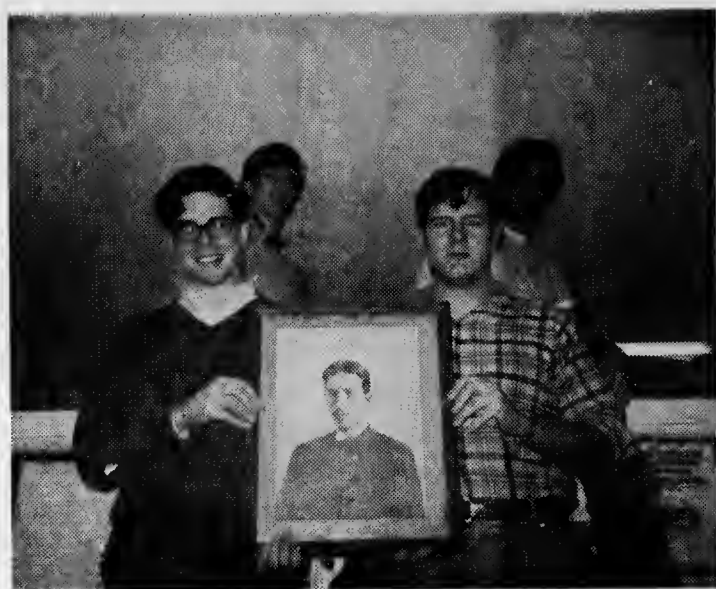
Pulliam was editor-in-chief of his high school newspaper in Indianapolis, Indiana, where he spent two summers working in the sports department of The Indianapolis News. He worked for The Kokomo Tribune in Kokomo, Indiana, last summer and will work either for United Press International in New York City or The Washington Post next sum-

mer.

At Williams he has done stringer work for The New York Times, The Springfield Union, The Berkshire Eagle and The North Adams Transcript and has covered town government for the local weekly, The Williamstown News. In addition to his newspaper work, Pulliam, a political science major, is a member of President Sawyer's Advisory Committee, the Chapel Board and the Young Republicans and teaches a church school class at St. John's Church. Since his birthday drew the number 63 in last week's lottery, Pulliam may spend some time in the rice paddies of Vietnam before hopefully going on to a newspaper career.

Lieberman, the new co-editor, will become the next occupant of the Record's so-called "Jewish Chair". He was editorial editor of the Bayside High School newspaper where his political column won the National Association of Christians and Jews annual high school journalism contest.

Called "Liebo" in certain circles, Lieberman is a low-handicap golf-



Future Record Editor-in-Chief Russ Pulliam, left, and co-editor Paul Lieberman fondle the portrait of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whittlesey '05, WW I hero and a founder of the Record, as managing editors designate Thom Wood, left, and Bruce Duncan perch precariously high above the plush Record suite.

er and, like Pulliam, a political science major, member of the Chapel Board and President's Advisory Committee. He will also direct this year's Chest Fund, which provides money for socially useful school-related activities.

He drew lottery number 278 and is considering a "psycho-social moratorium" in journalism after graduation before entering graduate school in an as yet undetermined academic discipline and a career as a scholar. In preparation for working with Pulliam he recently got a haircut.

Duncan, a managing editor, went to Richard Montgomery High School in Rockville, Maryland. At Williams he has received the Borden Freshman Prize for having the highest grade average in the freshman class and is a regular on the dean's list. An Economics major, he plans to go to law school since he drew number 316 in the draft lottery.

Bruce spent second semester last year at Vassar in the exchange program and has been

overheard saying something like "wondering why I'm not still there." A member of the Williams Democrats, Duncan campaigned in Boston this fall for a successful democratic candidate for the House Of Representatives, Michael Harrington.

Continued on Page 4

The Williams Record

VOLUME LXXXIII, NUMBER 48

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1969

Course Evaluation Conducted; Critique of Autumn Offerings

By Will Buck

Questionnaires have been distributed to poll students and faculty as part of a comprehensive curriculum evaluation study being conducted by five Williams students.

The results will be processed and compiled by computer, analyzed, and then made available to faculty members, department chairmen, and the Provost, as a means of course improvement and adjustment, said Jim Deutsch '70, one member of the group.

Paragraphs will be written on each course, and will be published in booklet form in the spring. The booklet will serve as a supplement to the college catalogue, and will be designed to help students base their selection of courses on greater information. The group also hopes to include the booklet in the package of material sent to incoming freshmen over the summer, Deutsch said.

Copies of the student questionnaire have been given to the faculty along with a list of six questions concerning the individual instructor's course objectives and teaching methods. Teachers have been asked to take ten minutes out of one of their last classes to give students an opportunity to express their opinion of the particular course.

The student questionnaire asks students to evaluate the course in terms of its content, relevancy, workload, and over-all value. Other questions ask students to rate the instructor's all-around teaching ability, his responsiveness to student opinion, and his ability at stimulating intellectual curiosity.

A final question asks students to comment on the course's strengths and weaknesses, the reading material, possible improvements, and any other relevant matters.

The faculty questionnaire asks for instructors comments on criteria used in determining grades, the role grades play in the educational process of the course, the amount and sort of reading material assigned, the number of exams and papers, and the balance between lecture and discussion.

There has been some adverse reaction to the curriculum evaluation study from several faculty members on the grounds that the questionnaires were suddenly sprung upon them, without consultation, and that the student questionnaire of twelve questions is sketchy, and might result in some misleading answers. Some faculty members have refused to distribute the student questionnaires to their classes.

The group of students had originally planned to submit a copy of the questionnaires to department chairmen before preparing the final versions, but lack of time prevented this, Deutsch said.

The group of students are, Stanley Terrell '70, James Deutsch '70, Robert Nowlan '70, Barry Korobkin '71, and an exchange student, Donna Psiaki '72.

Free U Greeted Enthusiastically

By Dave Schooler

Yoga, blues, Indians, sensitivity training and French cooking are among the many topics being discussed at classes of the Williams Free University.

John Seakwood '71, an organizer of the Free U., expressed pleasure at the successes of many of the courses. He noted that each course has remained autonomous within the Free U., and frequency of meetings and topics of discussion for each course are decided by those taking part.

Seakwood noted that there was much enthusiasm over this semester's offerings and many students expressed hope of teaching courses next semester. He stated that the Free U. would come out with a catalogue in January, and those interested in offering courses should contact either Jim Mathieu '72, Bob Nation '71, Tom Rauh '71 or himself.

Jim Mathieu's course in yoga has been one of the most successful courses of the semester. The group of about 20 people meet once a week and engage in "asana," or physical exercises. Among the participants are college students, high school students and townspeople.

"There has been a remarkable development of the regular participants," Mathieu commented. He remarked that the physical discipline developed in the sessions is extended to discipline in thought. The session concludes with relaxation exercises to combat fatigue and exhilarate the participants.

Tom Rauh, along with Paul Gutman '70, are leading a course on the history of the blues. Rauh stated that the course was highly unstructured with activities including bull sessions, listening to records, and occasional jam sessions.

Rauh was particularly pleased

with the involvement of Mt. Greylock high school students in the course. "They are among our most enthusiastic participants," he commented. He also noted that jam sessions have been aided by freshmen Ward Marston, a jazz pianist and Steve Kimberly, a guitarist.

A sensitivity training group has been meeting regularly under the direction of Mrs. Philip Cantelon. The group of twelve is composed of Williams students, teachers from Mt. Greylock high school, and a minister from the congregational church with his wife.

Mrs. Cantelon has been pleased with the success of the group. She noted, "The diversity of the group has had a positive effect. The participants have become more tolerant of each other and each person is able to express his feelings."

There has been much interest generated by the course, which will conclude this week. Mrs. Cantelon noted excitedly, "I've had over 50 calls asking for another session next semester."

Jim Deutsch '70 is offering a course on the Southwest Indians. "Everyone in the group contributes to our discussions. We began an historical background beginning about 25,000 years ago and are presently discussing the period around the birth of Christ," Jim noted.

French cooking and wine tasting is being offered by Harry William Henry III '73. The course, which meets at the Goodrich House kitchen teaches methods of French cooking and appreciation of wines which accompany the meal.

Coq au vin was prepared at the first session and was served with St. Emilion 1966 wine. The members started the meal from scratch and concluded the meeting by eating their work. Henry remarked, "It was a delicious experience, unlike the stuff at Baxter."

Jim Lobe '70 has been leading a group studying Marxism. He stated that the members have met three times and have discussed a variety of ideas. He noted that the course is very unstructured and the group determines the discussions.

Bob Nation has been a leader of a group discussing wilderness survival. The group, composed of Bennington students and townspeople along with Williams students have met twice outdoors. "We began by discussing the necessities for survival, such as making fire, shelter and finding food," he stated.

Jim Mathieu expressed hope that next semester would include a course in leather working, a much asked about subject this semester. He also hoped for music instruction and perhaps a Free U. band, or jam sessions, next semester.

Wood Drops Out

LATE BULLETIN — Members of Wood House voted overwhelmingly last night to abolish all house offices and the house tax, including that of CC representative.

"I guess we're all philosophical anarchists," said former Wood CC rep Ian Fierstein '71. He reported that the essential positions of Head Walter and House Manager would probably be appointed by the present holders of those posts.

"We've been drifting toward this position all semester", said another Wood House member, adding that the decision had been the first one that the whole house had agreed on all year.

20 Coeds Apply For Permanent Transfers

By David Webster

The passing of a Dec. 1st deadline brought almost 20 transfer applications from the 35 junior women here now who would like to attend Williams on a full time basis next year, according to Assistant Admissions Director Robert W. Shuford '66.

Originally, the college had not planned to accept any permanent women transfers next year unless the transferee would be here in the fall of '71 when the first women's freshman class is admitted. This policy naturally ruled out any of this year's junior exchange students, who would graduate by then.

However, the college pulled an about-face and now has decided to consider admitting a few ex-

ceptional juniors as senior transfers next year. Because of the two year residency requirement for a Williams degree any of this year's exchange students admitted as seniors next year would have to be here both semesters this year.

As a result, the Dec. 1 deadline was decided upon to enable any of this year's junior exchanges here for the first semester only to extend their stay through the second semester as well if they are accepted.

How many will be accepted? "It is hard to say," Shuford said. "Maybe there will be none, maybe 4 or 5. Naturally the competition is very intense." The Admissions Committee hopes to inform the candidates of its decision by Jan. 1.

The Williams Record

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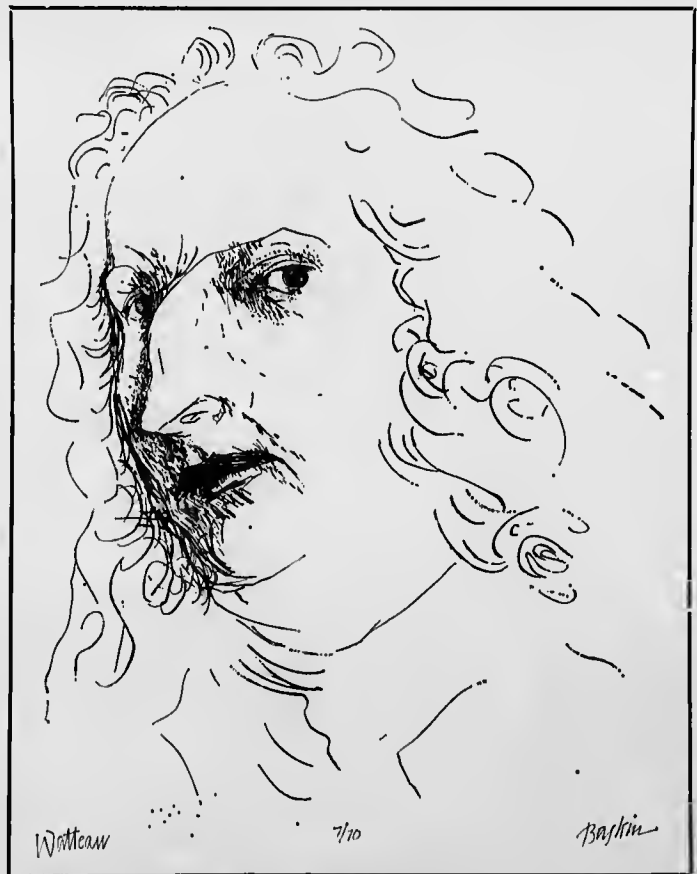
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Discoveries

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CUL Surveys House System

By Barnaby Feder

The Committee on Undergraduate Life (CUL) has submitted a questionnaire on residential housing to 300 Williams students as part of its review of the residential house system.

The study is being made for the College Council.

According to the instructions on the questionnaire, the CUL will also hold open meetings during the winter as part of the review. Interested students who did not receive a questionnaire will be invited to express their views during these winter meetings.

The 300 students who received the questionnaire were selected at random after two criteria had been considered: class and type of residence. Asst. Pol. Sci. Prof. George E. Marcus, a faculty member of the CUL explained the choice of criteria, "If sophomores have three possible housing situations and freshmen one, about three times as many sophomores should get the questionnaire if any comparisons are to be made."

One of the purposes of the questionnaire, said Charlie Ebinger '70 is to determine the validity of faculty and CUL speculation that the academic division of a student can be correlated with his housing preference. Other characteristics which may be correlated are extent of interest in extra-curricular activities and where friends reside.

After several questions designed to characterize the student in various ways, the questionnaire asks

a series of questions concerning the relationship between housing and satisfaction with the freshman year. The role of the Junior Advisor and the various alternatives to the present Frosh living situation are among the areas weighed in these questions.

The next group of questions revolves around upperclass housing. They deal with current levels of satisfaction and the desirability of various alternatives. Among the alternatives upperclassmen are asked to consider are college-owned apartments, college-owned co-operatives where students would be responsible for food and property maintenance, and privately-owned off-campus housing.

Students are also asked to rate

the importance of a large living room for a suite vs. a large bedroom and vs. a large House common room. Other questions focus on house taxes and preferred house size. One question asks, "Would you prefer to the present system one in which seniors lived and ate together?" Another asks the student to weigh various possible coed residence arrangements.

The final three questions center on the role of the faculty associates in the residential system.

Ebinger said that the CUL expects to have almost all the questionnaires completed by the end of finals. He stated, "They will be tabulated and the results made public during Winter Study."

Shapiro '70 Praises Document On Tenure

To the editor:

The recent students' statement expressing concern about the procedures and prospective results of faculty tenure decisions is indeed, as The Record noted editorially, "an excellent document."

It presents with comprehensive balance the considerations involved. More importantly, it succeeds in delineating which considerations are primary and philosophical and which are secondary and supportive. Teaching and the fostering of student development are

the liberal arts college's reasons for existence; the Ph.D. dissertation's presence among one's credentials is an indicant, but not one so reliable or accurate relative to the qualities sought that it should be considered a sufficient or even an always-necessary condition.

This really is not a very obscure or unreasonable conclusion. Those of us who have been taught by Mr. Brown just have occasion to know it particularly well.

Sandy Shapiro '70

'Pooh Perplex': A Book Exchange

"We have a travel bureau, a newspaper, all kinds of athletic activities, a photography discount shop of sorts, and even newspaper service. It seems only reasonable, then, that the students should have a used text book exchange where they can hope to buy

used textbooks and sell their un-

wanted textbooks thus saving quite a lot of money," states Ian Ratner '73, who, along with Bill Harding '73, originated the idea of a used-textbook exchange.

"Pooh Perplex" is a non-profit organization whose main purpose is to supply this service to Williams students.

At the end and beginning of each semester the "Pooh Perplex" will accept used textbooks from students who find that they no longer need them.

These students will be given a receipt and the book will be marketed for one year.

If the book is sold, the store retains a 15 per cent handling charge to cover expenses and the salary of the workers while the owner of the book will collect the remainder of the money received for the sold book.

If the book is not sold, the student may reclaim it at the end of a year's marketing time.

Any profits of the exchange will be donated to the 1914 Library or some other suitable charity.

The "Pooh Perplex" will commence operation during the last two weeks of the Winter Study.

It will be located in the basement of Jesup Hall next to the 1914 library.

Griffin Lecture

The Concert-Lecture Series Committee of North Adams State College will present Cy Griffin at 8 p.m. Thursday in the College Auditorium. Mr. Griffin has been referred to as the "Creator of the new and fascinating film concept of synergistic pictures."

Admission will be free. Further information is available from Carol Todd at 663-9172.

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Environment Task Force

Students interested in helping Professors William Moomaw and Edwin Clark, who are heading a task force on the environment for Boston Mayor Kevin White '52, are urged to contact them as soon as possible.

Because our Christmas Drowning of the Wyeth book last year was so well received, we will have another drowning this month. There will be three prizes, drawn in consecutive order, for:

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Anyone who makes purchases totaling \$15 or one time, will have his name placed in a box for the drawing which will be held the afternoon before Christmas.

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in and select the one you want, on a first-come, first-served basis. Remember, you actually will be getting two Wyeth prints for \$4, because there are prints on both sides of each sheet. This means you will be paying \$2 for a print, which is the average cost of a poster.

And if you feel well-heeled, take a look at our Dali/Alice which costs \$375.



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Kiwanuka Explains 1960 Congo Crisis

By D. Macpherson Webster
"The Congo Crisis: A Reconsideration" was the topic of a recent lecture by Dr. M. M. Kiwanuka of Uganda.
In a talk sponsored by the Afro-American Society, Dr. Kiwanuka criticized the two reasons usually cited as causes of the violence that occurred when the Bel-

gian Congo achieved independence in 1960 - these reasons being that the Belgians did not prepare the Congolese for government and that there were virtually no well-educated Congolese at that time.
Dr. Kiwanuka began by attacking the explanation that attributes the violence to Belgian failure to prepare the Congolese for govern-

ment. First, he said, Belgium was who had managed to get some education and move into the establishment at a lower level. These men were interested in independence, but they were essentially moderate.

Third, there were men who were outside the official establishment. These men were militants - men who were leaders of organized parties and not just hereditary chiefs.
Naturally, the colonial officials groomed men in the second group to take over. But in almost every case, when independence finally came, men from the third group were thrust into power. Quite simply, there was little training of future leaders. Where it did occur, those who were trained to take over were rejected by the people when independence actually came.

Also, "lack of education should not be considered a factor," said Dr. Kiwanuka. The Congolese were not really different from most Africans in having had very few educated men. He also pointed out that a college education was certainly no prerequisite for effective

leadership.
Having demonstrated that contrary to general belief, lack of governmental training and lack of education were not just peculiar to the Congo, Dr. Kiwanuka explained why the crisis occurred in the Congo and not in the many other African nations that, like the Congo, were plagued with lack of education and lack of training in government administration.

To some extent, the Congo crisis was freakishly blown out of proportion by world opinion. Had the foreign press and later foreign troops kept out, what began as an Army mutiny might have died out, he said.

The crisis was also heightened by the behavior of certain Congolese leaders who occasionally acted in a reckless and irresponsible manner, he continued. Patrice was one such man. Although he basically good and valuable, Dr. Kiwanuka theorized that Lumumba might have underestimated the magnitude of the events in the Congo.

Calendar Of Events

TONIGHT

7:30 MOVIE: "Las Aventuras de Joselito y Pulgarcito" (Spanish); small boy sails from Spain to Mexico in search of missing father. Weston Language Center.

WEDNESDAY

7:30 LECTURE AND SLIDES: Econ. Prof. Robert R. R. Brooks, "Hill Stations, Resorts, Wild Life Sanctuaries, Birds, Animals, Americans;" Williams-in-India. Lawrence Hall.

8:00 LECTURE: Dr. Benjamin Spock, "Dissent and Social Change." Chapin Hall.

WMS: Dialogue - Featuring Eugene M. Ryan, of Western Mass. Selective Service. Listeners may phone in questions.

THURSDAY

3:00 VARSITY SQUASH: Williams vs. Toronto. Squash Courts.

FRIDAY

8:30 CONCERT: The Berkshire Symphony; Julius Hegyi, conductor; Walter Piston's Symphony No. 7, Roman Rusnysky, pianist, playing Rachmaninoff's Piano Concerto No. 3, Edward Gale '70, bassoonist, playing Mozart's Bassoon Concerto; tickets at the door, \$1.50. Chapin Hall.

8:30 THEATRE: "The Walls of the Ghetto" performed by members of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Red Hook Community Center; tickets free at box office. Experimental Theatre, AMT.

SATURDAY

7:00-9:00 THEATRE: "The Walls of the Ghetto". Experimental Theatre, AMT.

SUNDAY

7:30 CHRISTMAS SERVICE OF LESSONS AND CAROLS: John D. Eusden, chaplain; community and college choirs, Kenneth Roberts conducting; music by Williams Brass Ensemble, Irwin Shainman conducting. Thompson Memorial Chapel.

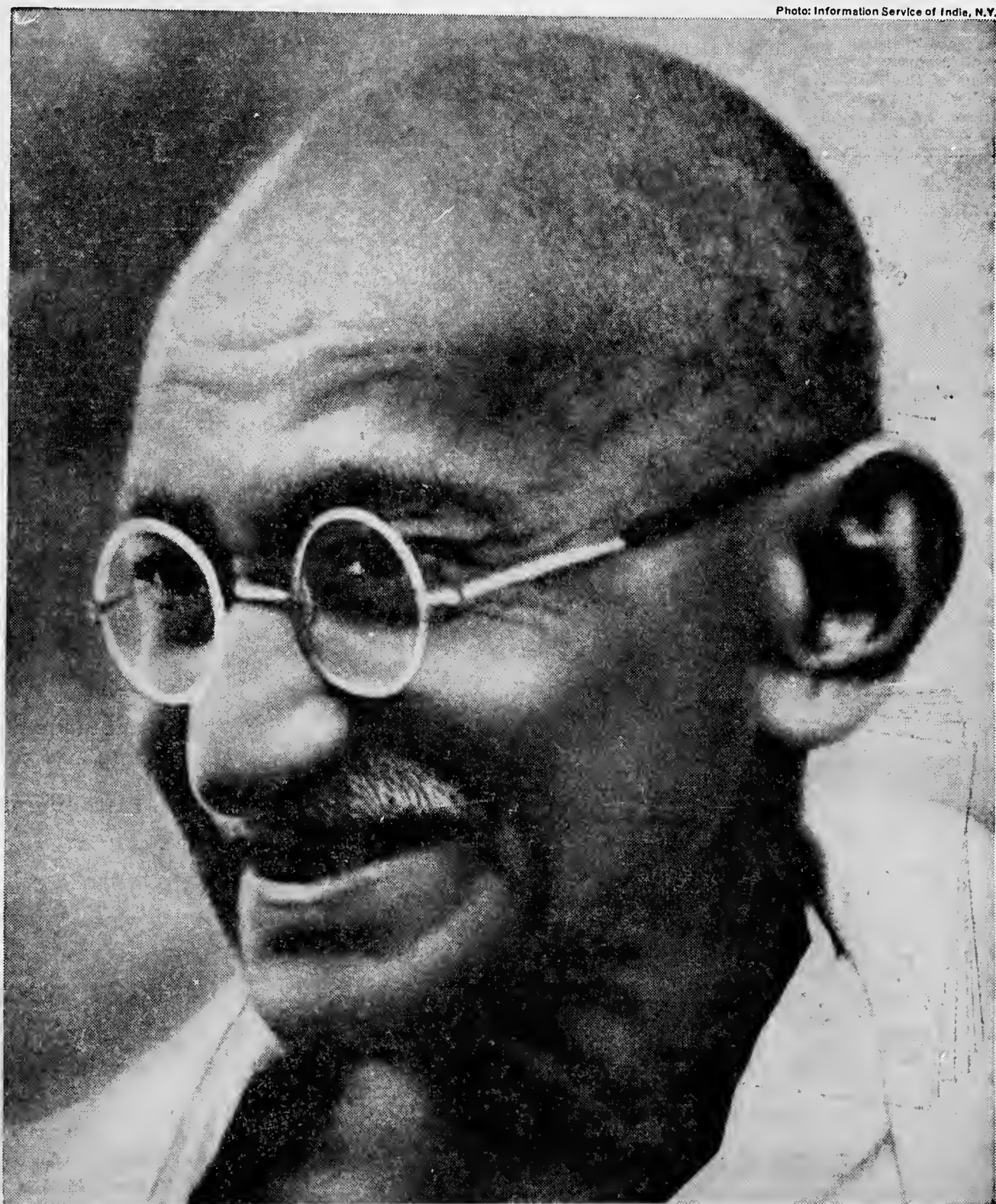
TUESDAY

8:30 THEATRE: "Twelfth Night" performance by the Oxford and Cambridge Shakespeare Company; tickets \$2.50 at box office. AMT.

First, there were the tribal chiefs - men who had benefited under the colonial regime - men who wished that the status quo be maintained.

Second, there were men who were the sons of chiefs or others

Photo: Information Service of India, N.Y.



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The New Yorker

Staff Includes Rives, Todd As Sports Editors

Continued from Page 1

The other managing editor, Thom Wood, was sports editor of the newspaper at Great Valley Senior High School in Paoli, Penn. His activities at Williams will include hockey, and crew, and he is chairman of the Travel Bureau, an organizer of the Skidmore-Williams Committee and a member of the Physical Facilities Committee. He also is in charge of campus tours for the Purple Key Society and is a frequent road tripper.

A double major in political science and philosophy, Thom is considering business school or "just bumming around the world for a while" after graduation since he drew lottery number 318.

One of the new sports editors, Bill Rives '71, recently was sidelined from varsity wrestling with a shoulder separation which he received in practice. He was going to start in the 126-pound bracket but will probably be out for the rest of the season. The injury also prevented him from playing his role in *The Wild Duck* last weekend at the AMT.

Rives, from Charlottesville, Va., drew number 19 in the lottery but is classified 1-Y because of asthma. He was recently elected social chairman of Prospect House, is vice president of the Purple Key Society and will be manager for coach Clarence Chaffee's last varsity tennis team in the spring.



New Sports co-editors Jim Todd '72, right, and Bill Rives at the infirmary, where Rives is recovering from a shoulder injury sustained during wrestling practice last week. Photos by Ruben

Although he is a psychology major, Rives said, "I'm not going to psychoanalyze anybody in my articles."

The other sports editor, Jim Todd, is continuing the Todd dynasty in the sports department of the Record. His brother Win '69 was a sports editor two years ago. Jim is an English major and graduate of Deerfield Academy. He drew number 282 in the lottery and will probably go to law school after graduation.

The new business manager, Jerry Carlson, was advertising manager of the yearbook at St. Mark's

School of Texas in Dallas, Texas and was publicity and advertising manager for a Dallas summer stock theatre group for four summers.

Jerry helped organize last Friday night Trivia contest since he was a member of last year's Williams Hall, entry B, winning team. An English major, he is also a member of the Outing Club.

Finnerty, associate business major, went to James Caldwell High School in Caldwell, New Jersey. A mathematics major, Finnerty engages in computer programming when he has "nothing else to do."



Business Manager Jerry Carlson '72 left, and John Finnerty '71, who will become Associate Business Manager, have pledged that their first official task will be to compile the necessary evidence to convict outgoing Business Manager Peter Buchin and his roommate, Larry "Woyward Walnetto" Hollar.

He adds that he has "great disdain for roadtripping." His other activities at Williams include varsity football manager, vice-president of the Newman (Roman Catholic) Association and the student choice committee of the College Council.

Having drawn lottery number 252, Finnerty plans to go to business school after graduation.

Advertising manager Brewster Rhodes, from Philadelphia, Penn., was associate editor of the Penn Charter School newspaper as a senior and sports editor as a junior. He is freshman representative on the College Council and teaches a seventh grade Church School class at St. John's Church. A guitar player, he often describes himself as "an experienced roadtripper."

Harry Kangis, the new subscription manager, is a political economy major from Manchester, New Hampshire. He is a member of the Choral Society, house manager for Hopkins House and was

on the Moratorium Committee this fall. He drew number 354 in the lottery.

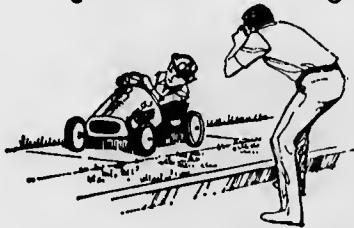
Circulation manager Jim Powers was editor of the newspaper at St. Mary's Boys' High School in Lynn, Mass. before coming to Williams. A biology major and pre-med, he drew number 245 in the lottery and hopes to go to medical school after graduation.

Student's Art

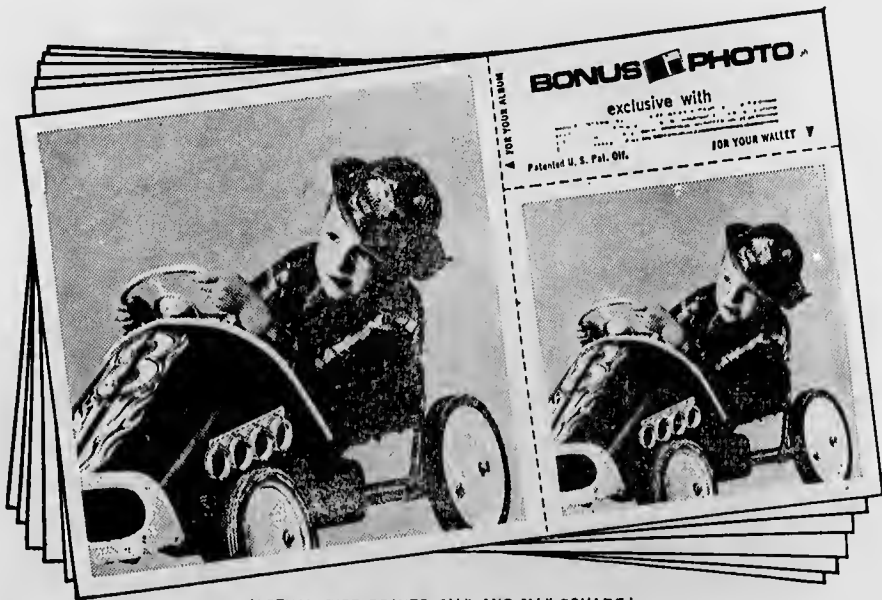
The Mother's Image will be the scene of an art show Wednesday evening from 8 to 11 p.m. featuring the paintings of Fred Kosnitsky '70 of Prospect House.

For Kosnitsky, who has exhibited several of his paintings at Gallery I in Williamstown, this will be his first formal art show. Kosnitsky characterized his paintings as being somewhat surrealistic.

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The House of Walsh

Gladden Triumphs in Trivia Tournament

By J. Wayne Carlson

Last Friday night as Williams-town's silent majority slept, the lights burned through the night in the rooms of Williams' trivia enthusiasts.

Run by Williams B '68-'69, last year's winners, the competition began at midnight at a hectic pace and continued until 8 a.m. The masochistic marathon won by Gladden House contained over 260 questions and songs. These ranged in difficulty from "What kind of people use Gleem toothpaste?" to "In what movie did Kirk Douglas play a dentist dying of tuberculosis?" Answers: people who can't brush after every meal and Doc Holliday in "Gunfight at OK Corral."

Such favorite subjects of trivia men as Bogart and "Doble Gills" made several appearances during the contest. In reference to Bogart it was asked, "If I am holding ballbearings in my hand and talking about stolen strawberries, who am I?" And with respect to "Doble Gills," it was questioned, "What building did Maynard G. Krebs watch being torn down on his way home from school?" Answers: Captain Queeg of the "Caine Mutiny" and the Endicott Building.

The mellow music which floated across the air during the evening was supplied by Jim Deutsch '70. The selection of records played during the eight hour siege was a mere leak in the reservoir of Deutsch's moldies.

The tension of the continual questioning was broken every half hour by challenge questions. The competing teams had the opportunity to gain extra points by submitting five questions to Williams B '68-'69. The teams gave the challenge answers to Trivia Central by telephone.

The highlight of the challenge sessions was the answering of the questions submitted by the Fort. Spencer House posed as the Fort and gave false answers as correct and added confusion in any way

they could. The first of the Fort's questions was, "Who was Spiderman's first opponent?" After coming to no conclusion, Williams B '68-'69 team member Jerry Carlson '72, having no knowledge of comic books, casually guessed, "Try something like Electron-man."

The impostors quickly answered, "That's right...how did you know?" The shock of the supposed coincidence caused Carlson to fall to the floor in a seizure of surprise. Eventually, Spencer's nefarious plot was exposed and the Fort received its proper amount of points.

In its fifth try for the championship, Gladden, led by Trivia connoisseur Bob Spurrier '70, finally succeeded in capturing the dubious distinction. In fall 1967 Spurrier's sophomore year, Gladden racked up a meager twenty-two points and a strong hold on sixteenth place. Since that less than portentous beginning, Gladden has slowly built a reputation as one of the strongest trivia houses on campus.

The Gladden team had a core of seven men who used three phones. Spurrier displayed his expertise in movies and television while John E. Nelson III '70 specialized in oldies but goldies and Jeff Schulte '71 found his Shangri-la in cartoons and advertising. Hank Bangser '70 was a sports specialist and managed to remember that the answer to the bonus question, "who played for both the New York Rangers and the Brooklyn Dodgers" was Gladys Gooding, the organist.

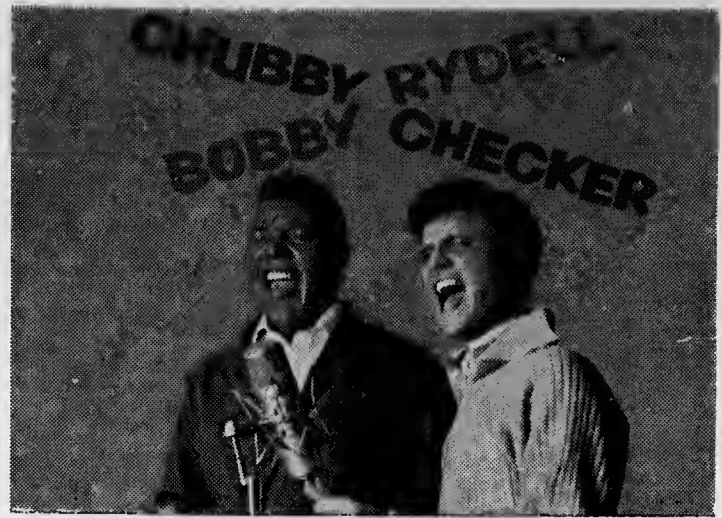
Larry Wellington '70 engineered the wiring of Gladden's three team phones and did reference work in the Gladden trivia library. Frank Miller '72 and Skip Vigorita '72 positioned themselves as telephone operators. Before retiring at 4:30 a.m., Mark Lyon '70 successfully predicted discs to be spun later in the contest.

At different stretches in the

contest Gladden identified nineteen consecutive songs, eleven consecutive trivia questions, and ten doubles. Of the seven bonus questions, Gladden identified five, receiving a total of 15 points. Of the five possible points available for challenge questions, Gladden was the only team to receive all five points.

Gladden tied the all-time record for total points by scoring 204. Other leading scores were: Grand Duchy of Fenwick 191, the Fort 179, the American Legion (Bryant) 150, Hopkins 143, and Sage E & F 124.

As the Purple Valley's trivia men wandered into Greylock Dining Hall Saturday morning, often was heard the phrase, "Remember the one about...you'll never guess how we got it." But that's not another story; that's a possible book.



Two-saddle shoed stors of the fifties whose golden oldies were among those dusted off, providing a stroll down memory lane for last weekend's trivia contestants.

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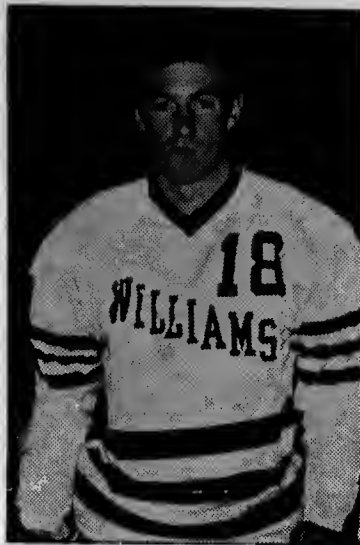
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Offense Excels as Icemen Bury UConn Squad



Co-Capt. Gary Bensen scored three more goals, raising his total to seven in two games, as the pucksters responded to their new rink by walloping UConn 11-2.

By John Clarke

The Eph skaters picked up their second victory in as many starts as they handily defeated the University of Connecticut hockey team 11-2 at the newly dedicated Lansing Chapman Rink. The first line of Gary Bensen, Whit Knapp, and Jim Stearns paced the Williams offense, scoring a total of seven goals.

The first period saw the Ephs score three times while giving the opposition only six shots at goalie Key Bartow, all of which he handled aptly. After four minutes of play, second line center Steve

Brown flipped in a loose puck to score the Eph's first goal.

The second Williams goal came eighteen minutes into the period with the Ephs one man short. Co-Capt. Gary Bensen took a pass from sophomore Larry Anderson, skated around a UConn. defenseman, and deflected the puck off the goalie's leg for the first goal of what turned out to be a Bensen hat trick. A minute later sophomore Jack Curtin assisted Larry Anderson in his first goal of the season, and the period ended with Williams ahead 3-0.

Williams' best offensive period was the second and Bensen, assisted by Pete Thorp, started the scoring by slapping in a twenty foot shot forty seconds after the face-off. Nineteen seconds later senior Jim Stearns, assisted by Bensen and Co-Capt. Whit Knapp, slapped in his first goal of the season.

UConn. tightened their offense but aggressive checking and excellent defense by Curtin Donaldson, Thorp, and goalie Bartow held them scoreless. On a power play nine minutes into the second period Stearns scored his second goal on an assist from Bensen.

Knapp, with an assist from Bensen, put a wrist shot in the upper left corner of the goal for the fourth Williams score of the period. Bensen capped the second period scoring by skating through two defensemen and perfectly placing a wrist shot in the upper right corner of the net, his seventh goal in two games.

In the third period Williams

scored three times and UConn. netted their only two goals. Williams scored first as Donaldson, slapped a shot off the goalie's leg from the blue line. Seven minutes into the period Bensen and Thorp assisted Knapp in scoring his second goal.

Three minutes later Thom Bednark put UConn's first tally on the scoreboard by flipping in a

loose puck in front of the net. Curtin accounted for the Eph's eleventh and final goal of the day by bouncing a thirty foot slap shot off the goal frame into the net. Sixteen seconds before the buzzer Kai Arvi slapped the puck past Eph back-up goalie, Frank Briber, and the game ended as an Eph victory.

In a short ceremony immediate-

ly prior to the match, the new rink was dedicated in honor of Lansing Chapman of the Class of 1910. Pres. John E. Sawyer '39 delivered a welcome following remarks from Athletic Director Frank R. Thoms, Jr. '30. Hockey Coach William E. McCormick, and William L. Chapman, Jr. '37, son of Lansing Chapman also addressed the crowd.

Shawmen Lose to Hartford Five; Second OT Setback In Two Tilts

By Steve Davies

The Williams basketball team lost its second game in overtime against the University of Hartford 92-85 Friday night in Hartford. Though the margin of defeat was seven points, as opposed to one against Albany State, Coach Shaw felt that the team had played a better game.

The first half was characterized by sloppy defense and the inability to mobilize a consistent attack, on Williams' part. Though the team didn't play badly, they gave Hartford too many fast break opportunities and easy shots. Also, the offensive drives were unable to stay alive long enough to trim Hartford's lead to less than four. The half ended with the score 40-36 in favor of Hartford.

In the second half the play continued the same as in the first half, until Williams reached its

lowest ebb with about nine minutes to go and down thirteen points. A spark caught, and Williams fired along in an attack led by John Untereker, Charlie Knox and Vern Manley. At four minutes from the end of the game Williams gained the lead, 71-70.

The lead flipped from one side to another for the next three and a half minutes. With thirty seconds to go and Hartford ahead by one, Manley sank two foul shots to put Williams ahead by one. Williams set up a successful zone, and Knox knocked Hartford's throw-in out of bounds. Their second attempted throw-in went high in the air and was grabbed by the 6' 8" center from Hartford and swished through the basket.

Williams took the ball down the court, Knox got it in the left corner and was fouled as he took a short jumper. His first foul shot rolled around the basket several times, but decided to drop on the side of the hoop that favored Hartford. He made the next one and the regulation time ended at a 79-79 tie.

In the overtime, the lead again flipped back and forth. Several bad breaks for Williams gave Hartford the ballgame. Knox and Green fouled out in the overtime, but Williams managed to stay within winning distance of Hartford until a minute remained. Two charging fouls and a steal ignited a seven point runaway by Hartford and the game ended at 92-85.

Coach Shaw pointed out several shortcomings of the team which



Junior John Untereker topped the Ephs with 25 points Friday night, but the Showmen were edged 92-85 in what else?—overtime.

indicated lack of height and injuries. He said that though the Ephs tried desperately, no one on the Williams team could handle the 6' 8" center from Hartford. Brian Burke and Phil Duval are both on the injured list, and their return should add significantly to the team.

The freshmen opened their season at Hartford and were able to bring home a victory, 74-66. Rich Max and Greg Williams led the frosh to their victory with 25 and 17 points respectively.

Swimmers Drop Opener to Green

By Jim Kirkland

Carl Samuelson's varsity swim team gave one of William's best performances against Dartmouth in many years Saturday as it opened its season with a 64-40 defeat.

The Ephmen, who have never beaten Dartmouth, performed well as a team and showed a talent and spirit that will make them tough to beat during the remainder of the season and in the NEIST Championships.

Dartmouth won the first event, the 400-medley relay, with the Williams team of Dave Hobart, Pike Talbert, Dave Olson, and Jim Cornell taking a close second in the time of 3:54.25. In the 1000 yard freestyle, Tim Otto then took a second, but set a new Williams varsity record by over 30 seconds

with a time of 11:07.46. Scott Cooper finished third with a time of 11:39.20.

In the next three events, Williams took the third and fourth places, but performed respectably in the process. Jock Howland and Rich Ryley had times of 1:55.15 and 1:56.96 in the 200 freestyle. Mike Foley and John Anderson then swam the 50 freestyle and had times of 23.52 and 23.57. Finally, Jim Cornell and Jim Kirkland recorded times of 2:15.44 and 2:20.96 in the 200 individual medley.

In the one-meter diving, Hill Hastings scored 140.80 points and finished third against extremely rugged competition. Dave Olson and Jerry Phelan then took second and fourth places in the 200 butterfly with respective times

of 2:20.70 and 2:38.16.

The next three events were won by Williams. In the 100 freestyle John Anderson and Mike Foley again swam together but this time took one-two as they timed 52.09 and 53.10. Rich Chinman then won the close 100 backstroke in 2:19.51 with Jim Kirkland taking the third spot in 2:20.56. Finally, Jock Howland and Jim Cornell repeated the first and third finishes in the 500 freestyle with times of 5:27.98 and 5:41.78.

Pike Talbert and Tim Otto, both swimming beautifully, then took second and third places in the 200 breaststroke. Talbert swam a fast 2:26.97 and Otto, swimming this stroke in competition for the first time, went 2:38.72. Williams then ended well, winning the 400 freestyle relay in a time of 3:27.18.

In the freshman meet, the nine-man Williams squad went down to an 81-22 defeat. As in the varsity meet, however, the score did not reveal the excellent times turned in by some of the Williams men. Notable performances in this meet were given by John Niekirk, who swam a 2:25.58 in the 200 butterfly, good for second place, and Dick Bock, who went 2:33.88 in the 200 breaststroke, also good for second place. Mike "Wildman" Stevens performed perhaps the best, however, as he placed third in the 1000 freestyle, but set a new freshman record in the process with a time of 11:39.65.

Squash Succumbs To Midshipmen

By Bob Spurrier

Coach Chaffee had never beaten Navy in squash in 14 tries since 1939 prior to Saturday's match. His racquetmen put in a fine effort, but bowed 5-4 to the Midshipmen.

Capt. Dave Johnson at number one took a 3-2 decision while sophomore Ty Griffin at number three also won by the same score. Griffin, after falling behind two games to one, rallied to win on two 15-11 efforts.

Jack McBroom, playing in the number two slot, won his first two games, lost his third, but won his fourth in a smashing 15-7 style. Number four man Mike Taylor dropped his first match but swept the next three to win. The bottom five players all fell

to their Navy opponents. Number five man Dave Blackford valiantly built a 2-1 lead but dropped 15-8 and 15-10 decisions to lose. Pete Kinney in the sixth position faced a strong opponent and tallied only a trivial 16 points over three games in losing. Chris Williamson and Elliot Travis also fell in three games. Sophomore Chris Warner, ahead 2-1 of his Navy foe in the number nine slot, fell by two 15-6 games.

The Chaffeemen, now 1-1, will play Toronto Thursday at home before hitting the books for exams.

Grapplers Fourth

The Williams wrestlers traveled to Albany Saturday for the fifth annual quadrangular wrestling tournament, involving Union, Albany, Rochester and Williams. Though allowed to let freshmen wrestle varsity weights, the Ephs had to forfeit three weights and finished last despite some good performances.

Freshman Tom McInerney decided and pinned to win at 177. Jon Malkmes lost his first match by a decision to the tournament winner, but won his next match in a strong effort.

Senior co-captains Rick Foster and Ed Hipp, wrestling 142 and 150 respectively, both won one match and lost the other. After a weak start freshman Emlen Drayton came on strong in his first match to close within one point of his strong Union foe at 158, and then went on to pin his second opponent.

Despite a strong start, freshman Wilson Ben lost both of his 134 bouts and Al Palevsky, after drawing a first round bye, was overpowered by a Rochester foe 10-0.

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College Chooses First Co-ed Transfers

Five Vassar, Holyoke, Smith Girls Will Graduate With Class Of 1971

By Bruce B. Duncan

"I'm happy to be here because it's Williams," said Judy Allerhand, expressing the enthusiasm of the first five junior girls accepted as Williams transfer students. In interviews with the Record, Ellen Josephson, Gair Hemphill, Jane Gardner, and Joan Hertzberg, the other four, all had no trouble demonstrating similar excitement and happiness at the prospect of remaining at Williams.

The girls received notification of their acceptance over the Christmas break. Their selection from the 19 junior applicants is a major result of the accelerating coeducation process and also of a struggle between the girls and the administration over whether to admit junior girls to graduate next year.

In addition to continuing the exchange program, the college plans to admit about 125 freshman women beginning in 1971. The administration, according to Bob Shuford '67, Assistant Director of Admissions, originally planned to accept transfer students in conjunction with admitting the freshman girls, the idea being that the upperclass girls could act as "big sisters" to the incoming freshmen.

In a statement released last fall, Provost Stephen Lewis '60 and Assoc. Dean Lauren Stevens stated: "Williams College will admit freshman women in the fall of 1971, when the residential complex north of Mission Park is completed. The experience of other colleges moving toward coeducation indicates that it is wise to have upperclass women on campus when the freshmen arrive. The Trustees, therefore, decided that the College should accept some women transfers for 1970-71."

At first, the administration decided that only freshmen and sophomores would be considered for transfers because current juniors would graduate before the freshman girls would arrive. However, the junior exchangers, feeling wronged by the decision, appealed to the deans, the admissions department and President John E. Sawyer '39, to alter the policy.

After reconsideration, the administration decided to admit the five girls on the basis, according to Shuford, that "they would be making very strong contributions to their major departments."

Lewis and Stevens stated: "At the time that the decision was made to admit upperclass transfers, the question arose whether the College should prohibit the possibility of a senior transferring in 1970-71. The College, however, wished to remain flexible in meeting the special needs of individual students. Thus, the guidance given to the Admissions Office was that they admit senior transfers for 1970-71 only in extremely exceptional cases."

Applications were then accepted from the present junior exchange students. The process was much like applying to college all over again.

Each girl was required to submit a letter stating why she wanted to be accepted and what she wanted to study. Additionally, each submitted a letter of recommendation from one member of her major department, countersigned by the department head, two letters of recommendation from professors of her original



ELLEN JOSEPHSON

college, along with college and high school transcripts.

No official interview was required, but many of the girls, according to Shuford, frequented the admissions office. Shuford stated that, in making the selection, the department "referred back to the faculty quite a bit."

Of the 46 junior girls at Williams this fall, 19 applied. Admissions Director Frederick C. Copeland '35 stated that he "felt very badly about those we didn't take. Many had sound reasons for wanting to stay."

He emphasized that the five chosen were all exceptional students, and that, if not for the limited number which could be admitted, more of the 19 would have been taken. Dean Stevens documented the five girls' high academic achievement, stating that of the 19 grades presented to the Registrar as of last Monday, the girls had obtained 12 A's and 7 B's.

The girl who has been at Williams the longest, Judy Allerhand, came last spring with the original Vassar exchange group. She decided to stay, she said, to pursue her interests in biological research and to get away from what she considered a somewhat stifling atmosphere at Vassar. This fall she continued here to complete her research project - a study of the "Coke baby." A "Coke baby," she explained, is one whose mother consumed Coke and other high caffeine products during pregnancy and nursing. Judy feels that large quantities of caffeine may be harmful to the infants. She has conducted studies on mice to test her hypothesis.

She enthusiastically said, "The Bio and Psych departments have given me three labs, two advisers, a whole roomful of mice, and all the help I've needed."

Preliminary results of the tests, she stated somewhat whimsically, indicate that dosages equivalent to four gallons of coffee a day for a human definitely have a detrimental affect on the offspring. She's presently working on tests employing lower dosage.

Judy is most impressed by the wide variety of activities offered by the college and the general relationship among students.

"There's a tendency here to discuss things other than clothes, cars, and dating," she said. "Boys are more social. Individuals are more respected. Everybody's not so cliquey. There's not the social pressure here that there is at Vassar."

Questioned about her social life here, she stated, "It's not the type that would be called dating - it's fun." She likes the idea of knowing a lot of guys as friends, the ability to sit down with good friends and ask "What are we doing here, Friday night, guys?" instead

of waiting to be approached for a date.

As for academics, she stated, "Classes are so much more meaningful here. At Vassar hardly anyone prepared for class. When I've done the reading, I really want to discuss it."

Asked about the five co-eds' rather special situation, she said, "I am excited about the opportunities available being one of the first." She cited advising the college on the exchange program and the needs of girls at Williams.

Also transferring from Vassar is Jane Gardner, an English major from Briarcliff Manor, New York. She said her main reason for coming here was the desire to be in a coeducational situation. She is fascinated by the atmosphere of the college, which she describes as an "infectious enthusiasm to get involved and enjoy college life."

Asked what she most likes about Williams, she replied, "It's just got to be the people that I've met. The guys I know have gone out of their way to be friendly and helpful. When I came, I didn't know anybody here. Everybody's been so nice. The exchange is great."

Academically, she put Williams and Vassar on a par. "They have the same work load," she said. "I ended up working just as hard here because I liked the courses."

That she'll be graduating as one of five girls in the class of '71 is, in her words, "kinda neat."



GAIR HEMPHILL

Jane especially likes Doughty House, after living in a house of over 200 girls at Vassar. "I get less of the feeling I'm in an institution here," she said.

Joan Hertzberg, a psychology major, also from Vassar, stated she was "surprised" when she heard she was accepted. "I didn't expect it. I had made no plans."

When asked to describe her thoughts about acceptance, she replied, "Far out."

Joan added, "My Mother is quite excited also, but did mention she will be sorry she won't be able to see the Daisy Chain at Vassar's graduation."

"My dog, Albert, was mildly impressed," she also offered.

Joan stated, "It's quite an honor to have been accepted, lessened only by the fact that a lot of good people weren't also accepted because of the strict admissions policy."

Questioned about her reasons for coming to Williams, she twice said, "I dig the mountains."

"I wanted a change from Vassar," she added. "I didn't want to be a part of the dating weekend and packing-up routine any more."

Joan said she knew she was finally a true part of the Williams experience a few days ago when someone approached a table where "some guys and I were sitting and asked, 'Well, fellas, did you have a



JANE GARDNER, JUDY ALLERHAND, and JOAN HERTZBERG

nice Christmas vacation?"

Joan is conducting psychological research experiments. Describing one of her studies, she said, "I'm trying to create homosexual rats."

Academically, she finds Williams more to her liking than Vassar because of the emphasis on behavioral psychology of the Williams department. "The faculty has been very enthusiastic," she stated.

Describing her workload, she said, "It's different here than at Vassar. I had to keep up with my reading."

Joan stated, "The best part of the whole experience is meeting people - faculty, guys, other exchange students. I've met a lot of really good people. I'm really impressed by the faculty and the classes. The experience has been one of great personal development."

Assuming the responsibility of her unique position, Joan stated, "I'll do what I can to make Williams a better place for you and me. Heavy."

Ellen Josephson, a Political Science major, transferred from Mount Holyoke College. Her first thought upon discovering her acceptance was, "They must have taken more than they said they would." She added, "I really wanted to get in. I had convinced myself I wouldn't."

"Also," she said, "It was the first special delivery letter I ever got."

She characterizes the workload at Williams as "perhaps not greater in quantity, but I thought harder. People keep up with classes here. You really get more out of them."

Ellen cited the fact that, although girls come here to "be in a co-ed situation, this really isn't coeducation." But she did not seem particularly upset about it.

"I like the atmosphere. People here are natural people - not self-consciously hung-up. I came here to make friends. People date at girls schools just to see boys."

"I'll miss Holyoke," she concluded. But she didn't seem too distressed at the prospect of not returning either.

Gair Hemphill, who is spending WSP in her hometown, Seattle, said she was "ecstatic" about her acceptance, because, she said, "Williams is the college where my heart is."

"I know it sounds trite, but this is the most exciting thing that's ever happened to me," Gair continued. She is transferring from Smith, and will join her brother Wylie, a sophomore, as a regular Williams student.

Gair said she was won over by the "Williams spirit," which she said was "best exemplified by dogs sharing the stage with Saul Alinsky, the band marching down Spring Street and into the barber

shop, and the Chaplain riding around campus on his bike."

In tribute to another aspect of the Williams environment, she added that "the mountains were reason enough to stay."

The five new members of '71 did have a few complaints, however.

"The school's going co-ed as a necessity," one said. "The girls are here so Williams can survive. I have felt unwanted at times. I think there is a real problem of priorities in the administration: whether the institution is more important than the people."

Joan and Judy expressed the desire to see a co-ed dorm. "I think it would help the incoming freshmen become adapted to the idea of guys as friends," Judy stated. Ellen added that Amherst has a co-ed dorm for its exchange students. The girls also mentioned missing experimental majors and self-scheduled exams.

The admissions department is accepting applications for freshman and sophomore transfers. Mr. Copeland stated, "We will take between 40 and 50 transfers for next fall. The transfers can come from anywhere - the exchange, other colleges, maybe from junior colleges."

So that Williams does not raid any particular institution, President Sawyer has established the policy of taking no more than five girls from the exchange and no more than five girls not from the exchange from any single college, according to Copeland.

Mr. Shuford stated that the deadline for applications is February 15. "Notification will be made in mid-March," he said. He added that to date about 200 inquiries have been received.

Write For Us

In keeping with the spirit of WSP and Charivari, the Record this month is seeking stories by any member of the college community - students, faculty, administrators, chefs, security policemen, anyone. The stories should be on topics that interest you and all or part of the Williams family.

If you would like to contribute to the Record during January, do your thing (typewritten, triple-spaced, please) and leave it in our office in Baxter Hall or with one of the editors or staff members. We regret that due to space considerations we may not be able to print every article submitted.

The new editorial staff, which will assume control of the paper in February, would appreciate hearing this month any suggestions you may have for improving the Record.

The Williams Record

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Williams Women

The reaching of another coeducation milestone is reported on page one. The concept of coeducation, not long ago just a dream, has changed from ideas to individuals faster than we could have imagined even last year. We share with the girls their excitement and feeling of expectation, and we congratulate them on being candidates for the first Williams degrees awarded to women.

Of course we're sorry all 19 girls who showed interest in graduating next year couldn't be accepted—it will be to our detriment that more of these girls simply couldn't be allowed to remain here. The school appreciates the endorsement they gave us by applying to stay, and we hope they and the other exchanges will continue to feel both challenged and entertained by their semesters in the Berkshires.

—hollar

Calendar Of Events

TONIGHT

7:30 HOCKEY: Varsity vs. Bishop's University of Canada. Chapman Rink.

7:30 PLANETARIUM DEMONSTRATION. Hopkins Observatory.

SATURDAY

10:00 LECTURE AND DISCUSSION: Laxmi Ganesh on classical Indian music. Faculty Club.

2:00 SWIMMING: Varsity vs. MIT. Lasell Gym.

2:00 SQUASH: Varsity and freshman vs. MIT. Squash courts.

6:15 BASKETBALL: Freshman vs. Rockwood Academy. Lasell Gym.

8:00 BASKETBALL: Varsity vs. Rochester. Lasell Gym.

SUNDAY

3:15 WMS-WCFM RADIO STATION: Rebroadcast of Dr. Spock's Lecture, "Dissent and Social Change," originally delivered last December.

MONDAY

10:00 MOVIES: "People by the Billions" and "Challenge to Mankind" (Earth and Mankind series). Room 111, Thompson Biology Laboratory.

4:30 PHYSICS COLLOQUIUM: Robert O. Pohl, Cornell Laboratory

of Atomic and Solid State Physics, "Tunneling of Ions in Solids." Room 214, Thompson Physics Laboratory.

MOVIE: "To Die in Madrid." Bronfman.

TUESDAY

10:00 BIOLOGY MOVIES: "To Each a Rightful Share," "Global Struggle for Food" and "Can the Earth Provide" (Earth and Mankind Series). Bronfman.

4:00 COMPUTER LANGUAGE CLASS: on FORTRAN for IBM 1130. Room 104, Bronfman.

4:00 MOVIE: "The Opium Trail" on drug abuse. Bronfman

6:15 BASKETBALL: Freshman vs. Springfield. Lasell Gym.

8:00 BASKETBALL: Varsity vs. Springfield. Lasell Gym.

8:00 LECTURE: Richard Schultes, professor of economic botany, Harvard University. "Hallucinogens of the New World." Bronfman.

WEDNESDAY

9:00 LECTURE: Richard Schultes, professor of economic botany, Harvard, "Cannabis." Bronfman.

8:00 JOHN JAY SKI MOVIE: including Eriksen at Aspen, Kilby at Vail. Chapin.

Graduate Grant Deadline Jan. 15

January 15 is the deadline for seniors to apply for the graduate fellowships offered by the College, according to Henry N. Flynt, Jr. '44, secretary of the Faculty Committee on Graduate Education.

The Clark fellowship provides two variable (usually \$900) grants, for one year, in an unspecified field. The Hutchinson fellowship offers one or more \$3,000 grants, for each of two years, with preference for creative work in music, writing or painting, and then for philosophy or science majors.

a variable grant for work in Classics. The Moody fellowship has a variable grant (usually \$1600) for two years, in any field but science, math, and modern languages, with preference to a needy student, for study at Exeter College, Oxford.

Finally, the Wilson fellowship provides a variable grant (usually \$850) for two years for an unspecified field at Worcester College, Oxford, to be "chosen after the manner of Rhodes Scholars".

Applications are now available in Mr. Flynt's office.

Rental library: an institution maintained for the ailing, the impoverished and the bored. We remind you in this month of January that we maintain one.

The Williams Bookstore

JOE DEWEY

Precision, Beauty in Quintet

The Dorian Woodwind Quintet (Karl Kraber, flute; Charles Kuskin, oboe; William Lewis, clarinet; Barry Benjamin, French horn; Jane Taylor, bassoon) graced the stage of Chapin Hall Tuesday evening performing a potpourri of pieces for various combinations of winds to the vociferous acclaim of an audience of 300 persons. The entire quintet performed: Nielsen's Kvintet; Stravinsky's Pastorale; Bozza's Scherzo; Mozart's Fantasy in F Minor, K. 608; and Ibert's Trois pieces breves. Mr. Kraber and Mr. Lewis combined in Villa-Lobos' Choros No. 2, for flute and clarinet. Mr. Kraber, Mr. Kuskin, and Miss Taylor presented Vivaldi's Trio in E Minor, Op. 1, No. 2.

Formed at Tanglewood in 1961, the Quintet has toured Africa under the auspices of the State Dept. and performed on NET. Presently, the group holds the position Artist-in-Residence for the entire SUNY system and for Brooklyn College. In its impeccable precision of attack, beauty of tone, and total control of balance, and individual virtuosity, the members fully lived up to their advance notice.

Great ensembles such as this one are very rare. Although the quintet is the standard chamber ensemble of winds, corresponding to the quartet of strings, its limitations are legion. Balance is extremely difficult to attain. The horn has a much greater volume potential than the other members. The clarinet, too, tends to shriek in its high range. The flute, with its small, amorphous tone, "sounds flat" in its lowest range. Vagaries of weather can alter the reeds of the oboe and bassoon, adversely affecting their ability to consistently play in tune with the other instruments.

Despite these difficulties, the wind quintet has its positive points. All is forgiven when artists of this stature combine their efforts, for the wind quintet is capable of a larger number of diverse, subtle varieties of tone color than

any other ensemble. Each player can identify with his instrument very much as a singer can with his individual line. Wind ensembles can mold phrases and adjust balance and prominence of lines to a degree impossible on any keyboard instrument.

Repertoire is, however, the great problem; there are few woodwind quintets available, and fewer still of high quality. The ensemble came into existence only in the late 18th century through the efforts of wind player-composers like Anton Reicha whose 24 woodwind quintets, with those of his contemporary Danzi, form the backbone of the selection. 19th century composers virtually ignored the medium - no quintets exist by Beethoven, Brahms, Schubert, Schumann, Tchaikovsky, etc. Few major 20th century composers have written large scale quintets - among those who have are Hindemith and Schoenberg.

In the past twenty years composers interested in traditional means of performance have written many pieces for quintet because of its range of color and its availability of performance on campuses.

Most wind compositions of the 20th century have been rapid showpieces for virtuosity. Those of Les Six, Ibert, Francaix, and Villa-Lobos are primarily in a "commercial" style - a pastiche of neo-classic form and melody derived from popular or folk songs. It is understandable that, as "name" properties who must sell themselves, the players do not discourage this approach. The Bozza work was totally without redeeming intellectual importance, having no other purpose than to display the skill of the players in performing high velocity scales. The group even interchanged the brilliant first movement of the Ibert with

the more complex finale in order to furnish the concert with a more exciting conclusion.

Transcriptions play a large part in the repertoire even in this age of archaeological excavation into performance traditions. The Mozart Fantasy, K. 608 was originally an organ piece. Even the Vivaldi piece was transcribed from a string piece.

Carl Nielsen's Kvintet, Op. 43 (1922) was the one major work of the evening. The care, polish, and involvement of the Dorian Quintet's performance proved that wind instruments can provide a satisfying and original musical experience with material skillfully designed expressly for the medium. Nielsen's personal blend of romantic style and neo-classic form is highly effective if received on its own terms. The modally-inflected, basically chromatic harmonic language and the neo-Romantic syntax of the phrase structures are reminiscent of Hindemith's more famous Kleine Kammermusik (1924). In the first movement, Nielsen presents the material in its most complete form at the beginning of the movement and proceeds to gradually unravel the thematic strands as the movement progresses. The Menuet, in traditional ABA form, contains surprisingly complete passages in style in the A section. In the Praeludium of the finale, he directs the oboe player to use an English horn in order to produce a tone more in keeping with the melancholy mood of the Adagio section. For the last movement proper, the player returns to his oboe and joins the others in a series of closed variations on a folk-like theme presented in classic periods by the flute. The instrumentation of the finale is extremely varied, including cadenza-like variations for each instrument and virtuoso passages for the entire ensemble, climaxing in a grandiose presentation of the main theme in chorale.

John Obourn

'Sterile Cuckoo' at the College Cinema

Indecision Mars New Minelli Film

Liza Minelli, who plays Pookie Adams in the Sterile Cuckoo, owes a debt of gratitude to Dustin Hoffman who, having made homeliness fashionable in *The Graduate*, opened the door for the exploitation of Miss Minelli's own less than arresting features in this slick pseudo-college life film directed by Alan J. Pakula. However, besides the appealing expressiveness that Miss Minelli gives to her character, and a few humorous lines and sight gags, *The Sterile Cuckoo* never gets off the ground.

The film concerns itself with the rise and decline of a love affair between freshmen at two Eastern men and women's colleges. Pookie, the initiator and aggressor in the relationship, is a kooky neurotic who fluctuates between the narration of her obsession with death (she discovered the picturesque, rural graveyard on her first day at school) and a paranoid recounting of the habits of a conspiracy of weirdoes and creeps which she feels surrounds her. Her beau, Jerry, played with zombie-like flair by Wendell Burton, whose only apparent interests are his "bugs" and his typewriter, is the classic grinding nebbish wanting, however, only sufficient exposure to Pookie's infectious spontaneity to blossom forth into a warm, loving human being - a transformation visually signified by the occasional flashing of a disarming, boyish grin. The two hit it off admirably as evidenced by shots of them flying a kite and sitting in a tree holding hands. They also make out quite a bit. One thing leads to another, and they eventually register in a rundown motel and go to bed. This scene starts out well enough with

the natural nervousness of the boy expressed by his deliberate folding of each article of clothing as he takes it off Pookie, but it is inexorably destroyed by Pakula's wearisome overindulgence in a good thing. Jerry and Pookie declare love for each other and except for a false pregnancy all is well until Jerry decides that Pookie is too kooky, and that her wild ideas about weirdoes will not make her acceptable to his college buddies. Finally he packs her off on a bus and sends her home to her unloving father.

This might have been a good film if it had decided what it was about. The problems of Pookie are real and interesting, but instead of attempting to

dermine this view. Any person caught in such an environment who did not show some signs of hysteria after a while would be more of a cause for concern.

Mr. Pakula seems to have intended to give Jerry the key to the solution of the whole mess when he has the boy's loudmouthed boasting roommate confess to him that he is a virgin. For some reason or another this gives Jerry a whole new insight on college life - he tells Pookie, "You have to give people a chance" - which he expresses by seizing upon the next party weekend as an opportunity to immerse himself and his girlfriend in a good old normal beer bath - surely a symbol of the liberation of alienated youth.

'Pleasant light entertainment' . . . becomes 'a pretentious failure'

probe her character for any understanding or explanation, the director insists on focusing his film on a relationship which is an obvious mismatch from the beginning, shows only superficial development, and has no real tension whatever. In fact as the film progresses the hapless Burton receives more attention from the camera than Miss Minelli. The characters of other college students are presented in insulting one-dimensionality. In the beginning the spectator feels certain that Pookie's semi-hysterical opinions of her peers must be neurotic, but the uniform portrayal of those people as either plastic fantastic Cosmopolitan girls or beer swilling, offensive vulgarians un-

Halfway through the film one senses that even Mr. Pakula tires of shotgun one-liners and original lyricism such as hand-in-hand walks through the surf, for he settles down to the seriousness of interminable telephone conversations, has Burton start frowning again, and resorts to long, long takes of Miss Minelli's face, shots which stretch to the limit our sensitive appreciation of homeliness. It is unfortunate that he did not just end the film instead of continuing, for in the transition from half-witty comedy to the gravity of real life he exchanged superficial but pleasant light entertainment for a pretentious failure.

Jerry Christensen

DO YOU KNOW WHY MY HAND IS LIKE A LEMON PIE? call 1-584-0435

Yugoslavian Student Criticizes Radical Left

(Editor's note: Borna Bebek '72 is a native of Zagreb, Yugoslavia, and spent nine years studying and travelling in Europe before entering Williams College this fall. During his travels and studies he frequently observed the radical leftist movements of Europe and became close friends with a number of the leaders of these movements. During that time he also wrote articles for West and East European newspapers. In this article Bebek comments on these European movements and their relevance to the United States.)

For the last four years I have been increasingly aware of the self-destructive disease that is besetting the nations of Western Europe and the United States. That there is a crisis is hardly denied by anyone; yet all efforts to curb and control this engulfing fire seem to me comparable to those of the firemen whose hoses are not connected to water tanks but petrol drums.

I do not know which disturbs me more; the hypocritical and self-contradictory efforts of the established governments, the neglect, indifference, egoism and mediocrity that is the silent majority; or the self-defeating, nihilistic, fractured and immoral conglomeration of misfits and noble but confused idealists that go under the name of New Left.

I remember how I used to be affected by the latter when I first got acquainted with them in the schools and universities of Europe. I then knew very little of them except that their tone and values effected me like moral poison. These poor souls rejected everything. The state was an instrument of the bourgeoisie for the exploitation of the worker. Morality was a symptom of stupid fear and sheep like obedience. Marriage was enslavement of women, religion of minds. Western civilization was a progressive policy of hate and war.

Art began with Marcel Duchamp. Happiness was a warm pussy. Family was a cradle of hate. Drugs were freedom. There was nothing that these apostles of ugliness did not drag into the mud and filth from which they themselves came. And who were the spokesmen? People like Allan Ginsburg, a self-confessed homosexual, ex-lunatic asylum inmate was the spokesman for love. He dared to speak of women - dared to write of lips, breasts, kisses. What but filth could he bring to a description of love between a man and a woman? - something which he is incapable of experiencing by the very nature of his mental derangement. He writes of love, and worse he is being quoted as an authority by scores of female philosophy students. How often did I hear them say: "As Allan Ginsburg said, 'love is so and so' etc., etc., or 'William Burroughs,' or 'Donald Jaspers'. Yes, these men provided the poetry of the New Movement. The music was by the Rolling Stones or Pink Floyd, the art was Yoko Ono's 365 naked arses, the philosophy and ideology was by John Lennon and the likes, and so the new movement had all the cultural backbone it needed. As for its aims and policies, if it ever had any, and its methods, I will say more about them later.

These were my initial observations and superficial ones at that, which is the key to the problem. And it is in such a superficial way that the establishment and the middle class sees the phenomenon of the New Left and thus it is incapable of understanding and combatting it. I had to force myself to become closely acquainted with this "monstrosity". I started buying their papers by dozens, attending their meetings. I had to do so by fighting the inner revulsion and fury which they aroused in me initially. I came to read

only "cool" papers, have only New Left friends, attend only New Left meetings. For me this was an invaluable experience for it meant finding my way back to youth, to my own generation and to the poor idealists whom I mistakenly almost began to hate. At the same time I began to understand their reasoning, their tactics, and am now able to see with a crystal clarity the "inevitable" and certainly catastrophic result that would emerge out of their doctrines.

To understand the New Left and radical movements, one must dismiss with any conventional middle class approach usually employed, for it must be realized that the movement is not a uniformly composed entity with a common background and identity. It is a fusion of the best and worst elements of post-industrial society. Where else can you find pervers, dope pedlars, nihilists, homosexuals, filth merchants, the ugly and the diseased, misfits, self-haters, family haters, rapists and conglomerations of Eldridge Cleavers, Allan Ginsburgs, Yoko Onos. Such a pathetic mob is supposed to comprise the guiding stars of the New Left. Forward brothers, John Lennon will show us the way to the Brave New World.

At the same time this pathetic monstrosity speaks the same language and marches shoulder to shoulder with the best, the most idealistic, the most progressive, the most dedicated flower of American youth. I look at these people and wonder how did this fine, idealistic, young boy, this bright-cheeked, enthusiastic pretty girl end up marching with this drug-ridden, mind-blown hippie, with this disease-ridden pervert? What made the "unlikeliest of unlikely" alliances possible? What went wrong? Why did it happen? Accidentally? By chance? No, I do not believe in chance. Someone and something is responsible. And the result is - the good and the noble and honorable have joined ranks with this movement - the cancerous growth that threatens to destroy the whole structure and entity which is providing them with unparalleled material prosperity and personal freedom. The lost and frustrated idealists were attracted by the surface honesty and glittering phrases of freedom, liberty, and love that the movement is "abundant" with. The hypocrisy, the inflexibility and inefficiency of a muscle-bound "liberal" state served only to promote the process of youth alienation.

Time and time again the bourgeoisie has in the stupidest and clumsiest ways opposed the demands which were justified and ethical from every conceivable point of view. The great majority of the students and youths in general have, I am sure, begun as the opponents of the ugly (for I shall call the radical conglomeration the ugly from now on). But their initial enthusiasm and decency was overcome by the blind ignorance of the unflinching establishment, whose narrow-minded and prejudiced rejection of all attempts to better social conditions has prevailed and has contributed more than amply to drive the decent into the arms of the ugly.

Especially significant was the establishment's blind approach to the importance of the student movement. The ugly were subconsciously aware of the tremendous importance of youth. The establishment reciprocated by identifying themselves with the silent majority. The silent majority's approach is as dangerous as it is immoral almost by virtue of being silent. For the most constructive and idealistic elements of the nation are hardly likely to be silent, and anyone who turns against youth and throws his lot in with the hidden and anonymous has

dug his own grave.

The ugly did not make that mistake. They unconsciously realized the importance of the student movement and thus assured themselves of a powerful weapon. Were it not for their total lack of program and cohesion, they would have gone already miles farther on their suicidal road. Here, ABOVE ALL, it must be realized that the ugly are not a conspiracy or a tangible entity. Any attempts to identify the ugly as a coherent social group or a race or ideology are bound to fail as they have always failed in the past. For it must be realized that the evil and ugliness is not a separate property or privilege of any class, race, or individual. It cuts across all strata of society and in this fact lies its prime strength as well as its prime weakness. The fact that the ugliness often embodies itself in certain individuals or groups is only a result of society's inability to accommodate and remedy the grievances which produce the frustration, the self-doubt and other prerequisites for the formation of baseness.

However, let no one fool himself that we are all ugly and that there is nothing to be done. That type of attitude has been largely responsible for pushing the student away from his constructive calling. The Establishment has not realized that, or if it has, is not fit or has not been fit so far to cope with this problem. They think they can stop a logical development by rejection and ignoring, and retaliate in forms of various Vice-Presidents, such as Pompidou in France or Agnew, who slander the youth as being regressive and unpatriotic. If the present trend is not reversed or better rechanneled (for nothing can be reversed), the student movement will cease to serve its positive function. Perhaps it already has done that.

Who, if anyone, is responsible for such a sorry state of affairs and who is in position to remedy it? Is it the conventional "liberal" state politician and who is he? How do we judge his worth? What are his tasks? Is the task of such a politician and his worth to be judged by the validity, genuineness, and usefulness of a certain policy or is his criterion that he should pass the art of persuasibility? Is he negative and immoral if he has brilliant plans but is unable to control and succeed in winning the support of the senate, parliament or the silent majority, whose political sophistication and



BORNA BEBEK

ideas fluctuate from day to day and are largely a product of unhappy circumstances and often faulty information, not to mention subjective appraisal or criticism? No one should confuse liberalism with democracy. The elite of eastern colleges are, I am led to believe, far from representative of the people of the United States - and the same is certainly true in Europe. Given the power, the masses would soon bring back the rope and the lynchings, and no one should smack his lips in anticipation of such a prospect. Is not many a liberal state politician reduced to a level of a crooked salesman and conversely does not every crooked salesman feel that he is cut perfectly for politics? Such is certainly the case, if persuasibility is the criterion.

Is it not the time that this country took a long look at the liberal state, which was created several decades ago in accordance with capitalist, laissez-faire economics, which has long ago been given up as a myth? Are the people of this nation not faced with what T. J. Lowi has called "a gigantic prehistoric beast, all power and no efficacy?" What kind of a mind will such a frustrating bureaucracy attract? Will not the best and the idealistic shy away from such activities and be driven more and more toward the ranks of the ugly movement, in whose clothes they will become an instrument of the destruction of economy and defense of their nations?

This destruction is where the movement leads and that destruction is its logical conclusion. Stripped of its economic power and its military defense, the nations of Europe and America will

finally cease to live in a dream world of Oxford, Sorbonne, or Williams College drawing rooms and snack bars. No one can realize the importance of food better than the hungry. No one can understand the importance of military power and economic strength better than someone who comes from a country which has neither. The peasant boy of Eastern Europe understands and possesses instinctively the political sophistication which a Harvard professor is incapable of having because he is handicapped by the good life and security which is only his as long as his country has again and a thousand times again economic and military backbone. For a hungry world looks, with admiration, yes, but also envy and hate, at this wonderland and waits for its moment to bite and tear away at the still well-fed body.

The duty of the United States primarily to itself and to the world is to suppress the cancerous growth which could eat away its economic and military spine. It must be done as long as the world is composed of thousands of hungry wolves and a few fat lions. If the United States' youth can feed, educate, industrialize, democratize, and liberalize the rest of the world in their lifetime, so much the better for everyone, for that, if any, is indeed an honorable task. However, this will never be done by biting at its own flesh and self-poisoning. The misdirected enthusiasm of the youth will not only destroy the United States but also the hope for countless nations whose only protection from aggression, be it Russian, Chinese, or otherwise, is the strong, again militarily and economically strong, U.S.

The American youth who are so bent and eager to humiliate the U.S. in Vietnam will do so not only at their own expense but at the expense of dozens of Vietnams, Czechoslovakias, Yugoslavias and West Germans who stand to suffer should the United States waver in its strength. How is it that the advocates of justice and freedom are so bent on destroying the nation which is the sole guarantor of freedom to the Indians, Yugoslavians, and Israelis of this world?

But what is the U.S. government doing about it? Instead of fighting to the last breath for the respect and support of the youth, they are courting some intangible silent majorities while all the time allowing themselves

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State's Bears Heading for Extinction; Prof's Wife Begins Conservation Campaign

A petition asking for the revision of existing state regulations governing bear hunting in order to prevent the extinction of the black bear in Massachusetts is being circulated by Anne Harrison Clark, wife of Asst. Econ. Prof. Edwin H. Clark, II.

The petition is being sent to local and state newspapers asking that concerned citizens clip the printed petition from the newspaper, sign it, and mail it to Mr. James M. Shepard, Commissioner, Division of Fisheries and Game, Department of Natural Resources, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts.

The petition reads as follows: "We, the undersigned, in view of the alarming decrease in the black bear population in western Massachusetts, urge the Commissioner of the Division of Fisheries and Game to take the following steps to curtail the decline:

1. That the October 20th - December 31st open season which now exists be totally closed for at least the next five years to allow female cubs born this coming Feb-

ruary (1970) to begin to add to the bear population with litters of two or three cubs.

2. That when the bear season opens again, more stringent laws be added to the present ones regulating bear hunting - namely:

a. that it be mandatory for any hunter shooting a bear to have his kill tagged at official checking stations.

b. that the length of the bear season be drastically reduced from the present 10 weeks to a maximum of one week, and hopefully less (Pennsylvania, with a bear population of 2,000, in 1969 reduced its usual five day season to two days).

3. That black bears which are becoming a nuisance to farmers or orchard growers be live-trapped, tagged and removed to more remote areas.

4. That, as is done in other states, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts take upon itself the responsibility for reimbursing its citizens any damage proven to have been caused by a black bear."

In an information sheet accom-

panying the petition, entitled, "Some Bear Facts," Mrs. Clark states that "according to Mr. William J. Kullish of Adams, the local Natural Resource Officer, there were an estimated 8 to 12 bears in all of Franklin and Berkshire counties prior to the 1969 hunting season."

Since that time four bears have been reported killed diminishing the total estimated population by one half to one third. Furthermore since Massachusetts does not require hunters to report a bear kill, or to have the animal tagged, the four bears reported killed may underestimate the local kill during the past season.

Mrs. Clark goes on to note that the bear population must increase slowly because black bears have built-in biological curbs which prevent them from reproducing in any great numbers. A sow does not produce her first litter until she is three years old, and this first litter consists usually of only a single cub. She will in subsequent litters produce twins or triplets.

W L H: Between The Decades

On Torch-Passing With Some Hesitation

Writing about, or reading about, the Sixties as a decade is like walking into a party room the morning after New Year's Eve—there's that vague sense of nostalgia, but what mainly remains is discomfort.

The faces and voices on the media have assaulted me, saying they and electronics and cybernetics made me what I am today. They caught me at a vulnerable age, and the bombardment has kept up throughout these long years. Periodic media Tet offensives featured missiles in Cuba, bullets lodged in our young national leaders and constant mortar fire in far-off jungles.

In some ways we can't escape the Fifties—another McCarthy comes and goes, Roy Cohn still in the news, the Eisenhower-Nixon team alive and well just a road trip from Williams-town. But it's all just a shadow, because now we have another decade with the thrill of victory and the agony of defeat, the human drama of surviving to look at.

The most significant cry of the 60's, perhaps even the pass-word "What's wrong with our—?" (fill in "nation," "city," "children," "morals," "church," "ball club," "second car," or "third TV." We sometimes felt that the various "doctors" for our assorted ills had

reached different diagnoses, and that the individually weak medications each was administering might collectively cripple us.

Increased affluence, far from insuring a rapprochement between parent and child, instead bought time as both sides tried to avoid a confrontation. It put economic power in youth's hands, a most suitable palliative in the absence of political power. Madison Avenue drooled, and youth bought, but the bribe was less than successful.

Less than successful because science couldn't be bought off. Somehow we managed to get bleeding and dying and burning beamed into our living rooms in ever-truer colors. We could see men on the moon in almost the same frame as men in tenements and swamps.

It was all too much. Involuntarily at first, and later with increasing purpose, youth of the 60's were made the most-informed young generation in our history. From Newton Minow to Spiro Agnew, many doubted that youth was the best-informed generation, but none could deny it was the most-informed.

So the gifts of the 60's to us, its most impressionable progeny, were money and the media. The media

brought us inticements to spend the money, and money bought us the media receivers. But rather than being stiflingly complementary, the two forces often seemed ridiculously at odds.

The media were power of a new kind, capable of bringing Mario Savio and Haight-Ashbury from the West, Medger Evers and Birmingham from the South, Mayor Daley and Convention '68 from the Midwest, all imposing themselves on the seats of power in the East. We marvelled at people and places in print and on the screen, and saw our own contorted faces and thoughts there too sometimes.

Despite some threats (or advice) from high officials, the media will probably progress with the same biases it has now. And despite inflation, money as an available commodity is here to stay. Perhaps the 70's will bring new forces to bear on its youth. What will be most interesting to watch in the next decade is how the conflicts of the 60's will affect us as young adults, and how the 70's affects our younger brothers and sisters.

Because American society in the 60's looked on us with a mixture of the usual indulgence, plus cur-

iosity and maybe a bit of fear. We resented being generalized about, but we gloried in the freedom we had. The question is, has progress made turbulence, alienation, anti-hero worship, social conscience, drugs, sex, long hair, short skirts and-or the search for relevance endemic to youth? Are any or all of them fads, or are they symbols of problems that will surface in different forms in the 70's? Can youth ever again be silent, and can the country stand it if they are?

We must also look at ourselves, and note how a decade of emergence has prepared us for adulthood. Can we be more indulgent, more understanding toward those who are maturing in a difficult environment? And will some of the follies and vices we have shown become by the 80's and 90's the basis for a better politics and social order?

All this is less a lament for the writer's loss of youth than a concern for the future of youth as an ideal. Youth lost its innocence in the 60's, but not the way it has happened in the past - not through direct contact with devastating war or depressing poverty. Most of us experienced war and poverty through new channels of

communication, and we won't know until years have passed whether the imprint left on a person by such indirect contact is as lasting as the real thing. That will be only one measure of the greatness, or one indication of the failure, of our decade.

And it was our decade. Youth has been in the limelight in many periods, but never has the limelight been so strong and the scrutiny so widespread. Youth symbolically replaced age when JFK became President, but it was also symbolically cut down by Oswald, and then by Ray, and by Sirhan. It seemed to say that youth must be served, but in a violent way.

That is why, as I said in the first sentence, that nostalgia is tinged with discomfort - we did all right, most of us, but it was all so new that in the end we may have made a poor base for future generations. We had to fight Vietnam, indifference, poverty, racism, all in the abstract - and we met with modest success. Our solace can be if youth in the 70's doesn't have to fight our legacy of the 60's.

Hollar

Yugoslavian Student on Radical Left (Cont'd)

Continued from Page 3

to be pressed against the wall, and make recourse to utterly inadequate makeshifts which remain ineffectual because they come too late and, worse, because they are only too easy to reject for they are almost by definition insignificant. The New Left on the other hand is screwing their demands higher and higher into such absurdities that even the possible realization of their original claims would seem totally insignificant and, as such, ineffectual. For only a fool and freshman girls go around prattling how the Vietnam War or a ban on marijuana are the cause of their alienation and frustration. To think that giving in to such demands would appease the loose hungry beast is a stupidity beyond me.

If a young man or girl is unable to find anything decent, determined or uncompromising and brave in his own environment which is presently saturated with self-doubt and frustration, he will either drop out or will look for fiery, uncompromising heroic figures elsewhere. This is precisely what makes the Che Guevaras and Ho Chi Minhs of this world so attractive to the youth of the United States and Europe. Equally if institutions of love, and compassion, such as church, marriage, family, romantic love and friendship, are allowed to be ridiculed

and spat upon by the likes of Mailer, Ginsburg and such, the American youth will grow unromantic, hard, cool and "realistic" when it comes to personal and home involvement and romantic about such unromantic notions as foreign policy. If one cannot find emotional involvement in his home, he will look for emotional involvement in Southeast Asia.

The administration may care to argue that an Ivy League undergraduate who rants about being exploited, persecuted, and victimized by "Pigs", Daley and Wall

Street etc., is not well-adjusted, comes from a broken home, or has had an unhappy childhood. But the same can hardly be said of the brighter part of the New Left coin or of the Negro and the poor. The cure for the anxiety-ridden Ivy League undergraduate may be found in effective social work, Peace Corps, etc., or at worst on the couch of a psychoanalyst. The cure for the ten million truly oppressed in this country at least is more take-home pay every Saturday and generally a better and more dignified life.

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Degas Exhibition: A Tasteful Representation

One of the most tasteful exhibitions of the work of Edgar Degas, the French 19th century artist, opened at the Sterling and Francine Clark Art Institute in Williamstown, yesterday. The exhibition features the entire Degas holdings of the Clark, 57 bronzes, paintings, pastels, drawings, and prints, together with 10 loans from private collectors and museums.

Although the exhibition is limited in size by most modern standards, all the works have been carefully chosen and placed, and each has a purpose in being there. As one Art professor noted, when you walk into the room, you know immediately that there is something to look at.

The idea for the exhibition materialized last year after Williams announced that Miss Jean Boggs, Director of the National Gallery of Canada, would be here this January as the Robert Sterling Professor of Art. She is one of today's leading authorities on Degas, having written and lectured extensively on the artist. It is also interesting to note that Mr. William McL. Ittman, the Clark's Curator of Prints and Drawings, and the man largely responsible for the exhibition, studied under



Degas' charcoal drawing on yellow tracing paper of "Woman standing in a Bath Tub," executed around 1890, reflects Degas' later and more broad, generalized style.

Miss Boggs at Washington University. The Clark's exhibition, thus, was planned in her honor and was scheduled to coincide with her residence in Williamstown.

The loans of two paintings, five

drawings, and three prints by Degas add an interesting new dimension to the exhibition in that they are all closely related to works already at the Clark.

For instance, for the first time since the artist's death, two sensitive pencil drawings of Mme. Julie Burtin, one loaned by Harvard's Fogg Museum, are reunited. Both drawings were studies for Degas' portrait of Mme. Burtin and both use the delicate lines and shadings of Degas' early style in the manner of his predecessor Jean A. D. Ingres. Degas differs dramatically from Ingres, however, as the Burtin drawings reflect a strong psychological dimension. Ingres' drawings are much more impersonal, almost costume pieces devoid of personality, indeed coldly classical, whereas Degas is both more emotional and more intelligent in his perception. Degas is not as stylized as Ingres, and his figures have real flash and blood. As a matter of comparison, the exhibition considerably includes an Ingres study for a mural which Degas kept in his collection, and which Mr. Clark purchased at the series of great auction sales of the contents of Degas' studio held in Paris in 1918 and 1919.

Rather than spreading itself thin over the many subjects of Degas' work, the Clark exhibition concentrates certain themes in depth. For example, self-portraits of Degas, race horses, ballet dancers, violinists, and bathers highlight the exhibition. This concentration on certain themes, obviously, is a reflection of Mr. Clark's own tastes, in that he naturally preferred certain subjects to others.

Mr. Clark was particularly fond of race horses and the exhibition compiles a formidable collection on the subject. Particularly interesting is the series of studies for the painting of "Steeplechase - The Fallen Jockey." One drawing in black chalk, heightened with white, shows the falling jockey, also done in Degas' whispery delicate style of the 1860's. Particularly impressive is Degas' handling of the jockey's boots. Accompanying this study is another study for the same painting of the Bolt- ing Horse, done in delicate charcoal. A third related work, borrowed from the collection of Mr. Sam Speigel, is an oil showing the completed painting of the Steeplechase as it hung in an exhibition.

Three other related drawings of a violinist, all studies for "The Re-

hearsal" now in the Frick Collection, are done in charcoal. Dating from 1877-79, these studies show Degas' leaning away from the delicacy of his early period towards a larger, broader and more generalized style.

Along the same lines are the series of drawings of Leaving the Bath. All finished in the early 1880's, the drawings, particularly those done in charcoal are the best examples of this later broader style of Degas.

Not to be forgotten are Degas' bronze works of which the Clark exhibition has nine examples: five dancers and four horses. The most notable bronze is Degas' "Little Dancer, Fourteen Years Old" which had been a mainstay of the Clark's Renoir room before being moved into the front Degas room. Amidst the other Degas' works, she almost takes on a different dimension, becoming even more haughty in her central position.

Later this month, Mr. Ittman will give three gallery talks at the Clark on Wednesday Jan. 14 at 10:30 a.m., Thursday Jan. 15 at 3:00 p.m., and Saturday Jan. 17 at 10:30 p.m. Moreover, Miss Boggs will deliver a lecture entitled "Degas and the Twentieth Century" Tuesday, Jan. 20 at 4:30 p.m. at the Clark.

Zen: The Search for Enlightenment on Life and Death

(Jim Gordon '62 has come to Williamstown for the WSP in order to participate in Prof. Eusden's Zen course. He gives his impressions of the experience in the following article.)

Under the direction of Professor Eusden, eleven students and three faculty members have decided to live in accord with Zen Buddhist discipline for the month of January. Since everything contained in this article has a subjective cast, it should be remembered that the author graduated from Williams in 1962 and that his viewpoint no doubt differs from the undergraduate of today. Thanks are due to Professor Eusden for allowing me to take the course.

Every teacher of Zen says one can learn about Zen Buddhism by reading or talking about it. As Ruth Fuller Sasaki wrote, "If you want to know the taste of water, drink it." The project has been organized in keeping with this statement. Our main activity will be zazen, the Zen Buddhist form of meditation. Through zazen, or sitting with a single-mind, the Zen Buddhist eventually reaches enlightenment. To achieve the necessary degree of concentration requires great effort, but, with practice, it can be done by anyone. The mechanical aspects of zazen are explained in detail in the books *The Three Pillars of Zen*, by Philip Kapleau and *The Matter of Zen* by Paul Wienpahl. Members of the project will do group zazen for several hours each morning as well as individual zazen for whatever amount of time

the person wishes to set aside for this purpose. Through this, we hope to get a better feeling for the way of Zen. All reading is to be done during the first three days of the WSP and thereafter subordinated to the practice of Zen Buddhism.

The members of the group will also undertake some form of mind-body training, either swimming or cross-country skiing. The stimulus for this lies in the hope that the application of the Zen principle of single-mindedness to some physical activity will lead to insight as to the nature of the relationship between mind and body as well as that between mind-body and the surrounding environment.

Why should someone want to engage in such a project? The author can only state the outline of his own reasons. There have been times when the innate perfection of the world has been sensed so strongly as to remove all doubt as to its truth. The fact that anger, jealousy, fear, desire, selfishness, war poverty, or whatever imperfections you care to name play such a dominant role in life leads to the conclusion that something must be wrong with the point of view that sees and feels these imperfections. Why do things seem so bad in the world and why do one's immediate pursuits (happiness, jobs, money, grades) seem so meaningless at times? Such questions lead to the study of a religion which claims to offer enlightenment on the meaning of life and death. The saying that the answer lies within the self also strikes a responsive chord. Fromm

applies his words on the result of the analytic process to Zen Buddhism as well:

"... he gets more deeply in touch with humanity, with the universal man; he represses less, is freer, has less need to project, to celebrate; then he may experience for the first time how he sees colors, how he sees a ball roll, how his ears are suddenly fully opened to music, when up to now he only listened to it; in sensing his oneness with others, he may have a first glimpse of the illusion that his separate individual ego is something to hold onto, to cultivate, to save; he will experience the futility of seeking the answer to life by having himself, rather than by being and becoming himself. All these sudden, unexpected experiences with no intellectual content; yet afterward the person feels freer, stronger, less anxious than he ever felt before."

To help us, as well as anyone else in the area interested in Zen Buddhism, Philip Kapleau, resident monk and director of the Zen Meditation Center in Rochester, N.Y., came to Williamstown at the beginning of our WSP. After an introduction to the group over tea, he spoke briefly about the Rochester Zen Center and other aspects of Zen. On Wednesday night, he gave a lecture in Jesup Hall that outlined the theoretical aspects of Zen Buddhism. A lengthy question and answer period followed during which people had a chance to explore any particular aspects of theory that they wished. The next morning, Kapleau gave instruction on the practice

of zazen and led two twenty-minute sessions of zazen. All the practical details covered in the workshop as well as the theory discussed in his lecture are presented in his book. His steadiness, perception and kindness have helped our project greatly.

The Perfect Way is only difficulty for those who pick and choose;

Do not like, do not dislike; all will then be clear.

Make a hairs breadth difference, and Heaven and Earth are set apart;

If you want the truth to stand clear before you, never be for or against.

The struggle between "for" and "against" is the mind's worst disease.

(Attributed to Seng - Ts'ar)

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For Men Only: A Man's Guide To Campus Bathrooms

Gentlemen: Take a look around you and what do you see? When you step into a classroom, there's a different smell, a different atmosphere than there was two years ago. When you step into the snack bar, you look for that gay instant comradery that you found in days of old. But it isn't there. Girls have come to Williams College.

Yes, it seems wherever you look, you'll find pert and perky coeds prissily prancing about. They're not only in the classrooms and snack bar, they're all over. In the dorms and in the houses, they even come uninvited. Why, I once saw one on Tier IX of the Stetson Library. You all remember Tier IX, don't you?

It's becoming apparent that the places a gentleman can go to be alone with other men are quickly vanishing in number. Besides the Williams Club grille room, I can think of only one other: the men's room. Call it what you like, the boys' bathroom, the washroom, W.C., water-closet, john, toilet, lavatory, latrine, privy, outhouse, comfort station, necessary, jakes, cloaca, Mrs. Jones, hommes, caballeros, backhouse, backy, can, locus, head, round house, johnny, johnny-on-the-spot, or restroom, it's all the same. And it's the one place on campus that the co-eds haven't yet invaded, and the one place that we must defend from any possible invasion.

Perhaps you think I'm being a little reactionary or even a little crazy. You don't believe that we men have anything to fear. Well let me tell you.

You've all been to the College Cinema, ne Walden. You've all seen Lorna, I A Woman (both parts), Helga, Woman and Temptation, or more properly, Naked Temptation, and you've seen Th Curious Female. Need I say more? You've seen the depths of degradation to which these women may fall. Who knows what may happen here?

You've heard what the Trustees said. They're going to let girls graduate from here. They're going to give them a Williams degree. They're going to bring more girls here. You know what will happen next. The girls will start getting uppity. They'll start a chapter of the Women's Liberation Front. Not only will they burn their bras and hair curlers, but they will rant and rave and demonstrate. They will denounce the blissful bonds of



The urinal found in the Bronfman Science Center, designed by Ben Thompson, is noted for its sleek modern design. Note the attractive shiny metal finish and the deep recessed pool.

holy matrimony as a bourgeois manifestation of the male ego. I've seen Women's Lib in action, so I know what they can do.

Men, prepare yourselves. But for the moment, all is not lost. We still have our campus bathrooms. We must learn how to use them, and defend them to the hilt. As a first step, I am publishing a list of the most strategic ones, with accurate description. Use this guide, men, and good luck.

Baxter Hall: The Student Union contains two fine, clean, and spacious bathrooms which, incidentally, connect with each other through a service passageway. One, facing the mailroom and coke machine, known as Baxter Hall South, contains six sinks, three urinals, and three stalls, all in good working order. It is a widely used room, so those seeking a little more privacy should seek out Baxter Hall North which I consider to be one of the finest on campus. Baxter Hall North is located behind the cloakroom adjacent to the stairs, almost hidden from the public, and it is exactly this out-of-the-way spot which makes it a delightful place to perform or just visit. The anteroom

contains six sinks symmetrically arranged before two swinging doors that lead into four urinals and three stalls. I have always found it empty except for one night I came across Religion Prof. John D. Eusden sitting in the anteroom, grading papers. In fact, excellent reading material can be found on the table in front of Prof. Eusden's office.

In Baxter Hall North, those wishing to read should choose the central stall where the light is the best. The toilets there also have the quickest flush on campus, a marvelous six seconds display of rushing powerful foam. Each sink usually contains a fresh half-bar of soap.

It may be instructive at this time to point out that the toilet paper, or more properly, bleached service roll, is supplied by the college, and uniform throughout the campus. The brand used is Soft Spun, manufactured in Greenwich, New York, and comes in rolls of 1000 sheets, each measuring 4 and one-half inches by 4 and one-half inches. Although only one layer, the toilet paper is quite adequate. It is rather light in weight, but neither too coarse nor too soft. It is porous and absorbent enough, but nothing too outstanding.

Hopkins Hall: Ever since the demise of the third floor bathroom, with its spicy and at times indecent graffiti, campus bathrooms have never been the same. The men's room in the basement of Hopkins is nothing special, but an important feature for anyone who decides to occupy the building. Turning left at the cartons of xerox paper, one can find two sinks, two urinals, and two stalls. The drab yellow paint is peeling off the walls and two fogged barred windows look up at the road and the Chapel. The flush is rather weak, as it gurgles on for about 45 seconds. All in all, it is one only to be used in case of emergency.

Bronfman Science Center: This building has three fine examples of the Ben Thompson bathroom, which can also be found throughout the Greylock Quad. Taking the one in the ground floor of Bronfman next to the large auditorium, one finds shiny metal plumbing with gaily decorated bright shades of red, yellow, green, and blue, off-set by white speckled tile. The entire effect is not a sterile one, but neither is it one where you can feel at home. There is a strong institutional atmosphere.

Jesup Hall: Undoubtedly, the finest bathroom on campus, the men's room on the first floor of Jesup is a true lavatologist's delight. Past the sign reading Men,



The Jesup Hall urinal is a lavatologist's delight. Its sheer size and depth gives the performer a warm sense of security. It is a relic from a bygone once-great era.

one enters a cloakroom, which in turn leads past a door reading Men's Toilet, and there it is. There are two sinks, each supplied with a delicious globe of yellow-orange soap, and a water fountain that doesn't work. The urinal is the highpoint of the room. It measures 22" wide, 14" deep, and is 4' tall. It is a pleasure to stand next to. There are two stalls, each with white swinging ventilated doors, and each toilet is well lighted. But the real joy comes when you encounter the old pull flush, the only ones left on campus. Although the flush itself is rather significant, in that it is a slow gurgle, the sheer joy in pulling on a chain, rather than pushing down on a silver lever, is well worth your while. Another unique feature of the Jesup Hall room is a door to the basement just next to the stalls.

Griffin Hall: Unfortunately, there is but one bathroom in all of Griffin Hall for both sexes, and one afternoon I was totally shaken to find a girl walking out of this one, located in the basement. She just walked out. There wasn't even a sign on the door, not even one of those Ben Casey-Sam Jaffe-biology symbols that have become so prevalent on dorm and house bathrooms. Thus, many would place the Griffin Hall bathroom in the same category as the once-cozy Lasell Gymnasium and the assorted house and dorm

bathrooms. That is, they are tainted and no longer pure. Griffin Hall would be no great loss, however. The flush was the worst on campus. It took a full sixty seconds of slow churning before it finally eased out.

Currier Hall: The sole interesting feature of the Music Department's men's room is its curved door. Inside, the smell is extremely antiseptic and the ceiling is quite high. There are five sinks, all without soap, plus one wash basin, presumably for your socks. There are two rather modern urinals and three rather old stalls. The seats are backless and there is very little light. Moreover, the toilet paper is placed so high that it is practically out of reach. One redeeming factor, however, is the double swinging saloon-type doors leading into the stalls.

Weston Language Center: Another delight for those seeking privacy is the men's room located on the second floor, on the west end of the hall. It is important to remember that the light switch is located outside in the hall. Inside, you find one sink, with soap and lily cups, and one urinal. The toilet is located in a spacious, well-lighted room to itself. The atmosphere is quiet and pleasant. Excellent reading material can be found in the Club Espanol across the hall, which features copies of Life Magazine in Spanish.

Lawrence Hall: The Art Building contains one rather undistinguished bathroom in the basement. There is one huge sink, one urinal that hangs well below your knees, plus one large closet-like stall. It is a rather antiquated set-up and not particularly well kept, and accordingly contains a few specimens of rather trivial graffiti.

Stetson Library: The Library has three quite adequate men's rooms at varying levels of the building. The first, found outside the Reserve Reading Room on Tier II, has a cloakroom serving as a foyer behind a sign reading gentlemen. Inside, one is immediately taken by the high ceiling and rather Gothic space. There is a white wood bookcase for your books, three sinks, and three urinals. The stalls are really quite cunningly arranged, in that they appear to be in the conventional side-by-side lay-out, but in reality, are set-up one behind the other like seats in a roller-coaster. The men's room on Tier VI is painted in a delicious dark green and contains one sink, one urinal and one stall. The soap is the same yellow-orange and lily cups are considerably provided. Furthermore, several specimens of almost authentic graffiti are still legible. Specifically, "Jesus saves at the Bank Moses... invests on Wall St.," and the standard classic, "I'm sitting on top of the world." Copies of Alexis De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America" can be found just outside the door. The Tier IX room is a daring split-level affair with startling space concepts. It has one sink, one washbasin, two urinals that are built into the slope of the wall so that you have to bang or bend your head to perform, plus two rather low and backless toilets. Another interesting feature is a window that looks out into a strange two-storied enclosed space.

Naturally, I have not been able to include every bathroom on campus, but I feel I have given justice to the most precious ones. That is, the ones that are outstanding, either in location or unique features. Nor have I bothered to speak of the bathrooms located in men's dorms or houses. In these days of relaxed parietal regulations, it is impossible for a dorm bathroom to retain its male purity.

Gentlemen: Do not take this guide too lightly. You cannot ignore the rising feminine tide. Once our bathrooms are lost, we too are lost.

Jim Deutsch

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Skiers Sharpen Form In Pre-Season Events

By John Clarke

Williams College skiers placed in all three classes of the Freeman Frost Cross Country Race held in Jackson, New Hampshire Jan. 4. The Eph snowmen competed in a field of ninety skiers, including the U.S. National team and several Europeans, over a ten kilometer course.

In Class A Dick Easton and Co-capt. Henry Gibb finished eleventh and twelfth respectively. The first eight places were swept by the National team, while ninth and tenth places were taken by F.I.S. skiers.

Chuck Hewett and Dan Hindert placed third and fourth in Class B. First and second spots were taken by Steve Hinkle of Harvard and Dave Eldridge of Dartmouth. Williams skiers Allen Morton, George Malanson, and Bruce James finished fourth, seventh, and ninth in the Class C race.

Williams College ski coach Ralph Townsend held clinics for Eph Nordic and Alpine skiers over the Christmas recess. Although

somewhat hampered by storms, the snowmen did manage to prepare for the Jackson meet by workouts held at the Williams College ski area on Berlin Mountain, Savoy State Forest, and the Taconic golf course.

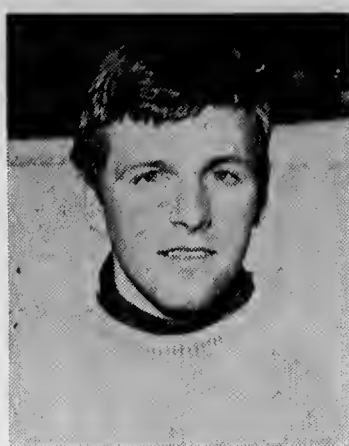
The three top returning Alpine skiers are senior Chris Bryan, and juniors John McGill and Tom Stevenson. The top five cross country racers are juniors Henry Gibb and Dan Hindert, and sophomores Dick Easton, Chuck Hewett, and George Malanson. Heading the jumping division of the Nordic team are Hewett and Malanson.

Freshmen who look promising include Bruce Jacobson (seeded tenth in eastern Alpine competition, Scott Hibbits, Bruce James, and Allen Morton.

Eph skiers this season stand a good chance of qualifying for the NCAA Skiing Championships by finishing among the top five teams at the Eastern Intercollegiate Skiing Association Championships held here at Berlin Moun-



John McGill was Coach Ralph Townsend's top performer in the Alpine events last year.



Chris Bryan, another Alpine star, will be heavily relied upon this year.

tain over Winter Carnival. The top six contenders here during Winter Carnival will include Williams, Middlebury, the University of New Hampshire, Dartmouth, Harvard, and St. Lawrence.

This coming weekend the Nordic team travels to Hanover, N.H. for the Eastern Relay Championships and the Alpine team heads to Bromley, Vermont for the Louise Orvis Special Slalom.

Panthers Victors In Rink Tourney

By Jim Todd

The Varsity Hockey team dropped both games of its own Invitational Tournament held January second and third in the recently dedicated Lansing Chapman Rink. While the squad continued to demonstrate enormous offensive prowess, the defense, with a number of members getting their first Varsity ice time, gave up eighteen goals in two games.

Oswego State Wins

In the opening contest Middlebury dropped AIC 12-2. The losers had won an earlier contest 7-5. The second game saw the host Ephs lose to New York's Oswego State 9-6. The six purple goals were slightly remarkable as they were scored against Oswego goalie Pete Sears who tried out for the 1968 Olympic Squad but was drafted before the games opened. He lost his student deferment when he left school to attend the try-outs.

In the finals Middlebury beat Oswego 2-1 in overtime as Sears demonstrated his ability and also added some prestige to the Williams offense.

AIC Tourney Champs

AIC had to hang on to beat the Ephs in the consolation match. George Reigeluth, Steve Brown, and Gary Bensen all scored in the final ten minutes after falling behind 7-3 but two AIC goals offset the effort and the game ended 9-7. The Purple skaters scored 13 goals in the two games but this figure was not matched by the young defense.

After the game Eph Co-captain Gary Bensen was named to the all-tournament team.

Prospects Are Cloudy

Prospects for the rest of the year are cloudy. The offense, spearheaded by the high scoring first line of Bensen, Whit Knapp, and Jim Stearns has now scored thirty goals in four games for a 7.5 average. This is well above last year's pace. The defense has given up 25 goals for a 6.25 average which is well below last season's pace. If the team can come together in support of second year goal-tender Phil Bartow as the new members gain experience the squad could be the best in recent years. If they don't the season should be dismal.

The next game is tonight at 7:30 at home against Bishop's University of Canada.

Bill Rives



Senior Jack McBroom looks forward to the 1970 squash season.

Chaffeemen Grab Cup

By Bill Rives

The Williams College five man squash team emerged victorious Dec. 21 in their effort to capture the coveted Molson trophy. At the awards ceremony Capt. David C. Johnson III, accepted this cup which is annually awarded to the winner of the Canadian Invitational Squash Tournament.

The match results bear out the strength of the Williams squad in relation to the tournament field. The team posted an overall 21-4 record in their skirmishes with host Western Ontario, McMaster College, McGill, and Toronto - and ancient rival Amherst.

The Amherst team proved surprisingly tenacious, as they were able to wrestle two matches from the Ephmen.

Jack McBroom, Ty Griffin, and Dave Blackford led the way in the tournament competition with spotless records. McBroom, whose style is marked by determination

and power, appears headed for his best season ever.

He is yet to be beaten this year. Griffin, who is up from last year's freshman squad has had little trouble in handling varsity opponents. No newcomer to the game, he was one of the finest players in the country while in the junior ranks.

Ty is unbeaten this season as well. Captain Johnson and Pete Kinney each recorded 3 wins and 2 losses en route to the Eph triumph.

Sporting a 2-1 dual record, the racquetmen face potent MIT at home tomorrow at 2 p.m. The season will be capped by the Nationals at Princeton March 6-8.

In two regular season games this year, star hockey performer Gary Bensen has set a torrid pace. While taking only eight shots, he has scored seven goals and has contributed six assists. Bensen's henchman, Whit Knapp, has scored in each of the four times he has shot. His six assists give him a formidable ten points. These pace-setters are followed by Jim Stearns with six points, and Pete Thorp and John Curtin with three points each. In referring to his line of Bensen, Knapp, and Stearns, Coach Bill McCormick said, "This line has been together since freshman year. Each player understands what the others are doing. This has resulted in some excellent combination play."

Goalie Key Bartow has a total of 37 saves, while allowing an av-

erage of three goals per game in regular season play.

Stalwart offensive tackle Rob Farnham was chosen by a vote of his teammates to lead the grid-ders in 1970. Sports Information Director, Lawrence F. Jacobs, labeled Farnham "as hard as the granite of his home state of Vermont" when he presented him with the "Player of the Week" award after the Middlebury game last fall.

Juniors Biff Bennett and Phil Page have been elected co-captains of Jay Healy's first Varsity Soccer team. Veteran mentor Clarence Chaffee lauded next year's captains by saying, "Biff is a steady player, and Phil is a real scrapper; they will give strong leadership."

More laurels for Williams' great running back, Jack Maitland: Jack was one of two New Englanders selected for the 1969 Kodak college division All-American football team. It is the second time that the 202-pound Maitland has been so honored.

John Hitchins, who served as co-captain with Maitland, was also impressively honored this past setson by being named twice to the weekly ECAC all-star team. The Williams coaches thrice named him as Defensive Player of the Week. He was also the recipient of a scholarship award presented by the Sideline Quarterback Club Coach Larry Catuzzi, paid tribute to John's prowess by saying, "For his size, he is the finest defensive tackle in New England." John is 6 feet tall and weighs 212 pounds.

Super Bowl Fearless Forecast: Minnesota 24 - Kansas City 10.

In the world of sports, one occasionally hears about that kind of athlete who can't do anything exceptionally well except win. Joe Kapp seems to be this kind of individual and this reporter thinks he will continue his winning ways against the Chiefs.

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Shendel Urges Voluntary Birth Control

By Randy McManus

"Most people are now aware that there is a population problem, but the big debate is whether it is going to be solved on a voluntary basis or whether there will need to be some mandatory controls." This choice was presented by Dr. Lynden Shendel, director of the Albany Planned Parenthood Association, at a biology colloquium Friday afternoon.

Dr. Shendel, a proponent of the voluntary approach, explained that the objective of Planned Parenthood is to encourage family planning while allowing freedom of choice. He admitted, however, that even in his organization there are those who fear that this "might be too little and too late."

To underline the seriousness of the population problem, Dr. Shendel quoted Paul Erlich, a Stanford

University biology professor, who has written: "A fantastic world effort over the next decade at changing people's attitudes towards family size might conceivably arrest the population at two or three times its present level." And in Dr. Shendel's opinion, the world's population may already have reached its optimum size.

For this reason, he felt that today an individual would "have to be pretty tough not to have some kind of a guilt feeling about bringing four, five, or six children into the world."

Using charts, graphs, and statistics, Dr. Shendel tried to impress his audience both with the immediacy of the population crisis and with its complexity. It was pointed out that 70 per cent of the world's population growth occurs in underdeveloped countries,

whose populace is least able to cope with it. Further, the people of these countries, due to lack of education, are least receptive to efforts aimed at curbing family size.

Dr. Shendel stressed, however, that the problem was hardly confined to these areas of the world. The population of the United States is expected to increase from its present level of 200 million to over 300 million by the year 2000. He explained that even this figure was optimistic since it was based on a "low fertility projection." "This increase," he stated, "was in spite of the fact that the birth rate in our country is going down."

Dr. Shendel decried the position taken by some in this country who feel that because of our great wealth America can absorb this population increase and that it is

only the underdeveloped nations which need worry about overpopulation. "This is like telling other countries that their part of the boat is sinking."

Agreeing that increased agricultural production was vitally important, he nevertheless warned his listeners not to delude themselves by accepting this as a solution to the problem of expanding population. He stated: "Increasing food production will only postpone the crisis, and anyone who suggests otherwise reveals ignorance of the laws of nature."

Turning to obstacles facing any program designed to limit population, Dr. Shendel characterized Pope Paul's 1968 encyclical on population as a "step backwards." He emphasized, however, that today, with the notable exception of the Roman Catholic Church, "no major religious groups in the world object to birth control measures, and all support the idea of family planning."

Benefits which have been attributed in the past to large families and which many people accept even today have complicated birth control efforts in all countries of the world, according to Dr. Shendel. He also cited racial and national pride as barriers which need to be overcome before voluntary family planning programs can succeed.

Optimistically, he pointed to some signs of progress, including the downward trend in the U. S. birth rate over the last seven years. He also singled out Japan as an example of a nation whose rate of population increase has declined from 3 per cent to 1 per cent a year. "Of course," he added, "Japan is an advanced, industrial nation, whose populace is educated and sophisticated."

Among the proposals recommended by Dr. Shendel to aid in limiting the population of the U.S. are: 1) the declaration by the President and the Congress of a national population emergency; 2) establishing the two-child family as the American ideal; 3) a united effort by the clergy stressing the immorality of a large family; 4)

mandatory sex education in the schools; 5) making available free birth control devices without prescription for all who can not afford them; 6) legalization of abortion; 7) and free sterilization for all who desire it.

Dr. Shendel added that he would favor the enactment of economic sanctions against large families, including taxes which would "discourage rather than encourage reproduction."

If such a program based on voluntary actions failed to reduce population growth to zero in this country, then he believes it might become necessary "to achieve population limitation through chemical means, like placing chemicals in the water."

Another method, he continued, "is to give every individual at age twelve a shot to make them infertile for the rest of their life, and, if they wanted a baby, they would have to go to a doctor to get a shot so that they could become fertile again; one would have to make an effort to have a baby."

Dr. Shendel declared that it was incumbent upon all who dreaded such state controls to "get busy now to see that voluntary agencies, voluntary family planning, whether of a private or public nature, can become the order of the day."

In closing, Dr. Shendel quoted the medical director of Planned Parenthood International, who stated: "I would rather belong to a country in 1970 where my wife could buy pills in the village shop or have a legal abortion, than to live in that same country in 1984 and find the government putting hormones in the water supply, or carrying me off for a forcible vesicotomy because I had two children."

The Williams Record

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1970

AMT's 'Serjeant Musgrave' Probes Violence and Protest

By Steve Harty

A dark, desolate platform marked by charred beams is the set for John Arden's "Serjeant Musgrave's Dance," to be performed Jan. 22, 23, and 24 at the Adams Memorial Theatre. Set in a British coal-mining town around 1870, the play's scenery is symbolic of the two worlds of Arden's characters: the battlefield and the coal-mine.

The play concerns itself with the problems of Serjeant Musgrave, played by Will Weiss '72, who, shocked by the ruthlessness and brutality which he has encountered in a British occupation of a foreign country, hopes to teach the townspeople about the horrors of war.

Musgrave is the leader of a small band of deserters who have also been part of the occupying army. During the occupation a British soldier had been killed, so five natives were killed in reprisals by the army. By killing five British persons in authority for each of the five murdered natives, Musgrave hopes to bring home to British citizens the horrors of war.

Upon entering the town, Musgrave and his men pose as army recruiters in order to enlist the aid of the townspeople against the British Establishment's war. When the serjeant reveals his grisly plan to his men, some start to waver. The deserters, played by Bruce MacDonald '73, Ian Ratner '73, and Ed Baran '72, thought that their mission had been against war and violence. Finally, British dragons arrive to apprehend Musgrave and his men; at this point some of the townspeople and members of the Establishment rejoice at the re-establishment of law and order. Members of the Establishment are played by Gene



Ed Baran, left, and Bruce MacDonald rehearse for their parts as deserters from the British army in John Arden's "Serjeant Musgrave's Dance," which will be shown Jan. 22, 23, and 24 at the AMT. Photo by Jay Prendergast

Ford '71 and Mac Stewart '73, while Adam LeFevre '72 is one of the most important of the townspeople.

The wavering of some of Musgrave's men highlights one of the play's central themes: the question of whether violent protest against violent involvement in war is justifiable. The play examines the relationship between pacifism and violence, and the conditions under which pacifism is viable.

Arden wrote "Serjeant Musgrave's Dance" in 1959 partly in reaction to the murder of civilians on the island of Cyprus in an incident similar to that described in the play. The playwright has never been popular because his plays are

not easy to understand and because he is often ambivalent and supplies no easy answers to complicated questions. The play is not escapist theatre, but rather it troubles the viewer with many new questions, few of which are answered in the play.

Director Steve Travis, AMT assistant director, chose the play last summer for its relevance to modern life, especially concerning our involvement in Vietnam. It has become even more relevant since then in light of the revelation of the My Lai incident. Mr. Travis explained. Mr. Travis is assisted by Mr. Jack Watson, lighting director, and Rita Bottomley, costume director.

Coeds in WSP

Three female students who are not associated with the Eleven-College Exchange Program are spending the Winter Study Period here. Sherry Heller, from Skidmore, is taking the Art 24 course, Judy Pigott, also from Skidmore, is in Psychology 12, and Natalie Mallinckrodt of Mills College in Oakland, California, is studying Art 25.

Registrar James R. Kolster '58 said that space limitations made a large-scale WSP exchange from schools outside the eleven college program impossible. Special academic interests prompted the acceptance of the three girls, he said.

Former Provost Kershaw Returns

Joseph A. Kershaw, former professor and provost of Williams College who has been with the Ford Foundation for the past 18 months, will return to Williams next year as a professor of economics.

As a program officer in the Ford Foundation's Division of Higher Education and Research, Mr. Kershaw has been involved in awarding grants designed to assist universities improve the use of their resources.

A 1945 Princeton graduate who received his Ph.D. at Columbia in 1947, Prof. Kershaw joined the Williams economics department in 1962. He had previously been a researcher and administrator for 14

years in the RAND Corporation, where he headed the economics division.

He served for 15 months in the federal anti-poverty program as director of program planning and evaluation for the Office of Economic Opportunity, while on leave from Williams beginning in 1965. He also held a high government post during World War II in the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. Kershaw was provost at Williams for five years, beginning in 1963 when the post was created. His 10-year computer projection has played a key role in recent decisions by Williams to become fully coeducational in the fall of 1971 with a corresponding



JOSEPH A. KERSHAW

increase in the size of the student body.

Some WSP Films And Lectures Open

By Russ Pommer

While numerous Williams Winter Study Projects are designed specifically for the students in each project, there are several courses which are at least partially public. Some offer movies, lectures, and exhibits to the community and the public.

Art 25, "Studies in the Art of Edgar Degas," is one such course. Conducted at the Clark Art Institute by Miss Jean Boggs, Director of the National Gallery of Canada, the course relies mostly on the De-

gas exhibit presently on display at the Institute.

The exhibit consists of 67 original works of Degas, with all but ten being owned by the Clark Institute. Those on loan are primarily from the Metropolitan Museum and from the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

Art-Political Science 26, "Special Project in India," by the Williams-in-India group, also has some public aspects. The project focuses on Indian art, culture, and politics with lectures on each of these topics.

Laxmi Ganesh, a visiting Indian, gave four talks on classical Indian music last Wednesday through Saturday. This Thursday evening at 8 p.m. in Weston, Aijaz Ahmad and Adrienne Rich will present readings of Urdu Poetry.

Biology 11, "The Population Explosion and the Environmental Crisis," has movies open to the public.

The movies shown the first week dealt primarily with the facts surrounding the Population Explosion. This week's films concern environmental resources and point out how critical the shortage may become.

Additionally, Biology 13, "Heredit and Society," offers a series of films. Scheduled almost daily, these films explore various aspects of genetics and try to tie recent discoveries in with modern society.

Students On Tenure

A statement issued by a student group concerned with the tenure case of Mr. Craig Brown, discussing the issues of faculty tenure, is printed on pages 4 and 5 of this issue of the Record. The statement examines the educational philosophy of the small liberal arts college, the role of student participation in tenure decisions and the meaning of "good teaching."

Anyone interested in being on the STUDENT CHOICE COMMITTEE contact FRANK BAR-TOLOTTA (8-4676) by Thursday (tomorrow) night.

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Chamber Concert Scheduled

By Will Buck

The chamber music series, Music in the Round, directed by Julius Hegyi, will present the third concert of its current season Friday, Jan. 16 at 8:30 p.m. in Thompson Memorial Chapel.

The program consists of Vincent Persichetti's Quintet, for piano and string quartet, Mozart's Quintet for clarinet and string quartet, K. 587, Josep Maria Mestres-Quadreny's Tramesa a Tapies and finally Brahms' Trio, C major, Opus 87.

Persichetti is a contemporary American composer whose work has earned recognition in the United States. The basis of his music is tonal, but the component parts often move independently, creating polytonal combinations. The rhythmic element is always very strong and emphatic, in Persichetti's music.

His Pulitzer Prize-winning

Quintet for piano and string quartet was first performed in 1955 at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. by the Kroll String Quartet and Persichetti at the piano. It is recognized as his most remarkable chamber music work.

Mozart, along with Haydn, is the most prominent composer of chamber music. His Quintet for clarinet and string quartet K. 587, represents a variation from the traditional chamber music style. The clarinet was a relatively new instrument, and for this reason Mozart made it the leader of the quintet. The development of the piece is based on the original clarinet phrase.

The third work on the program, Mestres-Quadreny's Tramesa a Tapies, is a stunning display of percussion, joined by violin and viola. Mestres-Quadreny is a contemporary Spanish composer.

Brahms' Trio, C major, Opus 87

was written for piano, violin, and violoncello, and consists of three movements capped by a short and somewhat unexpected finale. The Trio is characterized by an energetic style tempered with deep shadows of mystery.

Members of the string quartet are Julius Hegyi, violin; Daniel Grove, violin; Susan St. Amour, viola; and Rudolf Doblin, cello. In the Persichetti piece, Charlotte Hegyi will play the piano, and Stephen Girko will play the clarinet in the Mozart Quintet. Charlotte Hegyi will play a number of percussion instruments in the Mestres-Quadreny piece, and Kenneth Roberts will play piano in the Brahms Trio.

Tickets for the performance are available at Hart's Drug Store, or at the door. Students will be admitted at half price, and Williams College students will be admitted free.

Calendar of Campus Events

TONIGHT

8:00 JOHN JAY SKI MOVIE: Including Erlksen at Aspen, Killy at Vail. Admission charge. Chapin Hall.

9:00 WMS-WCFM: "Dialogue." Listeners may phone in questions.

THURSDAY

10:00 MOVIE: "Charge and Countercharge." Bronfman Auditorium.

2:00 CHEMISTRY COLLOQUIUM: Charles Scafe, Middlebury professor of chemistry, speaking on borazine chemistry. Room 19, Thompson Chemistry Laboratory.

3:00 GALLERY TALK and TOUR: An educational look at the Degas Exhibition. Clark Art Institute.

4:00 COMPUTER LANGUAGE CLASS: On FORTRAN for IBM 1130. Room 104, Bronfman.

8:00 GHALIB CENTENNIAL POETRY READING: Aijaz Ahmad and Adrienne Rich reading poems from a forthcoming book of Ghalib's ghazals. The ghazal is a poem made of couplets, each independent in meaning and complete in itself. Weston Language Center.

10:00 WMS-WCFM: "The Lone Ranger." Tonto and his pals again ride off into the sunset.

FRIDAY

3:00 BIOLOGY COLLOQUIUM: Richard Price '70, speaking on his honors research project. Room 201, Thompson Biology Laboratory.

4:00 LECTURE: Edward Wolfson, director of the Division of Drug Abuse, New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry, "Hallucinogens - Ups and Downs." Bronfman Auditorium.

6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER AND DISCUSSION: John M. Hyde, dean and associate professor of history. St. John's Church.

7:30 PLANETARIUM DEMONSTRATION: Hopkins Observatory.

8:00 LECTURE: Edward Wolfson, "Drug Abuse - A Modern Epidemic." Jesup Hall.

8:30 MUSIC IN THE ROUND: Julius Hegyi, director. Music of Persichetti, Mozart, Mestres-Quadreny, Brahms. Tickets required. Thompson Memorial Chapel.

SATURDAY

10:30 GALLERY TALK AND TOUR: Clark Art Institute.

3:00 FRESHMAN SQUASH: Williams vs. Choate. Squash Courts.

3:00 FRESHMAN HOCKEY: Williams vs. Milton Academy. Chapman.

MONDAY

10:00 A.M. BIOLOGY MOVIES: "Bulldozed America" and "Silent Spring of Rachel Carson." Bronfman Auditorium.

7:30 YOUNG REPUBLICANS MEETING: 3 Griffin Hall.

8:00 LECTURE: Steve Nelson, retired cabinet-maker and professional revolutionary (led the Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War), will reminisce about the Spanish Civil War. Berkshire Prospect Lounge.

TUESDAY

IN RESIDENCE: The Rev. Walter J. Ong, S.J., professor of English, St. Louis University.

Father Ong, recently Howard L. Willett Visiting Professor in the Humanities at the University of Chicago, is a scholar in both the

Renaissance field and the field of contemporary culture.

His latest book, *The Presence of the World*, is an in-depth study of the development of verbal communication. His major works on Renaissance intellectual history include *Ramus, Method and the Decay of Dialogue* and *Ramus and Talon Inventory*.

4:00 COMPUTER CLASS: On FORTRAN for IBM 1130, Room 104, Bronfman Science Center.

4:30 LECTURE: Jean Sutherland Boggs, director, National Gallery of Canada, "Degas and the Twentieth Century." Clark Art Institute.

8:00 VARSITY BASKETBALL: Williams vs. Coast Guard. Lasell Gym.

WEDNESDAY

10:00 A.M. BIOLOGY MOVIES: "Gift of Choice" and "Sixteen in Webster Groves." Bronfman Auditorium.

4:00 FRESHMAN HOCKEY: Williams vs. Choate. Chapman Rink.

5:00 JAZZ VESPERS: "The Faith of a Radical" with liturgical jazz group from St. Peter's Lutheran Church, N. Y. C. The Rev. John Garcia Gensel, liturgist; Shellah Jordan, soprano; Paul Knopf, pianist. Thompson Memorial Chapel.

8:00 MOVIE: "The Girl Who Returned" by Lloyd Kaufman, freelance film-maker. Bronfman Auditorium.

8:00 LECTURE: Marc Hanrez, assistant professor of French, University of Massachusetts, speaking in French on 20th century French literature. Weston Language Center.

Thielker Exhibit

Paintings and drawings by Alan Thielker of Lenox will be exhibited until Jan. 25 in the Williams College Museum of Art. A public reception will be held Jan. 6 from 5 to 6:30 p.m.

Mr. Thielker studied with Raphael Soyer and Joseph Hirsch, and has exhibited professionally in New York City since 1947.

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Problems And Changes In Navajo Land



The quiet and noble austerity of the rising red buttes in Monument Valley, Arizona, located in the northern part of the reservation, is overwhelming.

(Editor's Note: Retiring Record Sports Co-editor Jim Deutsch spent the past summer working for the Navajo Tribe as a survey archaeologist in the Chuska Mountains along the Arizona-New Mexico border and is now teaching a course for the Free University on Indians of the Southwest.)

By Jim Deutsch

The Navajo Indians, almost since their arrival in the Southwest around 1500 A.D., have been consistently beset by problems. They have quarreled with Spanish and Mexican invaders, neighboring Indian tribes, particularly the Hopi, and most recently, the United States Government.

Today, the Navajos are the largest Indian tribe in the country, with the greatest population, numbering 120 thousand people; with the greatest land area, measuring over 14 million acres; and extending into three states: Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. Moreover, the Navajo population is increasing three times as fast as the rest of the country. Their sheer size alone tends to complicate any difficulties.

Yet, perhaps the greatest problem lies in their system of values, which today tends to rapidly change back and forth. The Navajo situation can at times be likened to the studies of Oscar Handlin and Margaret Mead concerning immigrants coming to the United States and their successive generations. Indeed, Navajos born before 1920 who would be called Anasazi or Old People, can be compared to the original immigrants in their strict observance of sacred ceremonies and traditional customs. These Anasazi wear their hair long in the traditional manner tied in the back in a chango, speak fluent Navajo and have no understanding of English, and generally live as their parents did before them on the family land, raising sheep or growing corn, where possible.

The children of the Anasazi, or those educated in roughly the years 1930-1955, tend to reject many of the traditional Navajo beliefs. They went to Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) schools at the time that the BIA was trying to assimilate the Indians as quickly as possible. As a result, they learned the white man's way, the white man's history, and the white man's idea of success. My own opinion is that they learned their lessons a little too well. This generation of Navajos, which is now in control of the Tribal government and other functions, seems to outdo the white man today in terms of bureaucracy, patriotism (and I mean patriotism towards the USA and not the Navajo Nation), strict hierarchy according to material wealth, and other white middle-class values. Members of this generation have rejected the traditional Navajo dress, and instead sport crewcuts with jackets and ties. Most are able to speak Navajo, but English is their primary tongue. Many have left their traditional family acreage to come to Window Rock, Arizona, the Navajo capital, in search of government jobs, while many others have

left the reservation entirely to seek jobs in the outside white world, in nearby cities such as Winslow, Holbrook, and Flagstaff in Arizona, Gallup and Albuquerque in New Mexico, or in more distant cities such as Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, and Cleveland. In short, this generation has tried to become as white as possible. Like some of the second-generation immigrants, they have felt ashamed of their parents who cling to traditional customs.

The next generation of Navajos, that is, those who are under 25 today, are perhaps most interesting because they go in two directions. Many follow in the paths of their parents in terms of seeking success in the white world. Naturally, these are the children of the government workers in the Window Rock-Fort Defiance area, and the children of parents who generally are interested in making it the white way. This generation usually does not speak Navajo and knows surprisingly little of Navajo tradition. On the other hand, there are those of this generation who have been schooled in the white tradition, and then find that they want no part of it. They go back to the reservation, with their education and skills, to help other Navajos, by teaching in BIA schools and by organizing various community projects. Not that they deny the advance of technological progress but they stress a retention of at least an understanding of Navajo language and traditions. Their dress is western style and their hair is long in the traditional manner.

Some sociologists have compared this stressing of traditional Indian heritage with the recent interests of the American blacks in their African heritage, but the Navajos do not like such a comparison. I was surprised one day, while going through back copies of the Navajo Times, to find an article written in 1964 which reported the progressive National Council of American Indians as stating that the Indians had totally different goals than the American blacks. While the blacks, involved at that time in the Civil Rights Movement, were seeking integration, the Indians stated they did not want to be integrated or assimilated, but rather wished to remain separate from the whites. Moreover, it is a commonly-accepted, though hardly-discussed fact that Navajos simply do not like blacks. So far as I know, only a few blacks live or work in all of the reservation. No satisfactory reason has ever been given for this apparent dislike of Navajos for blacks, but one story tells of many black BIA teachers hired in the 1930's because no one else wanted to teach on the reservation, and as the story goes, these black teachers were unnecessarily and inexplicably unsympathetic towards the Navajo children. Whether it is true or not, and I personally doubt its validity, the relationships between Navajos and blacks are not particularly warm.

The Land

Any understanding of the Navajos would be disastrously incom-

plete without an understanding of the land on which they live. The 25 thousand square miles contain some of the most beautiful and most varied land in the country.

Bordered on the south by the Painted Desert, the Petrified Forest, and Route 66, the southern part of the reservation is one of flat desert land decorated with rabbit brush, greasewood sage brush, juniper trees and pinon pines. Occasionally tall startling red buttes rise up from the flat land. This area is quite arid, and is largely impractical for any type of agriculture or grazing.

The Little Colorado River and Colorado river border the western edge of the reservation just 20 miles from the Grand Canyon. This area, of which Tuba City, Arizona, is the central town, is one with giant red rock formations, plateaus, and mesas.

The eastern boundary of the reservation extends along the Arizona-New Mexico border and even into New Mexico in the so-called checkerboard area, almost as far as Chaco Canyon National Monument. Window Rock, the capital of the Navajo Nation and also the headquarters for the area BIA agency is located inside Arizona just over the state line. Four miles north of Window Rock is Fort Defiance, formerly the major town, and now a home and work area for other government officials. The far eastern end into New Mexico is barren and desolate desert land. It is extremely flat, broken only by Shiprock, a large and beautifully-formed volcanic plug, that sits alone and defiantly in the middle of the desert. Moving further west along the state line are the Chuska Mountains with an elevation of roughly 9000 feet, rising 4000 feet above the desert floor. The Chuskas are extremely rough, jagged, and precipitous mountains. For the most part they are covered with the tall Ponderosa Pines, which the Navajo Forest Product Industries has found to be so useful in its expanding lumber industry.

The northern part of the reservation formed by Lake Powell and the San Juan River extends briefly into Utah before coming down into the Four Corners and Shiprock. It is here that Monument Valley, one of the most widely-photographed areas in the Southwest, is located. Monument Valley, with a low desert floor of red clay and rising towering red stone formations, is breathtaking. Unfortunately, too many people accept it as what all of the Southwest looks like, and thus are somewhat dismayed when they find the lakes, streams, and pine forests.

Located inside the reservations is Canyon de Chelly, now a National Monument, which many feel surpasses the Grand Canyon in scenic beauty. I have always felt that the Grand Canyon, when viewed from the rims, is simply too big to gestalt. Too many pictures have been published detailing the Grand Canyon's beauty, while Canyon de Chelly takes you by surprise, and is just the right size so that you can take it all in without feeling too dwarfed.

Also contained within the Navajo Reservation is the Hopi Reservation, a large pie-shaped section consisting of 2.5 million acres or 3,900 square miles, located in the southwest portion of the encompassing Navajos. The Hopis live on three mesas, numbered from the east, in an area which is brutally arid and inhospitable.

Relations between the Hopis and Navajos have never been good, and ever since December 16, 1882 when an Executive Order set up the Hopi Reservation, the two tribes have been quarreling. It is interesting to note that it is not only the Indians who are disputing, but also archaeologists who

have taken sides in an effort to determine which tribe occupied the area before the other.

There are roughly one million acres which are claimed by both tribes and occupied by both tribes. The dispute takes on an almost comic tone in the problem of keeping time. Arizona is one of the few states which does not abide by the Federal act enforcing the use of Daylight Saving Time. The Hopis, located in Arizona, have followed suit, and stick exclusively to Standard Time. The Navajos, on the other hand, located almost entirely in Arizona, but perhaps hoping to please the Federal Government, decided to adopt Daylight Saving Time. Moreover, in the disputed area, the time depends on the family which owns the land. If the owners are Navajo, then you go by Daylight Saving Time. If they are Hopi, then you are on Standard.

In any case, you should not confuse these times with Navajo Time. In my first week, I heard of a movie playing at the Navajo Civic Center which was to start at 8 p.m. I rushed over at that time to find the place deserted, not even the ticket-seller was there. Thus I learned that when a Navajo gives you a time to meet him, he expects you to arrive an hour late. The movie incidentally was "Around the World in 80 Days," spoken in such a thick British accent that I, much less a Navajo, could barely understand it.

No one can claim that the Navajo Reservation is the most hospitable place, but a common misconception of liberal-thinking tourists is that the US Government forced the Navajos there against their will. This is the Navajos sacred land and they would live nowhere else.

The History

Although Navajo legends tell how they emerged from the underground into the area around Flagstaff, anthropologists general-

were not fighters, like their Apache cousins or like the militant Plains cultures, such as Utes, Comanches, Kiowa, and Sioux.

When the United States took control over the Southwest after the Mexican War, they immediately began a military campaign against the Navajos, who they felt were unnecessarily marauding other Indian tribes. For 15 years, skirmishes and incidents were the common rule in the Southwest between Navajos and the U.S. Army. During 1862, the Navajos, taking advantage of the country's preoccupation with the Civil War, struck back at some of the Rio Grande settlements. The United States, greatly alarmed, sent the great American hero, Colonel Kit Carson, into the Navajo country in June, 1863 with specific instructions to destroy all crops and livestock. Great soldier that he was, Carson followed his orders explicitly, totally devastating the land. At times, he became slightly overzealous, when he rounded up 100 men, women, and children in the bottom of Canyon de Chelly and then systematically destroyed them all.

Finally, by early 1864, the Navajos had surrendered, and in March of that year, they were forced to begin the "Long Walk" of 300 miles to Fort Sumner, 180 miles southeast of Santa Fe. Eventually 8,000 Navajos were in captivity at Ft. Sumner, which President Abraham Lincoln declared an official reservation. Conditions at Ft. Sumner were unbearable, and the psychological effect of the Navajos imprisonment can only be compared to the concentration camps of World War II.

After four agonizing years, the Navajos petitioned the Peace Commission to be allowed to return to their old homes, and promised they would cause no more trouble. Freed of their captivity, the Navajos walked back home to begin anew.



Members of the Navajo Tribal Council meet seasonally for periods of two weeks to discuss problems concerning the entire Navajo Nation.

ly believe that the Navajos came across the Bering Straits roughly 20 thousand years ago. As far as Southwest Indians go, the Navajos came into the Southwest comparatively late. Whereas the Hohokam, Mongollon, and Anasazi cultures all emerged in the Southwest around the time of Christ, no archaeological evidence has been found that would indicate they came into their present location before the 15th century.

Both Navajos and Apaches speak an Athabaskan language, quite similar linguistically to languages spoken by several Plains Indians tribes and by tribes in British Columbia. No definite evidence, however, has been found showing more of a relation.

Once in the Southwest, the Navajos practiced agriculture, and after the Spanish arrived by 1540, the Navajos picked up on sheep and goat raising. With the use of the horse, the Navajos became raiders, engaging in small skirmishes with the Spanish and Mexican governments. Every Navajo is quick to point out that they were raiders in search of food, women, horses, or other booty, and

Today, almost 102 years after Fort Sumner, the Navajos have shown great progress in their development. The biggest problem, as always, is unemployment. With limited agricultural and livestock potential, the Navajos have had to go outside the reservation for employment. Now, more and more industries are relocating to the reservation to make use of this labor force. Pulp mills, electricity plants and even tennis shoe factories have found their way into Navajoland.

The Navajo Tribal Council, made up of 74 councilmen elected from representative districts, plus a Chairman and Vice-Chairman, are in charge of the Navajo government. With the population spread out so widely over so many acres, the Tribal Council is finding trouble in its administration. Moreover, it tends to get terribly bogged down in its own bureaucracy and in each councilman's concern for his own political future.

Yet the Navajos are a proud people, and they hope one day to overcome their many problems.

Students Criticize Tenure Decision Criteria...

(Editor's note: The following is the second paper written by an ad hoc group of five juniors and a sophomore who have been working towards a favorable tenure decision on Asst. Political Science Prof. Craig Brown.

The group members are Wynne Carvill, Ian Fierstein, Dave Lee, Paul Lieberman, and Dick Metzger, all '71 and Dale Riehl '72.

Metzger told the Record that the students had been discussing the issues of tenure and student opinion mostly with members of the Political Science Department. Speaking of future plans, he added that "we hope to expand the scope of discussion to include more of the student body and members of the administration."

He said that the student group might also present their case to the trustees. "Any students interested in helping us should contact one of us," he added.

The student group's previous statement on tenure appeared in the Record of December 5. Lieberman, the paper's principal author, said the second paper was issued because "we came to realize that there were more issues raised by this specific situation than we had previously realized. The first paper was about the need for the inclusion of the student perspective in the tenure decision making process. This paper focuses on the educational philosophy behind our judgments."

The paper entitled "What Is At Stake" appears in its entirety below.)

In the statement we directed to the Committee on Appointments and Promotions and the senior members of the Political Science Department over a month ago, we called for a recognition of the importance of the inclusion of student perspective and a reaffirmation of the primacy of teaching ability, in the making of tenure decisions.

Our discussions with many of those involved in the specific case with which we are concerned - that of Mr. Craig Brown of the Political Science Department - have led us to realize the necessity of issuing a second statement. This letter is written with a much greater sense of concern than was our previous one for our discussions have impressed us with the failure of many to see just what larger substantive issues are raised in the context of this particular decision. A great deal is at stake for Williams as a small liberal arts college.

We feel we have been misinterpreted in two ways. First, some faculty members were of the impression (and even complimented us on the fact!) that we were not criticizing the grounds of tenure decisions, but were simply saying that students opinion should be given greater consideration in the decision making process. But, as this paper will make quite clear, we are indeed questioning the grounds of tenure decisions. We did and still do acknowledge the importance of factors other than teaching ability in the making of tenure decisions (i.e. publications, professional reputation, necessity of a balanced tenured-non-tenured ratio, need for departmental versatility, etc.), but what we tried to do was to view those factors from the perspective of the general goal of the liberal arts college, which we quoted President Sawyer as being to aid the personal and intellectual development of the students.

The second misunderstanding we encountered is closely related to the first. Although most of the faculty we have spoken to recognize that student perspective may help them to assess a colleague's teaching ability, they continue to assert the near adequacy of the process of "osmosis" - i.e. informal, ad hoc conversations. This misunderstanding reflects a failure to see the qualitative difference of the student perspective. In this paper we will attempt to clarify the uniqueness of that perspective.

In a most fundamental sense, the above misunderstandings seem to derive from an inability to perceive the true nature of the demands placed on the teacher to

plexity and need for increased specialization have served as a vanguard for many of the academic disciplines. Indeed, in the social sciences, which are our primary concern in this paper, we presently see pressures to expand into an increasing number of areas of specialization. These pressures are accompanying greater emphasis on methodological self-definition on the part of the disciplines. The increasing complexity and "technologicalization" of disciplinary methodology represents yet another legacy handed down from the sciences, which have long shown the value of moving towards more objective analysis.

So the disciplines seem to be calling for greater specialization of faculty, more inclusion of fast-changing methodological techniques and continued adherence to objective analysis. These indicate the direction of the demands that the disciplines seem increasingly to make on the college.

Simultaneously there can be discerned what we might call the "trend of the student psyche." Especially in the elitist colleges with their "children of affluence," a trend of increasing introspection up to and including self-indulgence has been evident for a while. Accompanying this trend has been a growing suspicion of any authority. These factors alone - self-indulgence and an unwillingness to accept authority - make any attempt at teaching more difficult. Students become "harder to

reach" and the classroom becomes a less important part of the college experience.

But the trend of the student psyche also goes beyond the above factors and it includes, in different degrees of articulation, substantive disagreement with the disciplinary claims of specialization, methodological emphasis, and objective analysis. This other element of the student claim revolves around what some consider one of the last decade's dime-a-dozen words - relevance. They wish to know how the object of study can lead to action and an ability to make humane decisions. In addition, in opposition to the methodological trend of the disciplines, the students seem increasingly concerned with values. Students request more curriculum content that is experiential.

What are we to make of these student demands? We think they are significant on two levels. First, we see the growing introspection and anti-authoritarianism as factors that must be taken into greater consideration in the act of teaching. But let us preface the upcoming remarks by saying that we do recognize serious limitations in the changing student psyche. Central among the limitations is the frequent failure to realize the degree to which knowledge and expertise are essential to being able to judge or act effectively. Indeed, this is one value in disciplines that students must come to recognize. Another limitation is that, in the revolt against authority, frequently legitimate authority is ignored. There is now more than ever before a need to understand the grounds of authority so that which is legitimate can be accepted as such. Moreover, knowledge and expertise will hopefully come to be recognized as among the grounds which determine the legitimacy of authority. Finally, another limitation is the frequent inability to differentiate between self and the object of study, be it

will look at the changing nature of students and young people in general. Finally, we will contrast the demands of each of these places on the academic institution. First, let us each see the differing claims.

There is little need for us to repeat what we all know the industrial, scientific, and technological revolutions have done for us (and, of course, as some would say, simultaneously have done to us). They have been the vehicles which have solved for much of society the significant problems of basic survival. We are no longer forced to be driven by biological necessity. Our economic gains have been astounding. It is understandable that those responsible for these gains have been encouraged and rewarded.

Returning to the sciences, it appears as though their greater com-

plexity and need for increased specialization have served as a vanguard for many of the academic disciplines. Indeed, in the social sciences, which are our primary concern in this paper, we presently see pressures to expand into an increasing number of areas of specialization. These pressures are accompanying greater emphasis on methodological self-definition on the part of the disciplines. The increasing complexity and "technologicalization" of disciplinary methodology represents yet another legacy handed down from the sciences, which have long shown the value of moving towards more objective analysis.

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a lecture, a film, or a book. In other words, the growing introspection and preoccupation with self may interfere with the student's being able to view the literature on its own terms, independent of his opinion of it.

We bring up these limitations as intellectual problems with which we feel, the instructor has to deal. For as we have said, the function of the liberal arts college centers around the personal and intellectual development of the students. It involves a process of individual change within which the instructor will hopefully serve as a catalyst. The role of catalyst necessitates understanding where students are "at," so to speak, and proceeding from that point. We maintain that the factors of self-indulgence and anti-authoritarianism must be taken into account in the act of teaching because otherwise learning becomes almost impossible. No matter how well a faculty member may present the content of his discipline, the presentation is almost worthless if the students will not accept his authority as legitimate or if they can't understand what he says because their analysis becomes too distorted by their emotional response. We feel it is too easy a way out for the faculty member to say the failure to learn is only the students' fault. There is a limit, of course, to how far this argument can be taken, and we certainly do not want to be misunderstood as condoning self-indulgence.

It is here that we bring in the factor of the qualitative element of student opinion. If a vast majority of the students find a class dull or intellectually unprofitable, we defend the importance of that judgment. The man whose classroom most students find useless is of little value to the college as a teacher. What we wish to emphasize here is the increasing difficulty of teaching today. The challenge is to grasp students where they will respond - in their particularity. Only then can they be most effectively confronted by the authority of the expertise of the literature and the instructor and only then can students be "drawn out" beyond the self.

We feel, however, that there is a second, more significant level of importance represented in the changing student psyche. This is seen in the degree to which this new student psyche includes substantive criticism of the claims of the disciplines. They express a desire for wholeness rather than specialization and an emphasis on values rather than methodology, on action rather than objective analysis.

We have already pointed out the limitations of the student claims and have acknowledged the need to recognize disciplinary expertise as a prerequisite for effective action. However, it is also important to ask whether these student claims contain an element of validity. Similarly, what are the limitations of the claims of the disciplines?

The most articulate criticism of the disciplinary claims has been directed towards the area where the factors of specialization, methodology, and objective analysis are greatest, where the existence of underlying values is most hidden, and where we previously noted the vanguard of disciplinary trends - the sciences. Although the issue transcends the singular example of Hiroshima, the full scale disenchantment with many of the ramifications of the technological revolution derived much of its inspiration from this reminder of the ultimate threat embodied in a very triumph of specialization, methodology, and objective analysis. We have begun to see the danger of every man "merely doing his job 'well' ". And while this is not necessarily a criticism of the expertise of specialization, many students ask how the decrease in the individual's scope of expertise can lead him to act effectively. Yes, expertise is a necessary prerequisite for effective action, but despite its achievements, the new student psyche has sensed the danger of a value-blind specialization. The student demands ask us to look at the

larger "wholeness" out of which the disciplines emerge and ask how in light of this, the specialist can view his limited perspective as the end all and be all.

Yes, they might admit, we need disciplines as the necessary basis of expertise if we are to act effectively. Yet on a societal and academic level, this is what now predominates. Societally, specialized expertise has been the great problem solver for their parents generation; however, the children of affluence, the very recipients of the benefits of specialization and methodology, now clamor about its dangers - most horrifying in the possibility of atomic warfare, distinctly visible in the technological rape of nature, and personally seen in academic trends which continue to be impersonal and "irrelevant" to everyday life. Surely though, expertise and specialization will be needed to solve many of the problems that these very past and present blunders create. But what is being screamed out to us is that this won't be enough. The real need and the real challenge is not simply for greater specialization but for broad perspective on our methodology, specialization, and objectivity. We must even come to see the values inherent in our most "objective" of procedures. This does not mean that one acts without rational forethought. It merely tells us of the impossibility of total objectivity in action and warns us of ignoring the issue of our values because we have convinced ourselves of our objectivity.

Additionally, this challenge of perspective asks us to view our specialty with a sense of irony. Let it not immobilize us, but let us not forget that what we know is necessarily minute and limited. The plea for perspective is a plea for a sensitivity that seems harder and harder to obtain - sensitivity to other races and political systems at the national and international levels and to our classmates, friends, and other fellow human beings at the level of interpersonal relations.

But remember that this is a letter about teaching and tenure. We have presented the above analysis in order to illustrate the basis on which we establish our judgment that we as a college know not what we do if a very special teacher, Mr. Craig Brown, is not granted tenure and his talents are allowed to escape from Williams.

Even those members of the Political Science Department and the Committee on Appointments and Promotions who feel that for various reasons we cannot afford to grant Mr. Brown tenure acknowledge that he seems to be a "good teacher." They feel, however, that other more important factors do not enable us to retain him. This leads us to ask three questions. First, what are these other factors? Second, what do they mean by "good teaching?" And third, just what do they and can they understand about the nature of Mr. Brown's teaching?

We can answer these in terms of the analysis we have presented above. The needs and pressures on the institution, as seen by most of those to whom we have spoken, are those we have called the claims of the disciplines. Political Science is a rapidly changing field; increasingly important are the methodological areas of quantitative, empirical analysis. It seems likely that the discipline will move even further in this direction in the upcoming years. Those we have spoken to feel the need to remain up to date and not suddenly to find ourselves in an "academic stoneage" a decade or two hence. In addition they fear that the more abstract area of political philosophy will become less important and perhaps less popular in the years to come. Adding to the case against Mr. Brown are the simple facts that we already have two political philosophers on tenure while spaces must remain open for the needed empiricists. Further, Mr. Brown does not have a Ph.D. and does not publish.

Those we have spoken to say that ideally, of course, we want

Continued on Page 5



"The increasing complexity and 'technologicalization' of disciplinary methodology is another legacy handed down from the sciences."

... Question Usual Definition Of 'Good Teaching'

men who are both good scholars and good teachers. But, again, what is their definition of good teaching? The view of a good teacher that follows from the disciplinary "needs" expressed above is one of a man who has a good grasp of his disciplinary specialty and can articulate and transfer this well to his students. From this view of good teaching it seems understandable that "osmosis" would be considered an adequate means of judging a colleague's teaching ability. For if a man has proven his expertise in his disciplinary specialty through publications, for example, and can convey his expertise articulately to other faculty in the context of either conversation or professional meetings, then it seems likely that he will be able to do so in the classroom as well. If he is a very good teacher by these standards he may be able to break through the students' distrust of his authority and impress upon most of them the legitimacy of his expertise. These views were the ones almost always related to us in our various discussions with faculty.

At the beginning of this paper we promised that the fundamental misunderstandings by faculty of our position would come down to an inability to perceive the true nature of the demands placed on teaching today. This we hope can now be seen as the problem with the above view of teaching. While

we acknowledge the value of the kind of teaching excellence reflected in the above standards, we assert that there is another kind of teaching excellence of more crucial importance which answers the real challenges of today, and yet is in very scarce supply. This other kind of teaching excellence was foreshadowed in the earlier part of this paper when we suggested that the greatest challenge to education today is not the increasing pressure for objective methodological technique and greater specialization, but is rather the demand for a perspective on our specialization - one which sees the underlying values of methodology and enables us to act humanely. This would imply that great teaching would involve an ability to help in the gaining of broad perspective - on self and on the discipline. For us who have been or are being educated in the methodology of a discipline, the simultaneous deep questioning of values and premises, which the "challenge of perspective" calls for, may at first seem strange, abstract or even threatening. For the student, the process of internalizing the "methodology of questioning for perspective" is a long term affair. It does not come in one exposure, but may require a semester, a year or even longer. Most importantly, however, the process requires a continuing confrontation in the classroom be-

tween the student and an extremely skillful instructor. We emphasize the need for great teachers in this process. Mere exposure to a variety of disciplines is inadequate. Indeed, often such exposure alone confuses the student and leads him to feel that the differences among disciplines are due to arbitrary boundaries and that consequently their authority is also arbitrary. To change such attitudes requires more than professional virtuosity. The extraordinary capacity of teaching for empathy and perspective and the commitment that some men bring to the task are indispensable to this kind of education. We emphasize the rarity of this kind of teaching. The graduate schools are full of good potential professionals; great teachers, however, in the sense we use the term are few and far between.

Of course, the process we describe, even with the best of teachers, will not always be successful. Nevertheless, the challenge of perspective is the one we must take the time and have the courage to meet - both as individuals and as an institution. It is the new and important, though perhaps often inarticulate plea of humanity, directed from our not yet deadened youth towards the traditions of the academic world. The challenge is to recognize this plea and then have the courage to act on its implications. It is understandable

that so few, if any, institutions have been able to do either; they are unable to. For it is the unique opportunity of perhaps only the remaining small liberal arts colleges to meet this most important challenge. Only we seem able to uphold the primacy of the one arena where this challenge can hope to be met, that is the small seminar confrontation of student and teacher. Look even at what a luxury his paper represents: We as somewhat disenchanted (although appreciative) students at Williams can direct our attention to the most basic level of the academic experience, that of student-faculty classroom confrontation. We don't have to "waste" our time on issues of defense contracts, student government, or impersonal, isolated lecturers speaking to classes of 2,000. In so many ways we see Williams as an educational blessing. But perhaps in no way can it better illustrate the distinctive potential of the small liberal arts education than in the possibility of its accepting the challenge of recognizing the need for the teaching of the "methodology of questioning" for a broad, humane perspective.

We're not saying that Williams shouldn't follow the disciplinary lead of the large university departments or the Ivy League because the facilities and number of specialties needed would be beyond our means. We are saying

that this isn't the challenge! We can do what they can't! We can meet the most essential need, that of a teaching which leads to an internalization of the ability to question ourselves and our methodologies and see them with perspective and an eye for values. Perhaps only we can teach irony.

We suspect that Williams is already relatively successful along these lines. Our recent experiences, however, lead us to fear that whatever success we achieve comes, in effect, by chance and not by institutional policy. The unique nature of the contributions of a Gaudino or a Craig Brown are not adequately acknowledged or applauded - we seem almost just to tolerate them, judging them by traditional standards and safely dismissing their unique, qualitatively different contributions as admirable but idiosyncratic. And by the traditional standards we seem willing to let Craig Brown go. But what you see you don't quite understand in them, and what only we experience in their classrooms is not really idiosyncratic. Yes, it takes special talent, but no, it cannot be dismissed as idiosyncratic - we have attempted in this paper to articulate as real substantive educational issues what we see as the most exciting and important possibilities of education. We come closest to experiencing these as reality in exposure to just a very few of our teachers. Craig Brown is one of them. We ask that his effects as a teacher be viewed as a contribution to his discipline which is qualitatively more important than any specific area of specialization.

You may wish us to be more specific as to how the generalities we have spoken of actually are achieved in the classroom of a teacher like Mr. Brown. We won't go into such specifics in this paper, but we invite any questions along this line at any time if you feel that the issues are important enough. Specifics are not essential here for two reasons. First, we don't know whether the tactics of one specific teaching style can be directly transferred to another classroom. It is the effects of the process that are important. Secondly, such a process is something that is best experienced and, although we have tried to explain the process in general, this is no assurance that it will be understood.

We speak as young people who have experienced in the classroom what we described. We're not sure how many of you have had the same experience. But if you have had only fleeting contact with Craig Brown or have been confused or disturbed by his questioning, it is unlikely that you could have seen him as a "good teacher" in the sense that we have defined the term, even if you have been very impressed with his high intelligence or his competence as a political philosopher (judgments, incidentally, which we have heard no one deny.)

Perhaps, as a last resort, we have to ask you to "take our word" for the experience. If it's important to you, we are good students. And it's strange, but we speak as students who are unusual in several almost "unstudent-like" ways. We speak as students to whom the academic experience is most important and personally relevant. We are students who acknowledge the importance of disciplines. We respect legitimate academic authority. We insist on proceeding by discussion and persuasion.

This is what we have learned from our great teachers. We have learned how to question, but also from these men we have learned how to smile at our questions. So, if need be, we will bid Craig Brown an unhappy but unresentful farewell. We will try not to be bitter towards Williams. We will have been lucky enough to have known him. Williams College and its future students will be the unknowing losers.

Respectfully submitted,

Paul Lieberman
Wynne Carvill
Dave Lee
Dick Metzger
Dale Riehl
Ian Fierstein

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A Story That Will Warm Your Hearts

How Chip Allen Helps His School Win

By Jim Deutsch

The cold wind blew in uneven gusts against the harsh stone walls of the Cooper University Gym, stirring tiny particles of snow with each breath. The casual observer, chancing upon this idyllic, arctic scene, could in no way guess that in but three short hours the bright white lights would snap on, the gym would fill with the quick gay steps of rabid fans, and the gym would rock with the wagging of their 10 thousand tongues, as the Cooper University Bobcats would engage their cross-state, arch-rivals, the Willoughby University Cougars in a fierce, hotly-contested basketball struggle.

Indeed, if our casual observer could press his nose against the frosted but barred window pane, he would observe a tall, lanky athlete with eyes on the basket, hands on the ball, doggedly practicing foul shots. His sparkling eyes determined, his nose erect, his chin jutting, his body beautiful, this athlete's name would be Chip Allen.

Chip Allen was a star, a senior, a guard, a captain, and the apple of everyone's eye. Chip's free throw shooting possessed a somewhat mechanical quality as he planted his feet, bent at the knees, sprang back, released the ball, and watched it drop through the net and bounce back into his hands. But mechanical as it may have seemed to the untrained eye, Chip's foul shooting was the result of endless hours of practice at the line.

There was a certain graceful ease with which Chip's body went through his motions. Determined as he was, he nevertheless still possessed a deep inward calm. His mind was at rest and he was at peace with the world. But if one could have seen Chip Allen just four weeks ago, one would have seen a different mind and body. It was four weeks ago that Chip was passing through one of the worst crises of his otherwise blissful existence.

Chip's duress began in this same gymnasium during an afternoon practice when his roommate and starting center, Bud Young, stepped dolefully onto the shiny hardwood floor. Chip could tell instantly that something was troubling Bud, so he cautiously advanced and queried, "What's up Bud? Bad karma got you down?" (Among his other talents, Chip was a noted scholar of Hinduism.)

"Huh?" Bud wondered, being no scholar himself.

"What's the matter?" Chip elaborated. "You look as if someone just ate your last Hostess Twinkie." Chip waited impishly for the

effect of that knee-slapper on Bud, but Bud showed no response.

"Oh, it's much worse than that," said Bud in all seriousness. "You know my History Prof., Mr. Malone? Well, he told me today that because I cut class last Friday for the tenth time I won't be able to take the final exam. And that means he'll fail me in the course. And if I fail that course, that means I'll be ineligible to play basketball, and I won't be able to play in the big game against Willoughby next month. Oh Chip, what am I going to do?" and with that, the big center burst into tears and fell into the thick hairy arms of his older, wiser, and more understanding roommate.

"Don't worry Bud. We'll think of something," Chip said soothingly. Yes, he would think of something. But what could he do? He knew why Bud had cut all of his Friday afternoon History classes. The team played every Friday night, and any basketball player in his right mind had to skip class to rest and gather up energy. Yet Chip knew Mr. Malone, that thin wizened old man, whose cold gray eyes glared out behind thick rimless glasses, and whose face seemed to reflect the fact that he had never known a good time in his life, as if he were torn violently from his mother's womb in his present state, and then passed through a long timeless existence of not-people, of not-being. Mr. Malone had probably never been to a basketball game in his life. How could he know of the thrill of victory or the agony of defeat? How could he understand why Bud cut his classes every Friday afternoon? Chip decided right then that he would go see this Mr. Malone and set him straight.

Mr. Malone's office was way up in the stacks of the library, located in a musky dark corner. When he found the right room, he began a quiet tapping, as of someone gently rapping, rapping at the office door.

"Come in," barked a high-pitched voice from behind that door.

"Hello, sir," Chip said politely. "My name is Chip Allen, and I—"

"What do you want, boy?" Mr. Malone nastily interrupted.

"Well, sir, I've come to see you about my friend and roommate, Bud Young."

"You're a friend of Young's, you say?" interrupted Mr. Malone again, this time more derisively. "Well, I've got nothing to talk about. I warned him if he cut one more class he'd be in trouble, but he paid me no heed, so when he cut again last Friday, I told him that he couldn't take the final ex-

am, and that I'd fail him. As far as I'm concerned, the case is closed," said he haughtily.

"But sir, don't you see?" implored Chip. "Bud's a basketball player. If he fails your course, he'll be ineligible to play for the rest of the season. Without Bud Young, we won't be able to stop Willoughby in the big game next month."

"Look boy," sneered Mr. Malone viciously, his cold gray eyes getting colder. "My mind is made up, and neither you nor your silly game is going to influence me. Good day."

"Good day, sir," muttered Chip trying to stifle his anger, yet wondering how a man could be so cold, so cruel. Chip had suffered a setback, and as he stepped out of the library into the cold winter air, he wondered if all were not lost. But then his thoughts were broken by the high-pitched squealing calling of his name. He turned towards the sound and spied his steady, Betty Drake, prancing down the snow-covered once - primrosed path. Yes, folks, the casual observer might have called her pert and perky as she bounced happily to meet Chip, but might not others have called her fast and bulbous? Bulbous also tapered.

Well anyway, there she was, and as Chip unfolded the day's tragedy for her unbelieving eyes and ears, a noticeable shade of bewilderment and horror clouded her once-cheery visage. "Oh Chip, what are we going to do?" and like Bud before her, Betty fell into Chip's thick hairy arms, now covered by the latest in winter wear. And then, she quickly lifted her head, grinning broadly, the apple returning to her Orr-like cheeks. "We'll talk to Dad," said Betty, "and he'll straighten everything out." It was no coincidence that Betty's father was J. Fillmore Drake, the kindly silver-haired president of Cooper University. "No, Betty," lied Chip sternly, "I don't want to get your father involved."

"Oh nonsense," she replied perceptively. "You know that he can help us, so come on, let's go right now."

And so the two, imbued with new hope and new dreams, stepped over to the president's office. "Maybe I'd better see him alone," offered Chip. "He may think you're interfering."

"Oh, all right," conceded Betty. And at that moment, the secretary announced, "The president is ready to see you, Mr. Allen."

As Chip entered the red-carpeted, rich mahogany-paneled office, he spied President Drake sitting with his back to him, apparently

lost in deep serious thought, in the crucial problems and many crises that a college president had to face in these explosive, these combustible days. "Sir? I'm here," chirped Chip, hoping to attract his attention.

"Oh, I'm sorry Chip," said the president in his rich mellifluous tones. "What can I do for you, son?" he queried.

And at that invitation, Chip related all. That is, he told of Bud's problems and of his visit with the venomous Mr. Malone.

After a moment of deliberation, the president stated that yes, this was a serious case and that he would use his influence to try to persuade Mr. Malone to give Bud a second chance. "Why don't you step outside while I make the call, Chip," the president asked politely.

Chip endured an impatient ten minutes before President Drake, with a worn, haggard look, invited him back in. "Mr. Malone was a tough nut to crack," stated the president grimly. "But we were able to work out some kind of compromise. Mr. Malone finally consented to let Bud take the exam, but he must get an A on it. Otherwise, Mr. Malone will fail for him the course. I'm sorry, Chip, but those are the best conditions I could get for you."

Chip's precise mind raced through the new developments. Bud could never get an A on the exam. Bud just wasn't that kind of student. But at least he had a chance. And where there's a will, there's a way. Bud, with Chip and Betty's help, would work for an A.

With the exam just two weeks away, Bud, Chip, and Betty had a lot of work on their hands. Each day, in addition to fulfilling their normal daily routine of classes, meals, practice, and sleep, the three studied History, as a plethora of facts and theories streamed into Bud's spinning head. From the Babylonian Captivity to the Defenestration of Prague, historical incidents abounded and rebounded inside Bud's mind.

After two weeks, the exam day had arrived, and as Chip and Betty waited outside the classroom door while Bud was inside taking the test with the rest of his classmates, Chip remarked to Betty, "Gosh, I hope Bud gets an A."

"Yeah, so do I," returned his steady.

Finally, the exam period ended, and Bud stepped out of the room with a worn but impish smile. "I think I may have done okay," he offered, "but we'll have to wait two days until Mr. Malone posts the results."

The next two days went by slowly and agonizingly, until at last the moment came when Mr. Malone posted the grades. The trio scanned the list of names and

letters and all at once they all turned towards each other and danced with joy. An A stood next to Bud Young's name.

Yes, Bud had gotten an A on the exam, thought Chip standing on the foul line, as his flashback was coming to an end, and tonight was the big game with Willoughby.

A glance at the clock told him it was time to retire to the locker room for his pre-game rest. It seemed like no time after that the game was about to begin. After a short pep talk by Mickey O'Hara, the fiery red-faced cigar-chewing coach of the Cooper Bobcats, Chip led his team out onto the court.

The team went through its pre-game drills until the final buzzer broke through the thick air, electrified with excitement. Bud, the starting center sprang the opening tap to Chip, racing down court, who scored for an easy lay-up. From that point on, the game was all Cooper's. The amazing tandem efforts of Bud and Chip were simply too much for the Willoughby Cougars to stop.

The hometown Bobcat fans loved every minute of it, as they whistled, stamped, and shouted their approval. And there in the first row sat Betty Drake and her father, the college president. They could barely conceal their wild elation, when all of a sudden Betty spied an unfamiliar figure stepping uncasily into the gymnasium.

"Look Dad. It's old Mr. Malone," she squealed with obvious excitement.

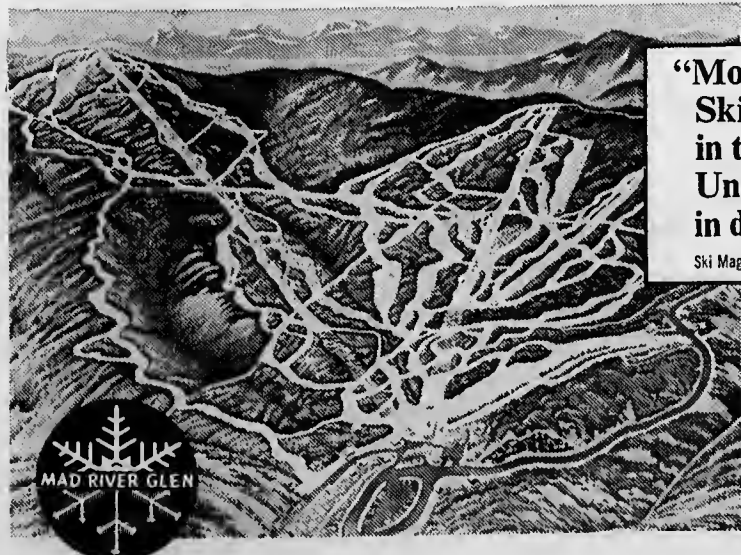
"Why, I don't believe it," stated her silver-haired father, his eloquence masking his emotion. "He's coming our way."

And so it was that Mr. Malone, with a newly-found gay brisk pace found his way beside the president and his daughter.

"Well, good evening, Clarence," greeted President Drake, with convivial familiarity. "You know my daughter, Betty, don't you?"

And then Mr. Malone's voice which was once as cold as ice, cracked and flowed in tiny warm rivulets, into fresh streams of kindness, as he returned, "Why yes, of course I know Betty. It's good to see you here. Yes, indeed, it's good to be here."

And then Betty looked deep into Mr. Malone's eyes, those eyes that were always cold and gray as steel behind those thick rimless glasses, and she seemed to detect a glimmer of light, a slight spark of warm kindness, and then his eyes broke open wide, revealing a whole cosmos of bright, sparkling twinkles. Betty looked long and hard into the deep shiny recesses of Mr. Malone's eyes, and then slowly and agonizingly, until at last she realized that she was looking into the nature of man, the man who has found eternal rest and



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JOE DEWEY

Late Rally Falls Short As Icemen Lose Third

By Jim Todd

An incredible third period comeback fell just short Friday night as the Varsity hockey team lost its third game in a row to a smooth skating squad from Bishop's University of Phoenixville, Quebec.

Trailing 6-1 as the period opened, Williams scored four goals and narrowly missed a fifth as they constantly pressured the Bishop's goalie. The Purple icemen fired off over 20 shots during this stretch as the offense, which has now scored 35 goals in five games, demonstrated its explosive power.

The visiting Canadians scored four times in the opening frame. The first came at 7:21 when Tom Allen took a leading pass off the boards and went in all alone on Williams' goalie Key Bartow. At 9:46 Don Liesemer stole an Eph pass and scored on another breakaway situation. They scored two more within 23 seconds of each other on a rebound from in front and another breakaway, this one by Will Mitchell.

Williams scored its only goal of the period with only sixteen seconds remaining when Jim Stearns had the puck deflect off his skate and cross the line just ahead of the sprawling Bishop's goalie.

Neither team mounted any sustained offensive pressure during the period and the four Bishop's goals showed that the Ephs were just getting outskated.

The highlight of the second period was the fight at 13:05 after two Bishop's players felt that Williams Co-captain Gary Bensen had wronged their helpless goaltender. This was to set the tone for the rest of the game as the Purple began to outscrap and out-hustle the Canadians to make up for the edge in skating ability.

Bishop's scored the only goal of the second period at 6:28 on a power play as Bartow was screened from a perfectly placed shot from the point.

The visitors notched their final goal 42 seconds into the third frame as Irv Goodleaf's shot took a freak bounce at the goal mouth. The rest of the period was all Williams as they built offensive momentum and eventually fell just short of a tie.

The barrage began at 1:35 as Pete Thorp's slap shot was deflected off the stick of Bob Schmitz and into the goal. Brian Patterson tipped in a loose puck after a prolonged scramble in front of the Bishop's net and two minutes later Bensen slipped a perfect shot behind the Bishop's goalie after apparently having been ridden off the play.

A Bishop's power play goal was nullified after it was swatted in from the air when the official declared it had been hit above the shoulder level and was, therefore a high stick violation.

At 15:23 Steve MacAusland held the puck behind the Bishop's cage and then hit Bob Schmitz in front with a perfect pass as Schmitz notched his second goal of the period and the Ephs fourth. A Bishop's penalty then gave the Purple a power play at 16:47 and the chance to tie the contest.

Twice the pressure was put on as the harried Bishop's goalie made several spectacular saves and a Bensen wrist shot hit the cross bar and bounced out. With less than a minute to go the Ephs pulled their goalie but couldn't find the range on the necessary goal as the game ended 6-5.

Again the defense was the primary cause of defeat as the team is averaging 7 goals a game and has only won two of five.

The squad has two tough games this weekend against perennial ECAC powers Colby and Bowdoin. Both games are on the road.

Chaffee men Humble Engineers 6-3

By Arch McClure

The Varsity squash team lifted their dual meet record to 3-1 Saturday as they rolled over MIT 6-3. This win, coupled with their tournament victory over Toronto, gives the Ephs the needed momentum for their upcoming matches against Pennsylvania and Princeton which will greatly influence Williams' position in the national rankings.

Ty Griffin remained unbeaten at the number one position as he easily defeated his MIT opponent in three straight games. He employed a wide variety of shots and accurate volleys which his adversary was unable to handle.

Captain Dave Johnson unfortunately got off to a slow start as he lost the first two games 15-14, 15-13. He rallied to win the next two games easily but was defeated in the decisive fifth game.

The match was won at the fol-

lowing four positions as Williams swept these matches. Jack McBroom also remained unbeaten as he overpowered his opponent in four games with excellent groundstrokes and corner shots. Mike Taylor, who has been unable to practice because of an illness displayed a great deal of determination, as he also did in his Navy match, in downing his MIT counterpart. Mike used a great variety of shots and a lot of hustle in winning his match.

Peter Kinney and Dave Blackford also achieved victories for Williams as Blackford allowed his

Basketball Loses Two

By Jim Todd and Bud Ruf

Rochester came to town last Thursday and had a pleasant stay. The Yellowjacket basketballers dominated play throughout the game and took home a 73-66 victory.

For the Ephmen it was their third straight defeat in spite of a strong effort by sophomore guard Vern Manley who pumped in 23 points, high for the Ephs. Despite his 5' 8" stature Manley also did a fine job on the boards.

Rochester's defense made the difference in the game. The Williams five was simply unable to effectively penetrate and was, in addition, not quite accurate enough from outside. When the Eph defense switched to a man to man defense and warmed up a bit from the outside the margin narrowed, but Rochester was still too strong.

John Untereker popped in seventeen points in the failing effort, twelve in the second half, while Charlie Knox had thirteen tallies and Dick Doughty five.

Against a powerful Springfield College quintet on Tuesday the team lost its third game in overtime.

In the first half Williams used a tight zone defense to limit the highly touted Redmen to 32 points while scoring 31 on their own. Although the Ephs were sometimes bothered by a tight Springfield zone press, they capitalized on the ball handling of Manley to set up several easy buckets. Coach Al Shaw used a large number of substitutes during this stretch as starters got into early foul trouble.

In the second half the Ephs became even more tenacious on defense and allowed the visitors only 27 points, most of which came on long jump shots by forward George Yelverton.

With the game tied 59-59 at the end of regulation play after the Redmen missed a shot at the buzzer, the game went into overtime.

Manley scored on a jumper after the opening tip off to put the Ephs in front but the visitors soon evened the count and eventually took a one point lead on a long shot by guard Denis Clark. With only 13 seconds left, Doughty tipped one in for the Purple to give them the lead again.

With six seconds left Springfield called a time out to set up their last shot. The ball went to the hot handed Clark who arched a long jumper that swished through right at the buzzer to give Springfield the game 68-67.

MIT Bows To Purple Swimmers

By Bill Getman

Williams Varsity Swim team started strong and remained strong in their decisive 56-38 victory over MIT last Saturday at the Robert Muir Pool.

The Eph 400-Medley Relay team took the initial event in a time of

4:03.9, and from that moment on, the Purple stayed well out ahead of MIT.

Alan Graham of MIT, the only double winner of the afternoon, took the 200-Freestyle in 1:54.4, followed by John Howland and Rich Ryley of Williams. Graham also won the 200-Butterfly in 2:14.4.

Ephmen placed first in all other individual swimming events, and first and second in four events, losing, however the diving competition to Jesse Heines of MIT with a total of 173.55 pts. and the final 400-Freestyle Relay.

Mike Foley won the 50-Freestyle in 23.2.

Purple Co-captain Dave Olson took the 200-Individual Medley in 2:15.3.

The 100-Freestyle went to Ephman Howland in a time of 52.1.

Williams' Dave Hobart, with a time of 2:18.1, teamed with Eph Rich Chinman for a first-second combination in the 200-backstroke.

Tim Otto won the 500-Freestyle in 5:29.7 and Pike Talbert took the 200-breaststroke in 2:30.3 for Williams.

This victory moves the Eph swimming record to 1-1. Next Saturday the team travels to Brunswick, Maine to face Bowdoin.

Matmen Fall To WPI

By Bill Rives

Coach Joe Dailey's matmen faced a strong and well-conditioned Worcester Tech squad Saturday in their first dual meet, losing by a 33-15 margin.

After Alan Palevsky had gained a forfeit for the Williams squad at 118, freshman Wilson Ben proceeded to man-handle his hapless Worcester opponent. After compiling a decisive 12-1 lead mid-way through the third period, Ben ended the contest by administering a secure half-nelson combination for the pin.

At 142 lbs. the much-improved Rick Foster had the misfortune to meet the winner and most outstanding wrestler of the MIT holiday tournament. Foster succumbed to his opponent's prowess in the third period.

At 150 lbs. freshman Emlen Drayton managed to work his opponent, known as "Zorro" to the

Worcester crowd, into a sunny-side-up position in the third period. The referee's hand battered the mat at 7:57 signaling the end of the match. Drayton, who is called "Anvil" in the tradition of the Adonis-like Ross Wilson, was a first rate performer for the Trinity-Pawling school.

Co-capt. Ed Hipp and George Sawaya, as well as Jon Malkmes and Mark Lesniowski met with defeat in their attempts to advance the Williams cause.

"IT IS IMPORTANT to recognize the significance of the New Left in the pathology of liberalism. The New Left arose principally as a byproduct of liberal decay, and functions as a critic - from within - of liberal impotence. Liberalism, in Abbie Hoffman's witty aperçu, amounts to the attitude that 'God is dead, and we did it for the kids'."

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Byrds Booked For Carnival

One of the first great American groups, Roger McGuinn's Byrds, will headline the All College Entertainment Committee's Winter Carnival concert Friday, Feb. 20. Although several well-known single acts such as Richie Havens have played here, the concert will mark the first time a nationally esteemed rock group has performed at Williams.

To accommodate the greater electronic complexities of the Byrds' sound, a specially-hired audio consultant will augment Chapin Hall's public address system with a wall of his own specialized equipment. Other innovations planned for the concert are a set by the local group, Pure Lard, and a ticket price of \$2.50, the lowest in several years.

Until Dylan's own "Like a Rolling Stone" became a national hit, the Byrds and Bob Dylan were synonymous with the best American pop. In the first years of pop's British invasion, the Byrds were one of the few home-grown groups to have international hits with such singles as "Mr. Tambourine Man," and "Turn, Turn, Turn."

Frequent personnel changes in the past two years have only stimulated a greater variety in the Byrds' music, while McGuinn's increasing interest in country music has led to a new movement into that area by rock-oriented audiences. The Byrds so typify a healthy sense of true American values that Peter Fonda, a close friend of McGuinn's, hired the group to write most of the music for *Easy Rider*. The Byrds' latest album,

The Ballad of Easy Rider, takes off on many of the themes of that popular film.

Today the Byrds are McGuinn, whose composing and twelve-string guitar have always dominated the group's sound, and three of the most talented former studio musicians in the country-rock field. Clarence White, lead guitar, is currently featured on the last two Byrds' albums, and has also played with Arlo Guthrie and Joe Cocker on their latest records. Formerly a member of the Kentucky Colonels, White is commonly considered one of the most innovative young guitarists in rock, especially on steel guitar.

Filling out the group are drummer Gene Parsons and bassist John York who have ably complemented both the electronic and acoustic sides of McGuinn's musical character. Both are exponents of the kind of rock played in the Southwest, typified by the Sir Douglas Quintet, with whom York has played.

Tickets for the concert will go on sale some time in the first week of the new semester in both Baxter Hall and the Greylock Dining Hall. A specific date will be announced in the Record before the end of WSP. Anyone interested in helping with the last minute details of the concert should contact either Steve Demorest or Ron Ross.

In a related matter Ned Welham '71, Garfield House social chairman, was named head of the

Winter Carnival activities committee after a meeting of the house social chairman Monday night.

The house chairmen are considering abandoning the usual individual house parties this Winter Carnival and holding instead three large parties open to all members of the college community.

The large parties would be held in three central areas such as the Berkshire-Prospect Baxter Hall, and Greylock dining rooms, and each party would probably have a different kind of band, one each in the Soul, Rock and Blues areas.



The Byrds, who will headline the Winter Carnival entertainment at the Feb. 20 concert in Chapin Hall.

The Williams Record

VOLUME LXXXIII, NUMBER 51

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1970

Student Representation Approved For Ten All-Faculty Committees

Student representation will be extended to 10 currently all-faculty committees following the faculty's approval of a proposal from its Steering Committee Monday. Implementation of the proposal will bring to 15 the number of joint faculty-student committees, since the CUL, the CEP, the Discipline Committee and two advisory groups are already in existence with both students and faculty as members.

The Steering Committee recommendations, which were approved by an overwhelming majority of the faculty, reflected the sense of the faculty in three areas: first, a desire to examine the number, size and composition of standing committees and to drop or merge some of them; second, to define more clearly the interrelationships between committees; and third, to admit students as committee members and to specify the numbers on each group.

The faculty approved the following alignment (with the numbers of faculty, ex officio and stu-

dent members indicated, in that order):

- Committee on Educational Policy (CEP): 7-3-5
- Committee on Undergraduate Life (CUL): 5-0-5
- Admissions: 7-0-5
- Interdisciplinary Studies: 6-0-4
- Area Studies: 6-0-4
- Afro-American Studies: 4-0-4
- Winter Study Program: 3-2-3
- Athletics: 5-1-4
- Discipline: 8-0-8
- Lecture: 4-0-4
- Library: 7-3-4
- Calendar and Schedule: 6-5-4
- Computer Services: 11-0-4

The President's Student-Faculty Advisory Group has four faculty members and eight students, and the Provost's Advisory Group on Long-Range Plans has six facul-

ty, two ex-officio and eight student members. Students are appointed, not elected, to these two committees.

While preparing the proposal, the Faculty Steering Committee consulted the College Council Steering Committee on the nature of student representation on the 13 committees for which undergraduates will be selected each year. Both groups agreed that the basis for representation of students (by class, division, etc.) and the method of selection would be determined by the College Council.

Students will not be directly represented on six committees: the Committee on Appointments and Promotions (CAP), the Committee on Academic Standing, Graduate Studies, Pre-Medical, Honorary Degree and the Faculty Steering Committee. The proposal said that student views may be channeled to these groups through the College Council or through other committees.

In reference to the CAP, the Faculty Steering Committee recommended that communication with students be established by "regular meetings between the CAP and an organ of the College Council selected for this consultation on broad questions of policy," and by communication to the departments from students, "with the appropriate method of consultation to be left up to each department."

Mead Interns

The Mead Fund Committee has selected 18 juniors and sophomores to participate in the 1970 summer program, according to director Henry Flynt Jr. '44.

Selected were juniors, Peter Adrian, Harold Albert, Richard Belnecke, Richard Dougherty, Barry Korobkin, John Mathleson, Richard Metzgar, George Reigeluth, Mark Ruchman, and James Stearns and sophomores, Walter Fullerton, Robert Gordon, James Marver, Ira Mlekenberg, Franklin Miller, Robert Oulmette, Lewis Steele and Christopher West.

These students will spend next summer working in some phase of Federal, State or municipal government. Each Mead Intern must secure his own position, although the committee will give assistance in job placement and provide \$500 for those who find financial aid essential.

The Mead Fund Committee is composed of Asst. History Prof. Christopher Breiseth, Asst. Economics Prof. James Halstead and Asst. Political Science Prof. Claud Sutcliffe.

Council Votes Funds

By Randy McManus

The College Council voted Wednesday night to grant funds on a trial basis to a group of students representing the *Williams Advocate*, a new campus newspaper. The subsidy was deemed essential by the Advocate group in order to defray the cost of publication.

Charles Rubin '72, spokesman for the group, explained that the Advocate was intended to provide the student body with an alternative to the Record and that it would serve as a vehicle for creative, interpretive journalism. Expanding on this purpose, he added: "We are seeking personal reporting and personal journalism - something unique for Williams."

The original request was for \$1400 from the CC which would cover about three-quarters of the estimated cost of publishing fourteen issues of the paper. The paper would be distributed weekly throughout the second semester, according to plans outlined by Rubin.

In the ensuing debate doubts were expressed by several CC members regarding the uncertainty of the Advocate's success. It was pointed out that unless the Advocate could attract significant advertising and alumni subscription support, the project would be economically unfeasible. The question was also raised as to whether the Advocate would receive sufficient student support to warrant the subsidy.

A compromise was finally

reached when Perry House Rep. Bob Grayson moved that the Council grant the Advocate \$600 for the publishing of the first six issues. Under this proposal, the Council and the campus at large would have an opportunity to evaluate the worth of the Advocate before additional funds for the remaining issues would be voted.

The motion was accepted by a vote of 8 and one half to 3 with

Continued on Page 7

Environmental Studies Major Plan Submitted By Provost's Committee

A plan for a major or coordinate-major program in Environmental Studies was presented to the Committee on Educational Policy last week. The CEP reviewed the document with members of the Provost's Coordinating Committee for the Center for Environmental Studies, who had previously approved the proposal; the CEP took no final action on the plan.

The document included alternative proposals for a full major and for a coordinate-major. The coordinate-major would make Environmental Studies an area of emphasis in addition to a student's normal major.

Both options proposed by the committee would involve four introductory courses, one each in economics, art, biology and political science, and core courses in planning labelled Environmental Studies 300 and 401.

These six courses, plus an advanced course in the student's major field directly related to environmental studies, would constitute the coordinate-major. The full major includes the same six courses in one discipline or four courses in two related disciplines, a WSP in Environmental Studies, and a course in practical application of skills labelled Environmental Studies 402.

Asst. Pol. Sci. Prof. Carl H. Reidel, assistant director of the Center for Environmental Studies, said a program on the environment was "very appropriate to a liberal arts college." He emphasized that "we're not trying to

launch an environmental science program here. Our intention is not to produce applied ecologists or technologists."

The primary objections raised by the CEP last week concerned the nature of the introductory courses offered. The proposal called for the following four courses:

- E.S. 100 (Economics 100) on Resource Allocation (Introduction to Economics)
- E.S. 112 (Art 112) on Environmental Planning and Design
- E.S. 201 (Biology 201) on Environmental Biology
- E.S. 221 (Political Science 221) on Politics, Bureaucracy and the Public Environment

Members of the Committee on Educational Policy suggested that courses in the Chemistry and Geology departments would be needed on the introductory level as background to the upper level synthesis courses (E.S. 300, 401 and 402). They suggested that a possible alignment would be to require Biology 201 and either a Chemistry or a Geology course, and a choice of two from the Art, Political Science and Economics group.

Prof. Reidel said later that the CEP, in worrying about some of the smaller issues such as specific courses, had not considered the basic questions of what the thrust of the Environmental Studies program at the college should be and what kinds of structural changes

may be necessary to implement the program.

Prof. Reidel pointed out that the Coordinating Committee that presented the plan was not demanding that the four introductory courses be accepted without change. He did say, however, that he was concerned about increasing the emphasis on the purely scientific aspects of the environmental problem.

(Articles on the various conceptions of an undergraduate Environmental Studies program, and on the nature of interdisciplinary majors, will appear in upcoming Records.)

"The level of awareness about the environment is insufficient at Williams," Prof. Reidel said. An "intellectual, not a political, confrontation," on the issues of Environmental Studies is necessary before a program can be agreed upon, he continued.

A weekend of teach-ins and discussions at Williams on the environment, part of a national effort scheduled for the month of April, is in the planning stages, and together with the daily activities of the Center for Environmental Studies it will help bring the issue of the environment before the college, he said.

"This program can't be forced on the college - you just can't coerce the community into accepting it," Prof. Reidel said. He said that the Coordinating Committee would now have to decide how to proceed in light of the CEP's suggestions voiced last week.

Applications For Exchange

Applications are now being accepted for the 1970-71 11 College Exchange. Forms are available at the Dean's Office.

The deadline for completed forms is Feb. 16. Questions concerning the program should be addressed to Dean Stevens.

The schools participating in the Exchange Program are: Amherst, Bowdoin, Connecticut College, Dartmouth, Mt. Holyoke, Smith, Trinity, Vassar, Wesleyan, and Wheaton.

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Review: Multi-Hued 'Musgrave' To Open Tomorrow At AMT

Midway through John Arden's "Serjeant Musgrave's Dance," the viewer's consciousness is assaulted by a stunning visual image: a welter of discarded military cloaks lying about in crimson blotches following a soldier's violent death. Like other moments in the production, this brief tableau is unexpungeable in memory. Yet, somehow, the combined effect of all such moments falls vaguely short of the bitterness in the marrow of Arden's meaning.

Billed as an antiwar play, "Musgrave" revolves around a British sergeant and three soldiers who arrive in a northern English town during a coal-mining strike in winter. As the play progresses, it becomes clear their excuse of a recruiting mission is a mask for a deeper purpose: impressing from their vantage point as deserters the horror and futility of war. The selection of this particular village stems from the fact that a fellow-soldier, killed in a senseless battle, was a native of the town.

To Musgrave himself, the mis-

sion is absolutely right, his duty calling from within for him to do "God's dance on earth." In this respect, Will Weiss' Musgrave is vital, living indispensable to his cause, unfailingly convinced without reducing himself to martyr even as the fickle citizens break into their own dance near the end. The backbone Weiss lacks throughout much of the play stifles into genuine rage and grief slowly and compensates well for an overall monotony in the playing. Far less assured than Musgrave as to the moral certainty of their actions, his three subordinates demonstrate the various strands of strife within dissent itself. Attercliffe argues ceaselessly for non-violence, while Hurst is prepared to slaughter everyone for silently condoning murder in war. Sparky, though less intelligent than the other two, senses sooner than they a loophole in Musgrave's logic of system as revenge against system. Sparky's death in the midst of his efforts to escape the situation foreshadows the fatal, final rift

within the deserters' ranks. Exchanging their characters' philosophies, all three actors do well. But where people should exist, there are only humours. Despite Bruce MacDonald's earnest Attercliffe, Ed Baran's impetuous Hurst, and Ian Ratner's simpleton Sparky, no contradictory impulses or truly subtle delineations appear between them to create dimension. Some deep wellspring of feeling is missing, and this absence of inner passion inevitably pervades the final analysis of the production.

As Annie, Sue Travis is outstanding, lending substance of equal parts aching memory and present longing to her portrayal of a barmaid whose dead child is the sole reminder of her vanished lover until the soldiers come. Nadine Kalt's Mrs. Hitchcock is pessimism blended with deep sympathy, a solid characterization to the last line, while a special word should be added for Adam Lefevre's Bargee and Gene Ford's music-hall Mayor.

The unfortunate ban on thrust stages robs director Steve Travis' stark-angled rake setting of the immediacy needed to bring the play home to the audience, while his conception of "Musgrave" in four major hues (brown, white, black, and red) is realized to fine effect. Rita Bottomley's costumes and Jack Watson's lighting are accurate with an intensity that reinforces the visual production.

When "Serjeant Musgrave's Dance" probes deep at the AMT, it nears Arden's central core: matching violence with a greater retaliation. The uneven pace denies the agonized buildup to the climactic revelation. But it is worth it, in the end, to have viewed at least some of the skull beneath the painted flesh. Steve Lawson

Letter: Students Oppose 'War Tax'

(Ed. note: The following letter has been sent to the New England Telephone Company by the four signers as they have twice refused to pay the Federal phone tax. Anyone interested in knowing more about tax resistance may contact Joe Evans at 8-4891). To whom it may concern:

As concerned Americans, we totally reject this nation's participation in an illegal and immoral war. We feel that we can no longer give our de facto support for the Vietnam War effort. We are, therefore, following the example of many other Americans in refusing

to pay the 10 per cent federal phone tax. As long as this tax is used for support of aggressive military action, we cannot find it within our consciences to pay blood money.

The money we would pay for the tax will be donated to the War Resisters' League. We hope you understand our position and we remain:

Yours in peace,
Robin Liu '72
Gary Chun '72
Joseph Evans '72
Joseph Evans '72
Jonathan Minifie '72

Calendar of Campus Events

TONIGHT

7:30 MOVIE: "The Girl Who Returned" by Lloyd Kaufman, freelance film-maker. Bronfman Auditorium.

8:00 LECTURE IN FRENCH: Marc Hanrez, assistant professor of French, University of Massachusetts, speaking on 20th century French literature. Weston Language Center.

9:00 WMS-WCFM: "Dialogue." Listeners may phone in questions.

THURSDAY

4:00 LECTURE: Joseph Raben, professor of English, Queens University, Flushing, N.Y., "Humanities Research in the Computer Age." Room 104, Bronfman.

7:30 MOVIE: "The Silent World." Weston Language Center.

8:30 PLAY: "Serjeant Musgrave's Dance" by John Arden. Directed by Steve Travis. A horrified soldier tries to teach his hometownspeople about the brutality of

war. Tickets \$1.50 at the AMT box office - students admitted free. Adams Memorial Theater.

10:00 WMS-WCFM: "The Lone Ranger." The masked rider of the plains rides out of the sunset and into your hearts.

FRIDAY

3:00 BIOLOGY COLLOQUIUM: Michael Brandt '71 speaking on his research project. Room 201, Thompson Biology Laboratory.

4:00 LECTURE: Dr. Daniel Funkenstein, professor of psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, "Recent Changes in Medical Education." Room 19, Thompson Chemistry Laboratory.

6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER AND DISCUSSION: Conrad A. J. Van Ouwkerk, professor of religion. St. John's Church.

7:30 PLANETARIUM DEMONSTRATION: Hopkins Observatory.

8:30 PLAY: "Serjeant Musgrave's Dance" by John Arden. Adams Memorial Theater.

SATURDAY

2:00 VARSITY SWIMMING: Williams vs. Hamilton. Lasell Gym

7:30 VARSITY HOCKEY: Wil-

liams vs. Lowell Tech. Chapman Rink.

8:30 PLAY: "Serjeant Musgrave's Dance" by John Arden. Adams Memorial Theater.

SUNDAY

8:00 INFORMAL TALK: G. William Turner '70, "Ruminations on Our Present Malfeasances" (a report on the November 15 Moratorium March). Bronfman Auditorium.

MONDAY

5:00 MOVIE: Satyajit Ray's first color film "Kachenjunga" in celebration of the Republic Day of India. Bronfman Auditorium.

TUESDAY

7:30 MOVIES: "Visit to Piacasso," "Antonio," "East Germany: Land Beyond the Wall." Weston Language Center.


10:00 WMS-WCFM: "The Shadow." The Shadow Knows, do you?

WEDNESDAY

7:30 MOVIES: "Red and Black," "Visit to Moscow," "Russia: Czar to Lenin." Weston Language Center.

9:00 WMS-WCFM: "Dialogue." Listeners may phone in questions.

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Interview: Englishman on Theater and Drama

Edwards Sees Experience as Vital to Dramatist

(Editor's Note: The following is an interview conducted by Will Buck of the Record staff, with Philip W. Edwards, Margaret Bundy Scott Visiting Professor of Literature, during the first semester, 1969-70. Mr. Edwards is Professor of Drama at the University of Essex, in Essex, England. He taught a course on modern drama in the English Department during first semester, and his paper, "The Function of Comedy and the Devil's Chapel," was published in the fall issue of the Berkshire review.)

Record: What are your impressions of theater at Williams, in terms of variety of productions, its vitality and importance, and the department?

Edwards: Unfortunately, I never got to any of the downstairs productions, but I think that drama is at its best when it is intimate. My criticism of the upstairs productions would deal mainly with the selection of plays. For example, I've never thought that Bolt's *A Man for All Seasons* is worthy of the praise it has received, and I don't know that it is really worthy of the large-scale production it was given here. While I always enjoy the classics, like *The Wild Duck*, I'd appreciate more inexpensive productions of newer, and very good plays. I wish that I were going to be here for *Serjeant Musgrave's Dance*.

The other thing is that I'm skeptical of drama teachers like myself, academic drama teachers. Probably, courses in drama should be unified under the chairmanship of one department, a drama department, where you could easily combine both the practical aspects of theater, as well as the much more literary and academic.

Record: Taking specifically *The Wild Duck*, did you enjoy the production?

Edwards: You ask me because I'm supposed to have some kind of authority. I ought to say really,

like Hamlet, that whatever interpretation the producer comes up with, whatever your actors are like, it is still going to be a great play? I'm not really sure that it is like that. So was it Ibsen's play? Yes. I'd have to say, though that

serious and tragic attitude to the parts. I think we are now realizing, through having had so much black comedy, that Ibsen was a progenitor of that as well as of so many other things.

Record: Do you think that a

ing in life, and no point in change. It is as if Beckett were opposed to Brecht, who wanted his theater, and sometimes his life, to be an instrument of social change. I wonder whether Beckett isn't, on the whole, a person whom auth-

part of everyone's life, such as *Macbeth*, or *Antigone*.

But the productions must beware of becoming dull. There is no point in it unless it totally engages you. I think that the communion between the audience and the actors is what theater means, and that there is a great danger, which perhaps the Living Theater is trying to combat, of something being presented to an audience as a two-dimensional canvas. They seem to have rather gone to extremes and are denying the very thing they are supposed to be doing.

Record: What is your conception of theater?

Edwards: Well, a thing that I am very much interested in is local theater, like the Williamstown Summer Theater, indeed like amateur actors in a small town, who are part of the community, and an audience that comes together and knows each other. The theater is a part of the community. I hate this business of the metropolitan theater, where people travel 200 or 300 miles. They come together, fragments, to form an audience and no one knows each other. A thing is presented by actors who know no one in the audience, and then that audience separates, never to come together again.

I think this sort of metropolitan idea of the theater is in the long run more likely to be the death of the theater, and I'm very sorry that England has seen fit to build a National Theater in London, for 7 million pounds, which could have been used building theaters all over the country where a great national troupe could have gone if necessary to keep the standards of local theater high.

Record: But when an audience knows the actors on stage, isn't there the problem of bringing the

Charivari: Theme of 'Experience'

The theme of this week's Charivari is "experience" in education. The idea, emerging from our interview (page 4) with Prof. Gaudino, head of the Williams-In-India Program, that education centers on a confrontation with some form of "otherness", sets the stage for a discussion of experience. For while "otherness" may appear in the form of an academic discipline or a classroom teacher, perhaps nothing can strike the student as more "other" than the total experiencing of another culture.

So we start out with an interview with the instructor, and an article on the views of student members of the experimental Williams-In-India Program, the first of its kind at Williams.

Charivari also looks at several "experiential experiments" being conducted during Winter Study (page 5). In "Human Encounters"

we have students trying to become more sensitive to "otherness" in perhaps its most basic manifestation - in the form of other people. Then in Zen, students are confronted by the "otherness" of a religion which challenges the very idea that there is such a thing as "otherness"! Finally, we have several students experiencing "otherness" in the environment of the city.

Outside the two middle pages which deal with the issue of experience in education most directly, we have, though perhaps somewhat disguised, articles also relating to that issue.

Most interesting in this page's interview with Prof. Edwards on drama is his opinion that both the academic and technical (performing) sides of drama should be included under one independent department. How similar is this to programs like India and

Human Encounters where one does not simply experience a phenomenon, but simultaneously studies and gains perspective on the experience?

Finally, Paul Wickes' view of another campus (page 6) shows us one student's discovery that he can not impose his own self on a general definition of "youth" or "college student" - he must see even the difference of many of his peers. But perhaps we should add a note of warning to this final article. If while perceiving "otherness" in the form of a Midwestern college (or even in the "Old" Williams!) we find ourselves looking down upon or laughing at the "other" must we not remember that we too are vulnerable being looked upon with laughter or even hostility by both the "others" of today and our youthful counterparts in the Williams class of 1990?

Paul Lieberman

because your's weren't professional actors, and because the producer is not a full-time professional, I thought there were plenty of layers of meaning, plenty of overtones of the play that couldn't come across.

Record: Do you think that the production overemphasized the play's comedy?

Edwards: No, I think that there is still more comedy to pull out of it, and I did not find that Hjalmar was always as funny as he ought to have been. I think the comedy really should be emphasized, and I think most critics on Ibsen emphasize the comedy as well. The notes in the program

well-made play, like *The Wild Duck* becomes somewhat monotonous at times for the modern theater-goer.

Edwards: There is a greater certainty about meaning in the world for a tragic writer like Ibsen, and it's shown by the fact that he can envisage that complete action. I don't think that with Beckett, and with Genet, we really have the same feeling - that you can begin at the beginning and take an entire action, and show that smoothness.

So you see, I'm answering your question by saying I don't think it's a matter of an attitude toward making a play, I think it's something to do with a vision of the world. Brecht said that the shape of a play is governed by the attitude of the dramatist, and by implication, the attitude of the age, through experience.

Ibsen organizes experience into five acts, and we tend to think that is almost facile. Now whether it is boring or not, I don't know. I think you might have the scent of a certain weariness in that the crisis will come in the middle, and the resolution is going to come at the end, there is going to be either a tragic, or a comic ending. You might get the feeling that is too good to be true. But I think if you recognize this it is part of a way of assessing experience that belonged to the 19th Century, you are less likely to grumble about it.

Record: Beckett's work particularly reflects a unity of theme and of stylistic structure.

Edwards: Endgame and Waiting for Godot have a beautiful symmetry, you can't deny that. They never make the progress that Ibsen makes, because Beckett doesn't believe that kind of progress is in life, and therefore he can't put it in the play. He is a very good example of a person who adjusts the shape of a play to what he thinks of life.

He thinks of the very play itself, in its structure, as an image of life. The very repetition of the play, night after night, by the actors, is part of the endless circle that you get in *Waiting for Godot*. I tend to find Beckett always exciting, but I sometimes wonder if Old Ibsen doesn't have more to fall back on.

To me, Beckett seems to be primarily a sort of conservative. His view of life demands that you accept it, as if there was little mean-

ing, the establishment, wouldn't rather approve of. He tended to inculcate the idea that life was so hopeless, that you didn't do anything about it, and that man's lot was man's lot - suffering. I'm sometimes afraid that Beckett was a kind of quietist - man's lot is to be endured.

Record: Much current theater is characterized by a movement away from words and toward spectacle and audience participation. Do you think this is mere theatricality without drama?

"Drama is one of those things that is as indefinable as religion or art. It is huge."

Edwards: Drama can be almost anything. Drama is one of those things that is as indefinable as religion or art. It is a huge thing, and there is almost nothing that can't in some way come under its wing. The kind of activity that is going on is a kind of drama, but the drama I've always been interested in has been more rooted to a script, to a literary text, and I don't think you'll ever totally get away from the verbal heart of drama.

Spontaneous improvisation has always been a part of drama. But this sort of total involvement thing with the audience, I admit I find a bit strange, and that seems to me to be a kind of therapy which may well be straying a long way from the European drama, from Aeschylus to Brecht, which is a pretty straight line. The last thing I would ever say, is that's not drama, because that is the foolish kind of ossified position which academics tend to get into when the new book comes out and they say, this is not a novel. And that means they are tied by their own analysis of the past, and are prevented from looking at the future.

Record: Oftentimes, avant-garde productions are versions of established classics, radically restaged, and in cases rewritten, such as the Living Theater's, *Antigone*, and the Performance Group's current production of *Macbeth*.

Edwards: Yes, I wonder why they should be parasitic upon the written theater. I suppose they want to show what they are by contrasting with a play that is

playgoers out of the community, and into the play?

Edwards: Presumably in primitive cultures, your biggest priests and people who acted strange witch-doctor parts were indeed local men, and yet when they appeared as actors, were the most remote and horrifying things. So this sort of thing can be achieved by actors, and it is really better when your local postman plays *Macbeth*, because it gives you the possibility of seeing all kinds of human relations within your own community. The best possible thing for the theater, is a repertory group, working in the community. The theater then becomes a topic of interest and conversation.

Record: Have you been impressed with theater on television?

Edwards: It gives a better quality thing to watch on television. The Wednesday play, and the half hour plays done on the BBC in England are well worth watching. I've seen some fine pieces. But I do have a purist point of view, that theater is theater, and demands the living presence of the actor on stage, in the same open air. That is why I think that film is another form entirely.

I feel in some ways that there is a little bit of lifelessness about television theater, and I don't quite like people sitting in their darkened rooms watching that square. I think in the long run though, that it keeps actors and playwrights alive. It encourages them, and because it might waken in the people who watch television, a desire to go to the theater, I would certainly approve of it.



Adams Memorial Theater—"courses in drama should be organized into one drama department where you could easily combine the practical aspects of theater with the literary and academic."

I'm the most academic of drama teachers, it's not because I want to be, but because I've very little theatrical profession and technical knowledge. I'm just an admiring innocent when I go to the theater. I perforce see plays from a very literary point of view, and I respond to things like an ordinary theatergoer. I thought *The Wild Duck* improved as it went along. That's a left-handed compliment, but I thought the last act was better than it had been to start with.

Record: Do you think the play was well interpreted? The review which appeared in the Record claimed that this production of *The Wild Duck* was not Ibsen.

Edwards: The question is, is *The Wild Duck* one of those plays

said that *The Wild Duck* was a kind of comedy with a tragic ending.

I wouldn't be so far away from that myself. The really grizzly thing about the play is that it is such a laugh, but I don't see the play as a comedy ending in tragedy, but as people who are really the creatures of a comedy being forced into a tragic situation. That's not very different from what I think Mr. von Szeleski was trying to do, but I think it is a little different.

I think there is a real sense of agony from quite early on. People who are laughable in themselves, such as Hjalmar with his mock heroic attitudes, his self-pity, and his theatrical gestures, are being forced to take an uncommonly

Education As Exposure To Otherness

(Editor's Note: The following is an interview conducted by Record Co-Editor Paul Lieberman with Assoc. Prof. of Political Science Robert L. Gaudino on the Williams-in-India program and experiential education in general.

Gaudino previously conducted a training program for Peace Corps volunteers headed for India. During first semester and Winter Study this year he has been teaching a double-credit seminar on India for the 15 members of the Williams-In-India program. Second semester he will accompany the students to India.

One of Williams' most popular teachers and a leader in introducing courses that include some kind of student experience, Gaudino has also suggested to the Committee on Educational Policy that Williams conduct a one-year Williams - In - The - City program, which would be structured similarly to Williams-In-India with the second semester revolving around students doing some kind of social service work in a major city area.)

Record: Do you think the condition of liberal arts at Williams calls for the inclusion of more "experiential" courses in the curriculum?

Gaudino: Well, there are great dangers in the way experience is brought into the curriculum. The basic danger is in students who want to let it go at their own experience. This can defeat education. But I think more and more we are seeing the need to get perspective on experience. So I don't see liberal arts moving towards experience. I see it moving towards putting perspective on, criticizing, and analyzing experience.

Record: In what ways do you see experiential programs like Williams-In-India as more than the social science equivalent of the lab work we already have in the sciences?

Gaudino: Most superficially, in our program the emphasis is on India, not on the structure of the social science. The students do not really learn "political science". They use political science, economics and art to learn about India. So the subject matter is there as a preparation for an encounter with India.

Record: Is the fact that the students only take courses on India a limiting factor?

Gaudino: It's a limited subject matter but it's not limited in terms of the scope of disciplines covered - you can use anthropology, religion, art, economics or others if you wanted. The variation is seen in the modes of treatment of the different disciplines.

We come to a second point

though. While the social sciences and disciplines are not the subject of the experience, neither, in a sense is India. That is, the aim of the course is not an exhaustive understanding of India.

Record: What is the aim of the course?

Gaudino: There are three basic aims. One is to see contrasting alternatives or perspectives. This can be from the point of view of the disciplines. How does economics see the underdeveloped country in terms of development theory. How does politics see it, i.e. in terms of the development of interest group culture, how does art see it and so on.

Secondly, we also hope to develop alternatives of judgments among the students. How do they see and approach India, and what kinds of projects and learning techniques do they find conducive to themselves?

Thirdly there's a fundamental problem of alternatives between tradition and modernity that India fundamentally raises, which we can see reflected in law, politics and culture.

Record: In what ways is the structured first semester at Williams important for the students' experience of India in the second semester?

Gaudino: The first semester is what Williams does the best and it's the way we normally do things. It's the art department, economics department, political science department, etc. all offering courses. Then we have films, discussions, cultural events, etc. The structure then is academic.

Moving towards the second semester, the intention is not to abandon structure but to transfer it. One of the processes at work is to turn the responsibility for discussion, analysis, etc. from the instructor to the students. That is, they begin to take responsibility for the discussion.

This movement and shift of au-

thority doesn't mean the abandonment of learning, it means the abandonment of a teacher-centered learning.

Record: Does that ever happen in the regular classroom situation?

Gaudino: It's easier to bring about in Williams-In-India. First, there's the idea that students are going to some alien place for which they will have to prepare together and where they will be dependent on each other. The students have all their courses

with each other and there's a sort of growing with the time and focus of the course. The double credit course, with the consistency of seeing each other and the emergence of personalities, really helps. On the other hand if you are dealing with just one course out of four with no ending, just a final exam, it is more difficult, if not impossible to achieve.

Record: How do you think the experience in India will have affected the students by the time of their return to Williams and the academic world?

Gaudino: Whatever they were, whatever they are fundamentally, they'll probably be more of that. If they have academic tendencies they'll probably come back with renewed effort and interest in their discipline and subject matter. But if they leave resistant to the academic disciplines they may return more so.

There won't be just one result, although each student should be more sure of what he is and be more likely to act on it.

Then there is a second factor that has to be taken into account - the focus, the group, the intensity of the experience, India and the attention that will be paid to them there and the great dramatic, colorful stage on which they will act things out - these will make things seem a little duller at home when they return.

Record: You seem to present India as an arena for, and time of, identity formation.

Gaudino: Yes, our experience has shown that people come back more as they are, even more than they may understand this to be the case. You're thrown back more on yourself, you're tested more in your responses, you have to be more perceptive and more sensitive coupled with the fact that in the course we try to develop their interests through their projects and the ways they interact with the group.

"India throws you onto yourself, you have to be more perceptive and more sensitive."

Record: How would you evaluate the first semester of the Williams-In-India program?

Gaudino: The thing that was exciting to me was to see the students interact - people of different judgments, tastes and sensitivities had to get along with each other. It is imperfect, however, the movement of the first semester has been to create the possibility of trust so that people will seek each other out and try to understand each other. One of the difficulties we're having is finding projects, things which people can do in India that will interest them.

Record: Do you think there might be any problem in India in the form of sickness or culture shock that might prevent some of

the students from completing the program?

Gaudino: There may be, but that would be very unusual. Besides, the college has generously given us all the shots.

Record: From what you say it seems that India is just an occasion for an educational experiment that could easily be transformed to other areas.

Gaudino: It is an occasion but it is an occasion which has to be



ROBERT L. GAUDINO
Head of Williams-In-India

met and understood. One could also see "the city" as the occasion for such a program. Like India, I also see the city as alien. It's not known. I also see the city as a place of different perspectives embodied in the ways different people live and work in it. We can see the city as a historical place, in terms of its present problems, and also in the ways the disciplines approach the issues of problem solving, conservation, etc.

And while India is concerned with the transition from traditional to modern society, in the city we see transition to new kinds of participation, problem solving, conservation. Both changing areas bring new sociological living perspectives.

As a program, the city shares with India first education as alternatives and discoveries of the alternatives of the disciplines, i.e. biology may approach the environment differently than economics. I hope this would come out in the program. The second thing it shares is the passing of the responsibility for learning from teacher to student. The third is the sharing of opportunities for personal growth.

Personal growth is seen in interviews we have when they begin the program, just before they leave for the city or for India, at the end of the experience and finally six months after the return. They can later listen to the interviews, which are all taped, and hear their views of education, contributions of parents, role of the program, changing attitudes and so on.

Record: You seem to imply that a confrontation with an "otherness" in the form of say India or the city, is essential for the development of perspective and a transferring of responsibility for learning from teacher to student. Can this happen in the classroom?

Gaudino: My view of education is that it does. The whole essence of the classroom - the encounter between old and young, between a discipline and a student - is otherness. So that is there in the tradition of Williams and also in the tradition of the humane man in literature, music, art and so on.

Again, seeing something which is different than you are is the essence of education. But now we see the need for taking the responsibility for that fact.

Record: But many would perceive a failure of contemporary education in the attempt to result in an understanding of "otherness" as different from self.

Gaudino: Well, one part is to understand oneself and an important part of that is understanding change in oneself. The change is an occasion of exposure to an objective world, to the world of others and otherness. All education is exposure to otherness. I don't think Williams fails in this. What it fails in is students accepting the responsibility for others, of mutually understanding "otherness" in others and in approaching third parties as otherness from which one can learn about things that are different.

Record: You mean to say we're too reliant on teachers?

Gaudino: It might be misinterpreted if I said that. I think there is a natural reliance on teachers - something has to be taught. You are less willing to creatively use each other and your initiative.

Record: Would the new mode of experiencing otherness which you call for enables the student to carry the learning process you speak of beyond Williams?

Gaudino: I agree with that.

Record: You say India makes the student "more his own". Will he "like" what he finds himself to be? Will he like what it means to be American?

Gaudino: Actually, Americans tend to become defensive over there, unless they're very radical, when Indians indiscriminately attack the United States. Much of what is "American" in them is just what the education tries to do. After all, one of the American prejudices is the understanding of self, growth, the articulation of this, and so forth. Indians could not care less about specific or probing understanding. They let things go at conventions, vagueness, friendliness, compassion. Sometimes in Peace Corps volunteers this caused resentment against Indians, whom the Americans felt didn't "understand the same kind of truth", "lied" or "were unreliable".

Record: Earlier when you said a great danger was that students would "let experience go at their own experience", you seemed to be criticizing the demands of black students for Afro-American studies.

Gaudino: Black studies is educationally most valid for whites. It may also be essential to blacks on security terms. Besides, black studies may open otherness to blacks. Blacks may be somewhat "white" - that argument could be made.

But I don't think we should mobilize for anything like "blackness", nor for any single identity, be it that of problem solvers, careerists, or even social scientists as such.

Record: Finally, what are you going to do in India?

Gaudino: I'll be trying to help the students find the shape and focus of their experience. I see myself leading no classes. The leaders will be the public figures of India. I will be more involved in the Mark Hopkins idea of dialogue: "What's going on?", "What's happening?", and so on. I will try to see India through the students.

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Experiential Courses Tested In Winter Study

By Jack Booth

One of the advantages of the very idea of Winter Study is that it allows for academic experimentation and innovation. Among Williams experiments are the so-called "experiential" courses, in which "doing" is stressed as much or more than "studying".

More and more students are expressing interest in experiential courses, arguing that they succeed where the traditional "solely academic" courses cannot. Considering the demand for such courses (four to five times the course limit applied for the Zen and Human Encounters courses), certain key questions should be considered: What do students get from such courses, and do such courses have a place in the regular semester curriculum?

demanding nature of the course. "It takes all the strength you have to focus single-mindedly on what you're doing while skiing, or during the sitting session, when you do nothing but count your breaths."



REV. JOHN D. EUSDEN
Zen Master for a month

Hindert noted that although the method is not suitable to competition skiing, which demands concentration on technique and speed "Zen is something that you always carry with you; you can do a sitting session whenever you find the time and strength." Like any demanding activity, the group supplies useful mutual support, he said.

Hindert stated that problems would arise in attempting to conduct a regular semester course on Zen Discipline. "No criteria exist for judging yourself in Zen, in fact, the Zen Master said that you must not even evaluate yourself because that would be an impediment; you must simply do the best you can."

Consequently, grading such a course would be difficult, he said. Also, people who were not sincerely participating would be a negative influence, he added.

Mark Jobson '71 emphasized the importance of individual commitment to the course. He noted that of the five stages of Zen, with the fifth as enlightenment, he would probably only reach the second stage of physical and mental health, because "I have been successfully acculturated to the Western way and the Eastern approach to personality, opinion and principle is hard for me to accept."

Jobson said he has found the course rewarding, however, and quite different from his regular semester courses. "There is nothing academic about it at all; it is a practice and not a study, and there are no tasks and little jobs to keep you busy for x number of hours," he said.

Jobson said that he doubted whether the Zen Discipline would make a suitable semester course. "You do it for your own personal benefit, and you don't need classes or organization. Also, Zen is not concerned with learning skills, which is what college courses should be about."

Jobson emphasized that such a course could not be graded, and competition would work against the aims of the experience. "There must be no ulterior goal; if it

were made into a regular course, it would attract goal-oriented people who would then have a bad Zen experience," he said.

"Human Encounters" is a course which cannot really be evaluated in mid-stream. As one member said, "You won't be able to judge its real value until it is over, nor can you judge any behavioral change among the members yet."

He added that the events of a session are unpredictable, and the attitudes of the participants toward the course fluctuate widely. "At times I'm indifferent; other times I'm enthusiastic," he said.

The group of 12 meets three times a week under the direction of Dr. Eugene Talbot, a clinical psychologist at the infirmary who also has a private practice in Pittsfield. The sessions vary considerably in format, with many verbal exercises exploring members' reactions and feelings toward others and toward the leader, and some non-verbal exercises such as crawling and rolling on the floor, aimed at increasing their sensitivity to each other physically.

The moderate readings are optional, and each member keeps a journal and will do a paper at the end. The group meets with outside experts at times, and will hold one marathon weekend session.

One member viewed the course as having two functions. One is

self-awareness. "The group is a learning experience because it represents a magnified microcosm, with all the human interactions of the outside world intensified such that you can't help becoming aware of how you feel and how this relates to how you act," he said.

Viewed from this perspective, anything that happens in the group is successful, because it increases understanding, he continued. "You learn the way different feelings and desires manifest themselves in verbal speech, how they are hidden or revealed."

With understanding as the goal, such a course can have a defined academic function, he stated. "At the same time the group sessions make the study personally relevant, the readings can help you to better understand what is happening and how it relates to the outside world."

A second attitude toward the group, however, might view it as a vehicle within which behavioral change can come about, the member stated. "In this sense the course may not be successful for a particular individual, because although knowing and understanding are necessary conditions for changing behavior, they are not sufficient. The individual also needs courage, and if he lacks this he may just boil inwardly in his new self awareness, rather than breaking out of his old behavior."

Thus introspection can lead to unhappiness unless it is accompanied by action, he said.

Another member stated that the encounter group concept might make a good semester course, although the readings would have to be stressed more heavily and probably discussed in the meetings. Although behavioral change obviously could not be graded, papers on the readings could easily satisfy the current need for a course grade, he said. The basic value of the course however, would still be its effect on people's lives.

Finally, six students are currently working in a Paterson, New Jersey ghetto as part of the "Urban Workshop" directed by Assistant Political Science Prof. David Tabb. "The project has worked out quite well, and the students are enjoying the experience very much," Tabb said.

The students inspect lower class housing, man Day Care centers, or work in the Model Cities program. They meet with Tabb and a social worker twice a week, and also go to various politically-related meetings in the community.

The program enrollment is down from the eighteen students of last year, largely because many similarly interested students choose to do individual 99 projects this year, Tabb noted.

'Academic Phase' Completed Here On Campus; Williams-In-India Participants Ready To Leave

By Ken McGraine

"Education ceases to become merely raw knowledge, and starts to fit into something that is real," Parker Croft '72 told the Record recently, referring to his Williams-In-India experience.

The first phase of the Williams-In-India experiment in education, an intensive study of the subject of India, is nearly completed. The 15 Williams students in the program will leave for India Feb. 2 for 21 weeks of study and experience in the sub-continent.

The program had its beginnings for the students last Spring when they responded to this experimental program in education as outlined by Assoc. Poli. Sci. Prof. Robert E. Gaudino. According to Charlie Herseth '72, "My initial feelings were a sense of adventure and discovery." "Bruce Dunne '71 also reflected this spontaneity, saying, "I saw the program last Spring and knew that I could not pass it up."

The course of study during the first semester was an attempt to bring the disciplines of art, economics, and political science to bear upon the subject of India. As presented by Prof. Gaudino in his essay to the group, "Education and Perspective on experience", the focus in this program is the subject matter, the concrete reality; the aim being to give perspective and coherence to the educational experience which might not be achieved through education based strictly upon disciplines.

ciplines.

Dale Riehl '72 stressed the importance of "doing something for a period of time intensively, both in depth and breadth." He went on to add, "There were a lot of demands, but all converged upon the one problem. There was a progression toward a confluence of ideas on India. It is important seeing the value, contrast, and overlap between the various courses we take."

Analyzing his interest in the program and the relationship of the academic and the experiential, Dunne explained, "I am interested in both; I am not going to separate the study of political science from personal experience in India."

Echoing these sentiments, Herseth stressed both the academic and the experiential aspects of the program. He said, "It is an excel-

lent field situation for economics and also a great experience." He also noted, "Since we knew we were going to see it, the study on India became more alive."

An important aspect of the program as outlined by Prof. Gaudino is individual and group development.

Dunne commented, "What is so dramatic about this program is that there are 15 diverse people who will react so differently to this experience."

Croft also emphasized the importance of diversity in the group, particularly the different perspectives of analysis and experience. He noted, "We were sometimes unable to communicate." He went on to point out, that, "by getting myself to know these people, I contrasted myself to them, and got a better idea of myself."

Continued on Page 7

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The Fabled Joe College Living In Mid-America

(Ed. note: Paul Wickes '70 visited the campus of the University of Missouri during the early part of the Winter Study Period. His impressions of life there appear in the following story.)

After three and a half years at Williams College, and least that many years of reading articles in the New York Times and magazines from Harpers to Look, I believed that I knew what was going on in American higher education. A Williams student who goes home is in a position something like that of a black student in a political science class. Just as the black student is constantly asked "What do black people think about that?"; so the student is constantly asked to explain, interpret and defend what college students are about.

I was pretty sure that I knew the answers, and anyone from my grandfather to someone next to me on an airplane could get the same prepared speech explaining college students on the war, on drugs, on the draft, on sex.

I believed that, however deep the divisions running through the country may be there was at least one thread running the whole length and breadth of the country. I believed that college students, whatever mistakes they were making in method or in rhetoric, were pretty much the same everywhere, that their heads at least had tendencies in the right direction. I was wrong.

I have just spent the better part of a week at the University of Missouri, in Columbia, and I have seen a world that is so different from what we have come to accept as college life that anyone who has not visited someplace like it cannot imagine just how isolated and different is the experience we are having at Williams from what I now believe must be the much more typical college experience in this country.

Columbia, Missouri, is located in the very center of the state. It is cold, and there is nothing to stop the icy winds which blow all the way from the Rockies, across Colorado and Kansas. They seem to have flattened everything in their

visible 130 miles away in Kansas City. It is in fact the student union, which houses the snack bar and a bookstore which sells only the Columbia Missourian, which is published across the street by the J-school.

The overwhelming majority of the students live in Missouri, and anyone who graduates in the upper two-thirds of his class in a Missouri high school may attend. College Boards are required only for out of state applicants. If you meet someone who is from someplace far away and exotic, like



"They really look like this" according to roving reporter Paul Wickes whose odyssey took him to the University of Missouri campus. This photo is from a brochure advertising the University's new dormitories.

Paris, or Philadelphia, he probably means Paris or Philadelphia, Missouri. The last night I was there a student was murdered in his off-campus apartment, and the Missourian reported only that he was from Cedarville, Mo., that his major was business, and that his number was 150631.

There is a large agriculture school, and at night the Aggies drive around in green pick-up trucks and beat up people with long hair. There are very few people with long hair. One student I met explained that the ones with long hair are generally freshmen, who don't know how to use "freedom", and by the time they become upperclassmen and learn responsibility they cut it. Many cut it sooner, when they learn that it

about four hours each. Two breaks of ten minutes each are allowed, and one of the brothers is on hand to enforce the regulations.

Fraternities also play an important role in helping underclassmen mature socially. In one fraternity (which happens to be the same one you may have noticed holding up a vaguely obscene poster at the Orange Bowl), the upperclassmen get together and decide which pledges are probably virgins. One night their names are read out and they are instructed to remain after dinner.



Without being told why they have been selected or where they are going, they are loaded into cars and driven half way to Kansas City to a black whore house, where they are initiated into the rites of manhood. The student who related this story proudly indicated that his fraternity was "typical" in this respect.

Living conditions in the fraternity houses are not notably more liberal than in the dormitories. There are no parietal visiting privileges for either sex anywhere on the campus. The Student Government Association has asked the Regents to permit intervisitation for several hours on Saturday afternoons, but the request was denied. A rally has been scheduled to coincide with the next meeting of the Regents, but the student leaders were not very hopeful about the possibility of success.

Upperclass girls who live in the dormitories have key privileges, which means that if they plan to be out after the dorms are locked, they may sign out a key, but must indicate where they are going to be, and must sign in on returning. Once a month the sign-out sheets are mailed home to the girls' parents.

Girls who join sororities have much the same regulations as the requirements (but not, presumably, the visits to the whorehouse). In addition, they are required by the house to participate in at least one extra-curricular activity each semester. Girls who have not found a suitable activity are assigned by the house to one of the ROTC auxiliary units. They get to wear snappy uniforms and march on the same fields as the boys.

Despite the fact that Missouri is fully co-ed, and even has several different types of co-ed housing, relations between the sexes are not good at all. One fraternity house adjoins a large field which

gets muddy when it rains, as it does most of the spring. On a Sunday afternoon when the mud is at least two inches deep, any female who walks past the house is captured and dragged through the mud.

If the supply of walkers runs low a street is blocked off and girls are pulled from passing cars (Some girls consider this one of the most effective ways to meet boys, particularly since the house is one of the more socially desirable fraternities.)

When it snows large groups of boys spend hours in front of the girls dorms throwing snowballs at anyone who walks out. Now, snowball fights may be perfectly normal, but when they take on this character of constantly repeated impersonal attacks on any female, one is tempted to look for explanations.

Walking around the campus, eating in the dining halls, and talking to students, a picture begins to emerge of the "typical" Missouri male student as someone who is the product of a very strict upbringing, who arrives at the University having heard glorious tales of wild sex in college. When they arrive and find out that it's not all that easy, they are both frustrated and resentful, and it shows. The naturalness and ease which co-education is supposed to inspire is simply not in evidence.

A counseling psychologist I met told me that the University's counselling services were terribly busy. To see a psychologist or psychiatrist one fills out an application by checking little boxes marked "Academic", "Social (too much or too little)" and then waits to be assigned to someone. The demand would probably even be greater if infirmary records

environment that would contribute to good citizenship, cultural development and good scholastic performance." There is a full-time social director who, "plans programs that include dances, movies, folk singers, big name bands as well as cook-outs and swimming parties."

In the spring panty raids occur regularly. A panty raid draws a crowd which police estimate in thousands. The mob marches from Greek Street into a large quad of high-rise girls dorms, and remains there for hours. Sporadically the crowd takes up a chant, something like "Pants, Pants, Pants", or "We want pants."

Any girl whose light is on or is seen looking out from behind her drawn shades is liable to disciplinary action, but every so often a brave one throws something like a crumpled paper bag out of a window, and the crowd charges the spot where it lands. Then the chant changes to "If you're a virgin, blink your lights," and the lights blink in a couple of rooms and everyone laughs. Last year a student was shot through the lung when he stole a policeman's hat, and there was so much noise at the time that no one heard the shot.

In one class I visited there was a major upset because I disrupted the seating chart. The professor, in this senior philosophy course, spent ten minutes taking attendance and making sure everyone was in the proper seat. The classroom had two television screens in the front, with large signs giving the five-digit telephone extension to call "In case of audio or visual difficulties".

The next time you read in Look magazine that the Age of Aquarius has arrived on American campuses, cancel your subscription. At the



The unrealized U of M dream of "wild sex in college" seemed to be reminiscent of those old Williams days such as this fraternity affair when studly Carl Von Damme III suavely entertained his visiting date. Note Van Damme's "naturalness and ease" which only "co-education is supposed to inspire."

were not sent home together with the sign-out sheets.

Some of the coed housing is not operated by the University but by the University Dormitory Development Company. One of their projects is the Lewis and Clark Residence Center, which consists of two eight-story buildings in the best Holiday Inn Style, furnished throughout in built-in vinyl.

The Company's brochure indicates that "The new Residence Hall was designed to provide an

University of Missouri, students view college not as a way to learn about themselves or their world, but as a means of upward social mobility. "Relevance" at Missouri means accounting; "disadvantaged" means you didn't make it to Miami for the Orange Bowl; the "establishment" is a goal; an "urban crisis" means closing the whorehouses in St. Louis.

There is a certain amount of separate housing for black students, but that is primarily because the fraternities don't want them. Missouri students are, by and large, for the war and they support their local police. Grass is replacing beer at many parties, but that is apparently because it is believed to be a more potent aphrodisiac.

Anyone who believes that this country is going to be different automatically as the present generation moves from college into citizenship is in for a rude surprise. Students at Missouri, and presumably other large universities, are not very different at all from generations and generations before them. Joe College is alive and well in the Midwest.

'I believed that college students . . . were pretty much the same everywhere . . . I was wrong.'

path, except for places like Columbia, which rises rather improbably out of the plain, built almost entirely of brick and concrete.

The University has some twenty-thousand students, and is distinguished primarily by one of the country's finest journalism schools. Its architecture is uniformly uninteresting, a great deal of it being of the neo-fascist school - great long buildings which are devoid of style and seem intentionally to hide their function.

One of the most massive buildings resembles a Gothic monastery - a courtyard with a giant, four cornered spire which must be

may be a barrier to fraternity membership.

Almost everyone wants to join a fraternity or sorority, although they "want" to rather in the way one wants to eat each day. Not to join is a social malady roughly equivalent to never brushing one's teeth, and one is constantly suspect if one has ever shown any evidence of being "anti-Greek."

Fraternity membership enables one to live on Greek Street, and subjects one to innumerable rules and regulations. For example, the more senior brothers decide how much time the pledges must spend in the library. This generally involves five nights a week for

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Coombs Joins Maine Baseball Pantheon

By Bill Rives

Over the past forty years, Williams College athletes have profited immeasurably in their associations with some very personable and experienced coaches. One need only recall such names as Muir, Shaw, Townsend, Plansky, and Chaffee. These gentlemen resemble one another in their former prowess and in their life-time dedication to Williams College athletics. Another figure in this line of colorful head mentors is Raymond F. "Bobby" Coombs.

Like his colleagues, Coombs was himself a great athlete, one of All-American ability, and he has served the Williams community for nearly 24 years. This month baseball coach Coombs will return to his home state to be inducted into the Maine Baseball Hall of Fame. There he will be joining his uncle, the late Jack Coombs, who coached the Williams baseball team 1921-24.

Coombs graduated from Exeter Academy in 1929 after having distinguished himself as a three sport athlete. On the gridiron he quarterbacked and captained the Exeter football squad, while on the cinders, he was a member of the mile relay. Yet, in baseball he reached his greatest heights when he served as pitcher and captain of the team for three years. Upon recalling his Exeter experience,

Coombs' only lament was characteristic of an Exeter loyalist, "We didn't fare so well against Andover," he said. His career was highlighted by heated competition with another schoolboy great, Ralph Hewitt, the future Columbia football All-American.

After his freshman year at Duke University, the diminutive Coombs was named the most outstanding athlete in his class. He was a four sport letterman in his frosh year, but he soon gave up football and track to concentrate on baseball and basketball. He was named to the All-American baseball squad in 1931, 1932, and 1933. He compiled a record of 19 wins against a single loss, while establishing an impressive 1.00 ERA.

From Duke, Coombs was signed into the pros by Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics, for whom he worked 23 games in relief in 1933. Coombs reached the peak of his pro career in 1943 when he appeared in 21 games for the New York Giants.

Consulting with Coombs on his bygone professional baseball days is like reliving a vivid chapter in the history of the American League. Throughout his 11 year stint, he had the fortune to be associated with some of the most notable personalities in baseball. "I was a little frog in a big pond," he notes. He served under managers Con-

nie Mack and Mel Ott while competing with such figures as Babe Ruth, Mickey Cochrane, Bob Johnson, and Lefty Grove. His teammates included such stars as Jimmy Foxx and Stan Musial. When questioned about the time he pitched to Babe Ruth, Coombs chuckled and replied, "I bet that I've told that story from here to the South Carolina border. Well, to make a long story short, I sure did pitch to the Babe." He freely admitted that Ruth "slugged one of those tape-measure home runs." Oddly enough this occurred the first time that Coombs ever pitched in the majors. "What a way to break in!" he lamented. "It's hard to imagine just how much awesome power that man possessed - he would be good in any era."

Following two years in the Navy in World War II, Coombs decided to go into coaching rather than continue his baseball career. "I wanted to be remembered at my best." He had received slight experience in managing minor league clubs. After consultation with his good friend, Exeter Headmaster Dr. Perry, Coombs won and accepted the baseball job at Williams, despite an offer from Yale University. He has been with the College ever since and without regret. "I've been very happy here. I like to win as much as the next guy, sure I do; but, most of all, I've had fun building teams."

Probably the most successful era in his baseball coaching career was the latter half of the 1940's. Coombs' teams were frequent winners of the Little Three title.

When asked the difficult question of whether he has been able to significantly reach college students from his position as coach, Coombs smiled. "I'll put it this way. If I haven't been able to reach them, they've certainly reached me. I've received great uplift." Coombs seems very gratified to be constantly on the receiving end of mail from his athletes. "I am always pleased to hear that their affiliation with athletics has been worthwhile."

Coombs, who jests, "As long as I can pitch batting practice, I'll



"As long as I can pitch batting practice, I'll stay," jests Coombs.

stay," plans to retire in three years. He is somewhat amused by his own self-image as the dispenser of "corny old jokes" and he chuckles, "All I have left now is braggin'." Yet in a more serious light he emphasizes, "If I can help anyone - ball-player, reporter, student - in any way I'm delighted to do so. After all, that's my job." Coombs devotes much of his time to deep-sea fishing and other

outdoor pursuits. For the past 15 summers, he has operated a charter boat from Perkins Cove in Ogunquit, Maine. And, as any of his players can tell you, he gets unlimited enjoyment from his hunting and fishing exploits in the Berkshires. Usually seen with shooting vest and corn-cob pipe, and always sporting an unmistakable Maine accent, he is a memorable figure.

Williams-In-India (Cont.)

Continued from Page 5

An essential ingredient to the success of the program is the inter-group relationship. Dunne, noting the development of the group through the semester, said, "We're beginning to learn from each other." He cited in particular the example of a recent yoga class led by one of the group. "I could really see his intense interest."

Commenting generally, "People are much more receptive to listening to each other. It is important knowing how they think, and knowing them as people." Moreover, he added, "We all want to see the group work."

The members of the group differ in what they hope to do during their Indian experience. Croft explained, "I don't really know where I'm going or what India is going to do to me." He added, however, "I don't want to have to pry into people's lives. I don't want to be the American analyzing the lives of the Indians while I'm there. I want to have encounters remain at a personal level."

Judging the program from the end of its first phase of the program, Riehl explained, "It was something I was able to get excit-

ed about. It is something for which you must have an interest, as there is more responsibility left to yourself. The program presents a greater demand upon you as an individual."

Although generally praising the program, Croft expressed some dissatisfaction with the rigidity of the structure.

Reflecting on the great diversity in the group and in the disciplines represented, Herseth noted, "It is hard to set up structures which satisfies everything."

Dunne also pointed out the need he felt during the semester to occasionally get away completely from the group. "Within the group context there are many benefits, but also there is sometimes a group pressure." He noted particularly the group's anxiety to begin working. "When we're all doing things, we'll feel a lot better."

In addition to the intensive study of India in class, there have been many extra-curricular events aimed at promoting better understanding of India including a weekly series of films from India followed by discussions at Mr. Gaudino's house, and slide presentations by faculty recently returned from India.



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College Council(Cont.)

Continued from Page 1

one abstention after CC Treasurer Jim Deutsch '70 assured the Council representatives that the Council "could afford it".

In other action, the Council voted 9 and one half to 3 grant \$200 to the student group which sponsored the course evaluation poll at the end of last semester. The money will be used to print 250 copies of the evaluation results for future student reference.

Stan Terrell '70, one of the coordinators of the project, explained that the main purpose of the student course evaluation project was to provide more information for students interested in taking particular courses. He added that it would also be useful to the faculty "as a kind of feedback which could be used for the improvement of their courses."

Several CC members insisted that the information in the proposed evaluation booklet would

not serve as a qualitative assessment of courses but rather as a mere quantitative opinion poll, and would therefore be of dubious value. It was also stated in the discussion that numerous faculty members object to the evaluation poll, though for a variety of different reasons.

Terrell argued that the course evaluation project "would not be presented as a total study, but will be used as a prototype, to be expanded upon in the future." He added: "There is enthusiasm among the faculty for getting up a more comprehensive one next year."

Upon publication, the course evaluation booklet will be placed on file at the library and also be given to members of the faculty.

The CC also gave final approval to the ACEC Spring budget by a vote of 10 and one half to 2. The budget of \$3825 had previously been approved in a vote of the entire student body.

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Cagers Torpedo Coast Guard For First Victory

By Bob Miller and Bill Rives

The Williams basketball team picked up its first win in seven outings yesterday in a game which featured even scoring by the Eph starting quintet. The game was billed as a battle of non-winners as Williams and Coast Guard entered the game with identical 0-6 records. The Shawmen finally shed the frustration and jinx of numerous overtime defeats with a convincing 69-47 triumph.

Sophomore Dave Creen came of age in this game against the ragged and lackluster Coast Guard team, as he pumped in a strong 18 points, easily a personal high for Creen this year. His activities were not confined to producing points, however, as he exhibited strong rebounding and defensive efforts as well.

Also making healthy contributions to the Eph scoring parade were playmaker Vern Manley with ten points, and Brian Burke and John Unterecker, who both tallied eleven. Charley Knox, although he was plagued by a bad hand, was able to register eleven as well.

Coach Shaw's team jumped out

to an early advantage in the game - a lead they were never to relinquish. Halftime showed the Ephs securing a 30-22 advantage. The victory determinant proved to be the home team's superior ability in handling the ball, which led to a flexible and innovating attack. Particularly effective were Manley's inside feeds to Unterecker and Knox.

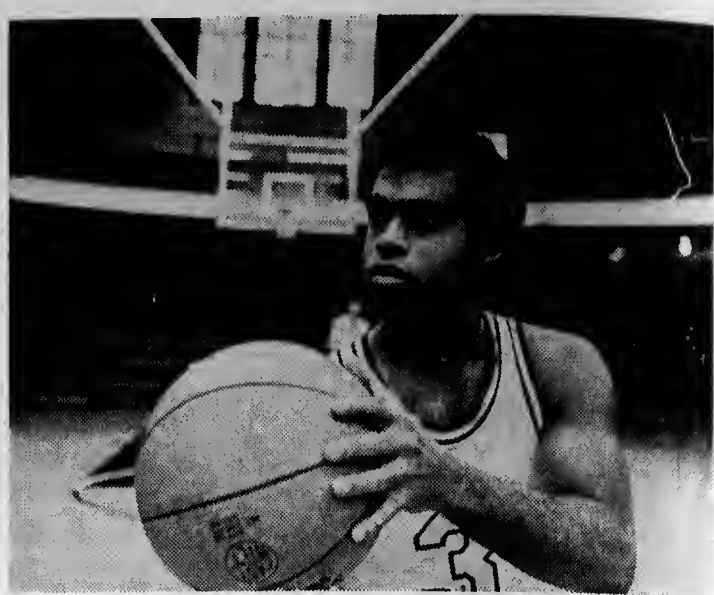
After the game, Manley who is usually the most exciting man on the floor, expressed the feeling that the squad is beginning to jell. Despite the easy win, he was not quite satisfied with the Eph effort. But, he said "I suppose Coach Shaw would rather have us win than lose in overtime again, no matter how we play."

The personable Freshman Coach, Jay Healy, felt that the Varsity squad is certainly better than its record would indicate. Four overtime losses attest to the legitimacy of this feeling.

In his position as frosh coach, Healy seems to be doing precisely what he did in his days as an undergrad: winning. His squad advanced its record to 3-1, with a



As he has been in the past, John Unterecker will be counted upon to produce high point totals.



Playmaker Vern Manley, an exciting ball-hondler, serves as field-general of the Williams attack.

96-61 drubbing of an industrial league team from Pittsfield. Healy's squad is not only well-coached, but also blessed with talent. "We have three or four boys

who will help out on the varsity next year," he noted. "I am pleased with this team - they have ability and spirit, and they're fun to work with."

In the Pittsfield encounter, recently elected co-captains, Greg Williams (6' 3") and Hoyt Cousins (6' 4") scored 19 and 12 points, respectively. To round out the scoring by the starting five, Dick Small had 14 points, Rich Max had 8, and Tom Gressler had 6.

The frosh, who have now beaten Springfield and Hartford as well as the Coast Guard, face Trinity prior to the Varsity game Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Remaining Varsity Games:

Trinity - (H) - Jan. 27

Wesleyan - (A) - Jan. 31

W.P.I. - (A) - Feb. 3

Clark - (H) - Feb. 7

Middlebury - (A) - Feb. 11

Amherst - (H) - Feb. 14

Wesleyan - (H) - Feb. 21

R.P.I. - (H) - Feb. 24

Union - (A) - Feb. 28

Amherst - (A) - Mar. 7

Hockey Falls To Bowdoin Sextet; Ties Colby On Knapp's Late Goal

By John Clarke

The Williams hockey team played some of its finest hockey this weekend as they traveled to the frozen wastelands of Maine to meet the Colby and Bowdoin teams. Trailing one to nothing in the third period of the Colby game Friday night, Whit Knapp scored a goal in the final fifteen seconds of regulation play to account for a 1-1 tie. Saturday night the Eph icemen played well in a losing effort as Bowdoin downed the Purple skaters 4-2.

Williams and Colby played an evenly matched first period, and the first tally of the game didn't come until thirty seconds into the second period. James Patch of Colby put the puck into the net after the opponents broke to the goal from the second period face off.

During the closing seconds of the third period, coach McCormick pulled goalie Key Bartow, giving the Ephs six skaters in hopes of producing the tying goal. Larry Anderson outraced a Colby defenseman to the puck and passed it to Jack Curtin at the point. With fifteen seconds left Curtin slapped a fifty footer at the goal and Whit Knapp was there to punch it past the goalie.

The referees ruled that a last second goal by Jim Stearns came after the buzzer and the game went into overtime.

Although Williams aggressively outskated and outshot Colby during the overtime period, the Ephs were unable to score and the game ended a 1-1 tie.

The Bowdoin hockey team, reputed to be the best in the East, outscored Williams 4-2 despite a brilliant Eph performance. The outstanding Williams iceman proved to be goalie Key Bartow who made a total of forty-seven saves, twenty-one of which he produced in the first period.

Bowdoin skater Bob Hall managed to slap one of a barrage of first period shots past Bartow for the only score of the first twenty minutes of play.

At 2:44 in the second period Erland Hardy netted the second Bowdoin goal on a shot from in front. Gary Bensen tallied the first Williams score on a perfectly-placed, thirty foot slapshot at 7:18 in the same period. Two minutes later Jim Stearns tied the scoring at 2-2 with an assist from Benson. Hardy regained the lead for Bowdoin with his second goal of the evening, ending the second period 3-2, Bowdoin.

Although the Ephs played an aggressive third period, Bowdoin

prevented any Williams goals. Rob Petrie rounded out the game's scoring with a goal from in front and the game ended a Bowdoin victory.

Mermen Edged By Polar Bears

By Jim Kirkland

The Williams Swimming team lost its second meet in three starts Saturday in Brunswick as a highly-motivated Bowdoin team subdued the Ephmen 50-44. The Polar Bears led the meet by winning the hard-fought final event, the 400 yard freestyle relay.

Early Lead

The team of Dave Hobart, Pike Talbert, Jim Cornell, and Scott Cooper put Williams ahead early as they won the 400 yard medley relay in a time of 3:55.2. Williams was to wait until the seventh event, however, before they would win again.

In the 200 yard freestyle, Rich Ryley and Jack Howland took second and third, respectively, with times of 1:56.3 and 1:57.4. Then, in the 50 yard freestyle, Mike Foley and John Anderson repeated these places with close times of 23.6 and 23.7.

Ken Ryan of Bowdoin swam an excellent time of 2:09.5 to win the 200 yard individual medley. Tim Otto and Dave Olson swam times of 2:15.2 and 2:17.1 to follow in second and fourth places.

Williams, for the second week in a row, was forced to forfeit the diving and Bowdoin took the lead for the first time 24-18.

In the 200 yard butterfly, Cornell and Olson swam times of 2:17.1 and 2:37.5 to take third and fourth. Andy Quinn of Bowdoin swam a beautifully-paced race to take the event in 2:12.2.

Late Comeback

Now behind 32-19, Williams came back to win the next four events. Anderson won the 100 yard freestyle in 51.5, with Foley taking a third in 52.6.

Rich Chinman and Hobart then went one-two in the 200 yard backstroke. Their times of 2:15.9 and 2:16.6 were both outstanding

and the best times ever for both men.

Howland came from behind to win the 500 yard freestyle and put Williams back in the lead. His time of 5:27.5 was his best ever in the event, and he should improve in the future. Tim Otto placed third in a time of 5:35.6.

Finally, Pike Talbert swam to an easy win in the 200 yard breaststroke with a time of 2:28.2. Dan Hanley followed with his best time ever, 2:48.3, and was barely touched out for third place.

With the score Williams 44 - Bowdoin 43, the meet came down to the seven-point 400 yard freestyle relay. The Williams team of Anderson, Cooper, Foley, and Ryley swam a good time of 3:26.7, but was touched out by the Bowdoin team to make the final score 50-44.

Williams now has a 1-2 record and meets Hamilton this Saturday in Muir Pool. Spectators are advised to drop in the pool before 2 p.m.

Other upcoming home meets are against Southern Connecticut Feb. 7 and the University of Connecticut on the 21st.

Wrestlers Lose Second To Coast Guard, 33-10

By Bill Rives

With Co-captain Edward Hipp sidelined with a chronic knee injury, the Williams wrestlers dropped a 33-10 decision to an effective Coast Guard team.

Palevsky Pins

Freshman athlete Alan Palev-

sky opened the festivities with a hair-raising performance which culminated in a pin for the young but determined Williams star.

Palevsky held an early lead in the match only to be momentarily overcome by the Coast Guard wrestler. Yet late in the third period, Palevsky rallied by reversing

his opponent which led to the pin and a sudden termination of the battle between the two 118 pounders.

Wilson Ben and Rick Foster were bested by their exacting adversaries. Emlen Drayton, at 150 lbs., had the misfortune of drawing Coast Guard Captain Mills who is a ranked New England performer. Turning in a creditable performance, Drayton led the Midshipman Captain early in the match. The powerful Mills, however, caught the flashy Williams athlete in a head chancery for five points and a 7-5 victory.

McInerney Prevails 8-1

Jon Malkmes was outdone at 158, while freshman Tom McInerney decisively manhandled his 167 lb. opponent. The sleek McInerney's characteristic devotion in practice paid off as he outclassed his man by an 8-1 margin.

Sawaya Ties

At 177 lbs. George "Sheik" Sawaya made considerable progress in his rehabilitation process as he gained a draw. Sawaya is notice-

ably stronger at each outing. Mark Losniowski gave an inspiring performance when he faced a man considerably heavier than himself at 190 lbs. Losniowski, who weighs 170, was a stalwart defensive back for Coach Renzie Lamb's Frosh football team.

John Hitchins' presence was a welcome one at heavyweight. After a mere week of conditioning, John bowed by a single point to the competent Coast Guard heavyweight.

Coach Joe Dalley certainly deserves credit for having amassed nearly a full lineup. In an effort to fill the gap at 134 lbs. Coach Dalley was heard to have asked the name of the young lady who was recognized as a member of the Williams crew by "Sports Illustrated" last month. "If she went out for crew, maybe she'll like wrestling," he said.

Dalley's squad will be inactive this week, but they are pointing toward a Jan. 31, match at Dartmouth.

Choate Racquets Blank Freshmen

By John McClure

The freshman squash team suffered a 9-0 defeat at the hands of a strong Choate squad on Saturday. The frosh managed to win only two games as Choate completely outclassed them at every position.

Bill Simon was overpowered by Choate's number one player as was number two player Charles Kieler. Bill Eyre and Frank Bowden at three and four played well but fell victims to the Gerold brothers.

The Ephlets were easily defeated by Choate in the last five matches.

The Frosh face another strong opponent in Deerfield Wednesday. The Chaffee men hope to even their 1-2 record in preparation for their upcoming Yale match Jan. 30.

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Edgar Degas In The Twentieth Century

By Jim Deutsch

Edgar Degas is immediately associated with French 19th century painting, with pleasant extroverted ballet dancers, bathers, and cafe-goers, and with the beautiful movements of race horses and jockeys, all painted in bright, fresh pastel colors. Yet Degas lived 17 years into the new 20th century, where his painting became less pleasant and more melancholy, less beautiful and more harsh.

It was this change of style that Miss Jean S. Boggs, the visiting Robert Sterling Clark Professor of Art at Williams College during January, discussed in her well-attended lecture last Tuesday afternoon in the Renoir room of the Clark Art Institute.

Miss Boggs, as introduced by Institute Director George Heard Hamilton, can be seen as commanding total distinction in two fields. Not only is she one of the outstanding authorities on the history and interpretation of 19th century French painting, and the Director of the prestigious National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa, but she is also noted as a great

teacher, having taught at Skidmore College, the University of California at Riverside, and as Steinberg Professor of the History of Art at Washington University in St. Louis.

Miss Boggs is presently teaching a course on Degas for 15 Williams students. Her Winter Study stay coincides with the current and ambitious Institute exhibition of Degas which will run through February 22.

Although the lecture in question, appropriately entitled "Degas and the Twentieth Century," did not handle the aspect of Degas' work which is represented in the Clark's exhibition, the lecture did present a topic which supplemented and complemented the interest in the 67 pieces of art, sitting quietly in the next room.

Miss Boggs began by presenting the style of art that is considered most representative of Degas. She noted a teasing, concealing element in his early work, yet also a delight in sharing his enjoyment with the viewer. Pointing out the decisive lines and fresh colors, Miss Boggs further described an

element of surprise in Degas' work.

From the period of the 1880's, Miss Boggs showed how Degas liked to paint people who were in pleasure. His work was a true record of the cafes, with the bright lights and gay crowds. Yet there was also an uncomfortable banality, and vulgarity, as if Degas exulted in the power he possessed over his audience.

An interesting comparison was drawn between Degas and Pablo Picasso, clearly an artist of the 20th century. Taking Picasso's "The Blue Room" of 1901 with one of Degas' tub bathers, Miss Boggs noted how Picasso's nude was unarticulated, with rubbery form, almost as if the nude's body was being drawn into the tub. On the other hand, Degas' nude was agile and animated. Whereas Picasso's bather showed despondency, Degas' was an affirmation of the pleasure to be found in life.

Indeed, Degas was a curious figure to enter the 20th century, yet by the time he did enter it, his moods and his works were subtly changing.



Degas Wearing a Felt Hat, Self Portrait, painted ca. 1857-58.

An example from Degas in the 1890's showed his handling to be looser and freer, but the work itself had lost no excitement in the color or in the texture of the pastel.

To account for the growing changes in the work of Degas, Miss Boggs outlined several possible causes for these changes. First, his eyesight was failing him, and his approaching blindness was a great personal tribulation.

Secondly, art collecting became a great obsession, as he bought hundreds of paintings between the years of 1892-1900. Degas owned 69 works by Delacroix, 53 by Ingres, as well as some more unconventional works by rising French artists such as Van Gogh, Cezanne, and Gauguin. "I buy," Degas once declared. "I cannot help myself."

His third obsession was with death and observing the rituals of death. It was not unusual for him to travel hundreds of miles to attend funerals.

His most tragic obsession came with the Dreyfus Affair, for Degas had been concealing an incipient Anti-Semitism. Many of his closest friends were Jewish, and over the Dreyfus Affair, Degas lost their friendship. As a result, Degas entered the new century as a lonelier man.

As Andre Gide noted, Degas had

aged, but was still the same, perhaps a little crustier. Miss Boggs cited as an example the occasion of the death of Henri Rouart, a friend of Degas and owner of many Degas' works, in 1902. As Degas watched his paintings being sold for fantastically high prices, he sat stunned by the affair. When asked how he felt, he replied, "like a race horse who has won a race and is given a few oats."

Moreover, on the occasion of his 50th birthday, Degas was quoted as saying that "one suppresses oneself," and "one finally kills oneself out of disgust."

Against this rather melancholy background, Degas continued to work, with some striking changes in style. Whereas his work of the 1880's was full of humor and energy, his later paintings were less prosaic, less specific, and more passive, lacking vitality and pride.

In general, Degas began working towards a sense of vulnerability in his subjects. His dancers became relatively helpless. Their paleness was accentuated by the enveloping bright colors. Furthermore, as his figures became more passive, Degas' colors became more active and violent. The bright orange-reds in the background not only contrasted with the dancers' and bathers' bodies, but vibrated through the bodies.

At moments in his later years, Degas would show his figures in movement, and the heavy strokes of charcoal would emphasize the violence. Degas' work was becoming more emotional.

Before 1888 Degas had taken pride in human imperfectability. By 1900 he had lost confidence in humanity. He seemed to sour on the human race. He would emphasize the clumsiness and inertia of his subjects.

By 1903, still working with charcoal and pastel, Degas further emphasized the sense of futility. His subjects became more symbolic and less specific. In his rare portraits of the 1900's, he would emphasize the helplessness of those he painted, even for those he sincerely liked. Degas' optimism had vanished.

Continued on Page 5

The Williams Record

VOLUME LXXXIII, NO. 52

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1970

Pine Cobble Totally Gutted In Sunday Morning Blaze

A spectacular fire ravaged Pine Cobble School Sunday, gutting the interior and leaving collapsed sections of the roof sagging against the still intact chimneys.

Two years ago a similar blaze destroyed Fort Hoosac House, then located directly across Field Park near the corner of Routes 2 and 7.

In a six hour battle, thirty members of Williamstown's Gale Hose Co. pumped over 500,000 gallons of water onto the blaze at a rate of 1,200 gallons a minute, but they never really gained control until after the building had been gutted.

Caused by defective wiring, the fire began in the eastern side of the three-story wood frame structure. The alarm came at 9 a.m., but by then the fire had a good head start. By 11 a.m. the building's windows framed an inner furnace of flame, and at mid-afternoon only a skeleton remained of the eighty-one year old building.

A salvage squad, led by Pine Cobble history teacher John Gale, managed to save most of the student and library records, but the financial records on the third



Williamstown firemen battle the Pine Cobble blaze from the school's porch roof.

floor were destroyed. The building, including a new basement shop and a photographic darkroom, was a total loss.

A private school, Pine Cobble has a faculty of 15 teachers and is attended by 141 students from kindergarten through ninth grade. Temporary classes are being held in the nearby Carriage Barn, the First Congregational Church, and St. John's Episcopal Church.

The ruins stand upon the site of

Williamstown's first tavern, built by Benjamin Simonds in 1762. N. H. Sabin built the present structure in 1888 as his private home, naming it "Thornwood." Pine Cobble School then purchased the old Sabin house in 1943.

The School itself was founded in 1937 by Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Plinton, teachers at the Williamstown High School, and was located on Gale Road until the move to the present building.

Williams Considers Federal Aid Program

By Dave Schooler

A federal work-study program may be instituted at Williams if junior Rod Brown is successful in his Winter Study project.

"Until this summer, the college has not been interested in the program because of certain restrictions which are carried along with it. The school would have to promise not to cut back its money to jobs on campus. But the guidelines have become more flexible recently and the college is now looking into it," Rod said.

Rod, who is working with Financial Aid Director Henry N. Flynt, Jr. '44, explained how the program

works. "During the school year, and sometimes during the summer, the student can work and receive 80 per cent of his pay from the federal government. The school would pay only 20 per cent, or if it were a summer job, the employer would pay the 20 per cent."

"During the school year, the student would work about ten hours a week and would make somewhere between \$1.60 and \$3.50 an hour," he continued. He noted that the minimum salary was above that of most campus jobs.

The extent of student employment could also be increased under the program, particularly to include community action programs, similar to the area's ABC program. Rod added that at many schools in the program students are employed as assistants for professors. He estimated that no less than 30 students here could be used in such positions.

Requests for work-study funds by schools similar to Williams usually range around \$100,000 with usual grants about \$50,000. Because of unpredictable political factors involved in obtaining grants, Rod could not estimate how much money the Williams program would involve.

Williams now participates in two federal programs which financially aid students. They are the Educational Opportunity Grants Program and the National Defense Student Loan program. About one-third of the Williams students presently receive some form of financial aid. Rod estimated that at least 100 to 120 students would be involved in the program.

Nelson Speaks On Spanish Civil War

By Russ Pommer

"Just as I feel the war in Vietnam is unjust, so do I feel that fighting fascism in the Spanish Civil War was entirely justified," said Stephen Nelson, leader of the American Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War.

Mr. Nelson spoke in the Berkshire-Prospect Lounge last Tuesday evening, in conjunction with Spanish Civil War.

He began by briefly recapping the history of the Spanish Civil War. He told how the democratic government of the early 1930's promised reforms but did little to carry them out, and how this caused unrest. Nelson then explained that a new government formed in 1936 began to carry out

reforms, and this worried the conservative landowners and generals.

"Franco announced a coup d'etat, the generals sided with Franco, and they got military support from Hitler," he continued.

Mr. Nelson then outlined some advantages and problems in the war. He stated that of Spain's 800 generals, only four sided with the Republic against Franco. "As a result, civilian groups were organized to defend the republic," he explained.

The Republic's armies were primarily concerned with defending the areas around Madrid, Mr. Nelson said, and this was where he played a large personal part. He was the political commissar of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade; the job consisted of making non-mil-

itary decisions concerning the brigade, he said.

When asked to comment on foreign participation in the war, Mr. Nelson stated that Mexico and the U.S.S.R. were the only two governments which helped the Republican government of Spain. He further dismissed critics who say the U.S.S.R. didn't offer enough help. "They must realize that the USSR wasn't even recognized by loyalist Spain," he said. "The USSR was helping, though never quite as much as to offset the German aid to Franco."

Nelson condemned the United States and other democracies for offering no aid to loyalist Spain. "The people of Spain wanted the loyalists to survive but they could not because the democracies stabbed them in the back," he said.

Another question came from Economics Prof. Edward Moscovitch, who asked about the conflict between the Socialists and anarchists over when to carry out land reforms.

Mr. Nelson favored the Socialist view, saying that it was more important to have the largest group of people supporting the government in order to win the war, and that massive land reforms could be carried out when that goal had been achieved. "You must raise the right issues at the right time," he stated.

In regard to a question about his everyday life, Mr. Nelson said that his battalion had almost no training when they first went into battle, but that the members' personal convictions helped them to work together as a unit.

The Williams Record

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A Down Trip

Sometimes I think there's no hope.

There's a story in the Bible where God says to his people: "I call heaven and earth to witness against you this day, that I have set before you life and death, blessing and curse; therefore choose life, that you and your descendants may live."

I often think that we ignored the advice and chose death.

It's been said that if the country dedicates itself in 1970 to the problems of pollution the way it dedicated itself in 1960 to getting a man on the moon, the problem could be licked in less time and for less money.

But few people appear eager to dedicate themselves to the goal of saving our environment. And this only indicates that even fewer are dedicated to saving the world, for salvation is what it really needs. No one can say that a world which allows Auschwitz, Biafra or Vietnam does not need to be saved. When the world's wealthiest country allows its poor and uneducated to rot, and when its largest concentrates on building bombs, the destructive direction of human action becomes apparent. We are slowly heading towards death and no one seems to notice.

Perhaps something could be done if those aware of this deterioration were willing to try to stop it. But apparently they aren't.

In this country, those groups who seem most concerned about conditions here, the Blacks and the young, are willing to stop short of the all out efforts required to realize that, and act as if, the world needed to be saved.

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Speak easy—the sacred cows must be fed.

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It's going to come out all right—do you know?

The sun, the birds, the grass—they know.

They get along—and we'll get along

There will be ac-ci-dents.

I know the ac-ci-dents are coming.

Smash-ups, signals wrong, washouts, trestles rotten,

Red and yellow ac-ci-dents.

But somehow and somewhere the end of the run

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And the caboose and the green tail lights

Fade down the right of way like a new white hope

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A Down Trip

Sometimes I think there's no hope.

There's a story in the Bible where God says to his people: "I call heaven and earth to witness against you this day, that I have set before you life and death, blessing and curse; therefore choose life, that you and your descendants may live."

I often think that we ignored the advice and chose death.

It's been said that if the country dedicates itself in 1970 to the problems of pollution the way it dedicated itself in 1960 to getting a man on the moon, the problem could be licked in less time and for less money.

But few people appear eager to dedicate themselves to the goal of saving our environment. And this only indicates that even fewer are dedicated to saving the world, for salvation is what it really needs. No one can say that a world which allows Auschwitz, Biafra or Vietnam does not need to be saved. When the world's wealthiest country allows its poor and uneducated to rot, and when its largest concentrates on building bombs, the destructive direction of human action becomes apparent. We are slowly heading towards death and no one seems to notice.

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Review: 'Balloon' Reaches 'A Tenuous Maturity'

'fuzzy seeds suggesting something new'. I am always bewildered by the volume of first-rate imaginative writing turned out by students at this college yearly, and how little of it seems to find its way into the campus literary publication, The Red Balloon. After two years of marking time, however, the Balloon finally seems to have advanced to a kind of tenuous maturity.

Gone in the fall issue are the graphics of yesteryear, the stringy-haired nudes and the nebulous landscapes that inevitably seemed to remind me of lunar surfaces. Gone too are the pretentious fold-out pages and the meagre attempt

at continuity through dividing the magazine in sections. It is as if a revelation has struck the editors; they are going to let this Red Balloon stand on its own literary merits.

The growth of the Red Balloon must be linked directly to the growth of its editors. David Coplan has finally bridled the tempestuousness that had marked his poetry in the past and instead gives vent to a kind of controlled violence which sparkles. His first poem, "No Writing in Months Writing", uncannily evokes a rather common contemporary malaise in images that are anything but wearisome:

Reflection moves back,

starts before any end tracing after nothing like an aging hound.

"Earth Traveller, Missouri Morning", the concluding work, is perhaps the best poem in this issue, attaining a vibrant seriousness only partially accomplished in last fall's, "To a Light Footfall".

William Carney's "Earth" demonstrates the almost-mellow lyricism that clearly marks his work. The sonnet quietly focuses upon the affinity for the environment as metaphor that is Carney's special gift.

There are two poems by George Aitken, one of which, "The Yoyo Man", is particularly endearing. His images are ironically dissonant, suggestive of a youthful exuberance:

but his hands were precise as cobalt manipulators, graceful as a reciting deafmute:

Kevan Hartshorn's "Love is Not Easy" is almost declamatory in tone, and is better read out loud than it is on the printed page.

Mark Livingston's "Canzonet" is winning if only for its form and galvanizing final couplet. I think Adam Lefevre has done better in the past, although "The Party" is entertaining.

I consider the rest of the poetry to be decidedly uneven in quality; I wonder if the editors were limited by a lack of material to choose from? Willard Hatch's "Dumbshow" has its moments but I find it inordinately confused. Besides, "Moon Maiden Mother Manure Matrix"? "An Encounter" by Chris Elben is slight but compelling; however, 'gentle snow blankets' strikes me as all-too familiar. Jamie James' "Jungle" intrigues me for its powerful theme, but I am imaginatively overwhelmed.

There are two prose works in this year's Red Balloon. "Wolfmen I Have Known" by Ronald Massa is a slight short story jammed with 'lycanthropic' delights. If you can wade through the seemingly endless stream of adjectives and participles in the second para-

graph you have far more patience than I do. The rest strikes me as indifferent writing upon an indifferent subject.

In marked contrast is Mark Siegel's "Twilight" which in my opinion is the most dazzling piece of prose to be published in The Red Balloon during my three years at Williams. Mark's understanding of adolescent psychology is considerable; his first-person narration is stark, concentrated, and impressive, his characters exceptionally realistic. Siegel's prose is refreshingly unornamented; except for two minor lapses ("chameleon mass of shape", and "tourquoise of young morning air"), the writing might very well have been that of the protagonist. It is indeed exceedingly rare to find such a polished work in a small college's literary magazine.

For all its lack of pretense, I think the Fall-1969 is a healthy advance over past efforts. Don't judge this one by its unadorned cover.

David Albert

YRs Urge Temporary CC Officer Elections

By Thom Wood

The Williams Young Republicans resolved to support a proposal that new College Council officers be temporary until a new CC constitution can be subjected to campus-wide approval.

At its monthly meeting last Monday, Jan. 19 the club also expressed support for the efforts of Mrs. Edwin Clark (wife of Asst. Economics Prof. Edwin H. Clark) in her attempt to save the black bears of Massachusetts from extinction.

The resolution on CC stated that "In view of the fact that the College Council has embarked upon but not yet completed a revision of its constitution, and remembering that in a recent WC-FM poll 59 per cent of the students expressed their desire to elect the president of the College Council by direct vote of the students, we, the Young Republicans, propose that the new College Council elect temporary officers until such time as the new constitution can be submitted to a

Rapoport Lauds Williams Advocate

Ed. note: One of the co-editors of the Williams Advocate, Mitchell Rapoport '72, tells in the following article why the Advocate was begun and what he hopes it will accomplish. The first issue is scheduled to appear next month.)

In the wake of the recent outcry by the one-time silent Majority against what is by them viewed as a rash of monopolistic journalism plaguing the American-in-search-of-truth, Williams College this month found within its ranks a unique refutation of the challenge - in the form of the Williams Advocate. With the appearance of The Advocate, the number of news-opinion journals publishing regularly on campus will double, thereby affording Williams College the journalistic

fecundity of the city of San Francisco.

Yet the busy-busy student need not alarm himself with the gnawing problem confronting the inquisitive reader in previous literary gardens: the perennial question of "Which one shall I read?", or, for the more conscientious seeker, "Which of them shall I believe?" For the two campus papers will differ radically in both style and content.

The Williams Advocate is, by and large, a vent for the subjective narration of viewpoints on personal, campus, local, and national issues and events of interest to the Community. The commentary will be slanted, representing one man's - the author's - point of view or interpretation.

And therein lies the value of The Advocate; the underlying assumption of the editors is that personal evaluation of an issue, expressed in a totally private, often partisan, manner will provide stimulating, intense and almost inevitably provocative reading which, in the words of a previously released statement by The Advocate, "will certainly make you think and maybe even so angry that you'll write a letter or even an article to The Advocate explaining precisely why so-and-so is out of his mind..."

The committee commenced with a spirit characteristic of newly found pseudo-revolutionary organizations and rechristened its publication, enthusiastically bearing in mind the possibility that The Alternative could conceivably drive The Record out of business.

The next step was to gain financial support, hopefully from the College Council; and so we set out to establish The Advocate as undeniably alive. This was done via the Advocate poll on the question of grading, distributed to every student and faculty member during exam week.

The poll was prefaced by an introductory statement framed in rather confident if not bellicose language informing the College of precisely how valuable we will be, how very much they need us, how very much we need them, and that yes! we do exist.

Computers For Humanists Urged

By Cole Werble

Dr. John Raben, professor of English at Queens College, Flushing, New York, presented a new image of the humanist in an attempt to bring him up-to-date with the modern computer age at a sparsely attended lecture Thursday.

Rejecting the time-honored assumption that a slow, leisurely pace is an integral part of a humanist's career, Dr. Raben expressed his hope that the computer's tireless and flawless ability to survey and compile information would free the scholar from the drudgery of collecting the preliminary information by hand.

The computer would serve as

the "handmaiden" of the humanist - allowing him to concentrate on putting together the results of his research.

The professor added that in the past scholars have been limited to highly-specialized fields because of a lack of time. They have been unable to develop and apply their expertise to as many subjects as they should.

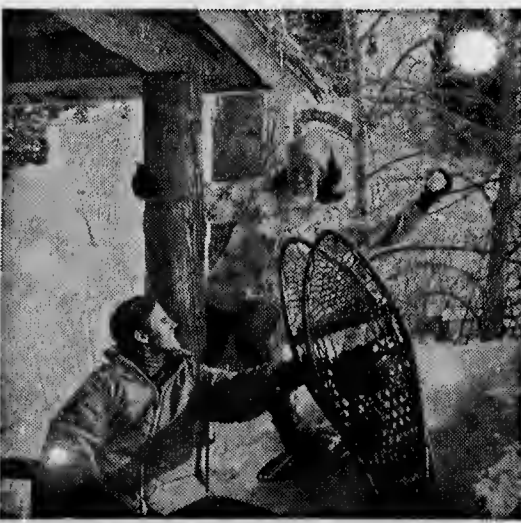
Dr. Raben also reported that computers are already being put to use to lighten the humanist's load. In one unusual usage, all the paintings in the major galleries of New York City and the National Gallery in Washington, D.C. are being recorded on tape so that anyone studying the work of one artist can call the computer and have the work reproduced without having to go to each of the different galleries.

Surprisingly enough, the falcon heard the falconer and things fell readily into place way before the Fourteenth of February when we announced ourselves to a co-operative, perhaps enthusiastic Council, as an incipient weekly co-existing with The Record. The Council, leery by this time of fly-by-night publications, and with good reason, denied The Advocate's request for the full \$1600 needed to publish throughout the remainder of this academic year, but allocated \$600 for five trial issues. The question of further funding will be remanded to the new Council in early March.

Each addition of The Advocate will serve as a compendium of argumentation on all sides of a particular issue by professional radicals, reactionaries, and moderates (The Advocate has no avowed political leaning), staff members and readers alike; discussion of particularly newsworthy occurrences; literary and artistic criticism or creation; features; editorials; and, perhaps most important, letters to the editors.

The first edition which will be freely distributed, as will all future editions, is scheduled to appear February 5. And already the editors and editorial board are beginning to feel the first pangs of birth: so much to do in so very little time. A complete staff must be assembled, the campus must be assured and reassured that The Advocate will welcome the submission of all articles by the reading public, supplies must be ordered, potential advertisers must be reached, the phone must be installed. All this while our offices on the third floor of Brainerd Mears House sit unpainted, unfurnished, unfumigated. And for God's sake, will somebody please remove the coffin and tombstone from Room Three?

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COLLEGE CINEMA

Purple Skaters Down Lowell Tech 7-2

By Jim Todd
Gary Bensen and Pete Thorp led the Varsity icemen to a 7-2 thumping of a lackluster Lowell Tech squad Saturday before an enthusiastic crowd in the Chapman Rink.

Thorp, playing his finest game of the season, scored one goal and assisted on three others while Co-

captain Bensen added two goals to his pace setting season's total.

Lowell opened the scoring at 6:22 of the first period when a wrist shot from in front deflected off the stick of goalie Key Bartow and into the net. Williams evened the count at 16:02 when Bensen hit Whit Knapp with a perfect pass across the crease which the senior wing rammed in to open the Eph barrage. Bensen chased down a loose puck fifteen seconds before the buzzer and slipped it into the nets after moving Lowell netminder Tom Girard to the right.

Girard was the only thing keeping the visitors in the game at this point as he made a number of

dramatic saves under heavy pressure from the Eph offense.

Lowell tied the game at 4:49 of the second period as they tipped in a loose puck in front of the Purple net. This was to be their last goal. Brian Patterson directed a Thorp slap shot past the Lowell goalie and five minutes later Thorp put another slap shot past Girard to bring the count to 4-2.

Bensen scored his second goal at 4:03 of the third period as he caught a Larry Anderson slap shot with his stick to deflect it in from in front. John Reser notched one on a shot from close in at 6:48.



The rugged Pete Thorp has been a mainstay of the Williams defense for three years.

Mermen Notch Second Win, 56-38

By Bill Getman
The Varsity Swim team balanced their record at 2-2 with a decisive 56-38 win over Hamilton College last Saturday at the Robert Muir Pool. This was the first meeting ever with the small men's liberal arts college of Clinton, New York.

The Ephmen took an early lead and retained it throughout the meet, despite a tremendous second effort by the Hamiltonians. At the outset, Pike Talbert, Jim Cornell, Dave Hobart, and Mike Foley teamed for a winning time of 3:54.3 in the 400 medley relay to put Williams ahead of the visitors, 7-0.

Rich Ryley and John Howland paced each other in the 200-freestyle for a one-two combination, with Ryley turning in a winning time of 1:54.5. Dickey placed third for Hamilton.

John Anderson, the only double-winner for the meet, won both the 50 yard and 100 yard freestyle events with times of 23.1 and 51.6. Rinker and Younkin placed second and third for Hamilton in the 50 yard event and Eph Mike Foley and Hamilton's Dickey placed respectively in the 100-yard event.

Eph Tim Otto captured the 200-

individual medley in 2:16.8, but was almost foiled as Schloerb of Hamilton College gained quickly during the final fifty yards. Williams co-captain Jim Kirkland placed third.

Roger Crumline took the initial first place for Hamilton in the point total was an outstanding 214.65. His most excepting dive was an inward one-and-a-half, which earned him 42.9 points. Constable of Williams placed a distant second with 115.6 points, and Vick of Hamilton placed third, to set the score at 29-14.

James Cornell of Williams easily won the 200 yard dolphin butterfly in 2:15.6. Mills of Hamilton gave a tremendous second effort to come from behind in the last twenty-five yards to outdistance Eph Jerry Phelan for second place. Phelan took third.

Dave Hobart turned his best time of 2:15.1 to take the 200 yard backstroke from Hamilton's co-captain Kent Brown. Hobart and Brown were the only two swimmers in this event.

Eph Scott Cooper held a large lead for most of the 500-yard freestyle event, but had to swim hard in the last fifty yards to ward off another second-effort by Samson

of Hamilton. Cooper won in 5:36.6, with Samson and Grashof second and third for Hamilton.

Hamilton's Peter Schloerb swam hard throughout the 200 yard breaststroke race to nose out Eph Pike Talbert and give Hamilton their second win. Schloerb was timed in 2:23.3. Brian Cavanaugh placed third for Hamilton.

Williams entered the final event with a 56-31 lead over Hamilton, but dropped the 400 yard freestyle relay for a final score of 56-38. The Eph team of John Howland, Jim Kirkland, Rick Ertel, and Frank Miller led in the relay until the last fifty yards when a second effort by the Hamiltonians surged them ahead to win in 3:38.8. Swimming for Hamilton were Rinker, Younkin, Cohen, and Dickey.

The Ephmen will try to better their 2-2 record when they travel to Springfield on January 28th.

SUMMARY

400 Medley relay - WILLIAMS (Talbert, Cornell, Hobart, Foley) 3:54.3
200 Freestyle - Ryley (W) 2. Howland (W) 3. Dickey (H) 1:54.5
50 Freestyle 1. Anderson (W) 2. Rinker (H) 3. Younkin (H) 23.1
200 Individual Medley 1. Otto (W) 2. Schloerb (H) 3. Kirkland (W) 2:16.8
Diving 1. Crumline (H) 2. Constable (W) 3. Vick (H) 214.65 pts.
200 Dolphin Butterfly 1. Cornell (W) 2. Mills (H) 3. Phelan (W) 2:15.6
100 Freestyle 1. Anderson (W) 2. Foley (W) 3. Dickey (H) 51.6
200 Backstroke 1. Hobart (W) 2. Brown (H) no third 2:15.1
500 Freestyle 1. Cooper (W) 2. Samson (H) 3. Grashof (H) 5:36.6
200 Breaststroke 1. Schloerb (H) 2. Talbert (W) 3. Cavanaugh (H) 2:23.3
400 Freestyle Relay HAMILTON (Rinker, Younkin, Cohen, Dickey) 3:38.3

Chaffeemen Lose Two

By Steve Pozarek
The squash team met with rigid opposition last weekend as they dropped two matches. The Chaffeemen succumbed to Pennsylvania by an 8-1 margin and to Princeton by a 7-2 score.

In the Penn contest, the Quakers demonstrated why they are very possibly the finest team in the country. The Ephs managed to wrest only 5 games from their qualified adversaries. The sole win was registered by Jack McBroom. Jack swept by Penn's Mason Gerhart with a convincing 3-0 win.

In the Princeton match the following day, McBroom led the way with a quick win over the Tiger's Bennett, 3-0. Jack remains undefeated in dual and tournament play this season. He now sports

an impressive 11-0 record to establish himself as the country's premier number 3 man.

McBroom was joined in the winner's circle by soph hopeful Chris Warner who notched a fine victory over Rusty Johnston at no. 8, 3-1. At number one Ty Griffin defeated Sandy McAdoo in the first game but the Princeton star rallied to take the next three 15-12, 15-12, 15-13. After a heartbreaking tilt in game one vs. John MacColl, Captain Dave Johnson at number two dropped the next two games by very narrow margins.

On Jan. 30, the racquetmen face the Bulldogs of Yale at home.

Cagers Crush Trinity

By Jim Jerge
The Trinity Bantams invaded Lasell Gymnasium Tuesday evening with a full court press, which proved fatal for them as the Purple won going away, 81-69. The first five minutes of play saw Trinity's zone stifle any attempt at a Williams offense. But when the Ephmen started running and Trinity started relinquishing the ball on turnovers, the Bantam five unhesitatingly converted to a man-to-man press.

As the game got fast, playmaker Vern "the Magician" Manley got hot, shooting and assisting John Untereker. The Ephs handled the press well until the closing seconds of the first half when the Trinity full court squeeze netted three straight Bantam field goals, to close the half time gap to 34-32.

Being effective at the close of

the half, Trinity came out in a press after the intermission, while Williams remained in its zone defense. The Bantam press remained mediocre for most of the second half, until the Trinity five started to tire. At this point, the Ephmen began sinking two buckets to every Bantam basket, and managed to keep a seven or eight point margin ahead of Trinity the remainder of the game.

Trinity's over-aggressive defense accounted for twenty-one personal fouls and brought pleasure to the partisan crowd as high scoring (29 points) Bantam captain Joe Pantalone fouled out with one second left. Senior Charlie Knox threw in the free throw and the Purple student body went home cheering an 81-69 victory. High for Williams was John Untereker with 24 points, and Vern Manley added 14.

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Monolith Terrorizes Snack Bar Patrons

Sometime in our pre-college years most of us probably read Eugene Burdick's "The Ugly American". It showed the horrifying blunders of Americans in the foreign services abroad. They'd build highways and airports way out in the boondocks where they weren't needed. They'd be blind to all the local customs. They'd be corrupt and they'd waste and worst of all was how attempts to modernize the backward countries would be abusive of the local inhabitants and their way of life. In the name of progress inhumane actions would be sanctioned.

Now at Williams College we're not dealing with a bunch of half-naked savages. But have no doubt about it friends - the Ugly American is right here amongst us. A recent addition to Williams has served as a reminder that once again the very humanity of the cream of our nation's youth is being threatened on our campus. My fear is twofold. First I fear that we may not be conscious of just what is happening to us at this very moment. Secondly I fear that we may not be prepared to mobilize against the impending threats to our humanity, our identity, our virility and worst of all our property.

I have resorted to the pages of this distinguished journal to voice a warning before it's too late. So few of you seem aware of the peril that has threatened us for ten days now. No, I doubt whether even the muckraking young upstarts of the Williams Advocate have realized the full implications of the installation of the new mustard and ketchup dispenser in the snack bar. Yes friends, that is the peril of which I speak. Tangibly, it itself is a horror. Symbolically it's the death of man.

For those who rarely visit the campus snack bar and for those whose memories may sometimes abandon them, we had better begin with a description of the mustard and ketchup dispenser, alternately called "the machine", "the great white monolith", "it", "the mustard and catsup (after all H. L. Hunt spells his that way) dispenser", "the ketchup and mustard dispenser", "the catsup and mustard dispenser", "the thing", and so on.

About seven feet wide and rising to nearly 50 inches at its highest point, the monolith occupies the space on which previously resided a simple table from which one could peacefully salt and ketchup one's hamburger, and obtain onions, relish, straws, napkins, etc. if one so desired.

The color of the machine is white although such a description fails to relate the subtitles brought on by different degrees of dirt, staining, and chipping. The bulk of the device is constructed of plain wood, however, the top is of attractive speckled-white formica.

Elevated from the bulk on six inch aluminum legs, the actual dispenser is the obvious center of attention of the entire monolith. On the left portion of this elevated section, one may pick up one's plastic spoon, fork or knife. One's eye however is continually drawn to the right. There they are - two buttons. Above one, on a red background, are the instructions "Push. Ketchup," and then an arrow pointing to the button below. Above the other, on a yellow background, are the words "Push. Mustard," and then another arrow pointing to a button.

When one does push the button the indicated ingredient, as if by magic, is emitted from below the elevated section on to the formica surface of the upper layer of the split level monolith. That is, the ingredient will fall to the surface if one has not placed something - a hamburger or one's hand for instance - between the point of emission and the plastic surface below. Often, even if one has managed to place something in between, the ingredient will still somehow manage to find its way to the surface below.

The substances are ejected through cut off tips hanging down through small holes in the

bottom of the elevated section like udders hanging down from the belly of a cow. Actually these udders are invisible to the normal homo-erectus, and a distinctive stoop is necessary to perceive the workings of these wonders. This fact however, is one which I will delay discussion of until the section of this exposition entitled "dangers and problems".

Now as our description is all but complete, I would like to add two notes of caution. First, no description of the machine can do it justice - it must be experienced.



Williams sub-frash Hellmuth Kellerman, Anton Reisner, Nichol Raszyński, and the three armed Carmine Vincente fandle new snack bar ketchup and mustard machine as empty Hunt's bottle looks on as reminder of the good old days.

So go and see it, if by the time this is published it hasn't been destroyed by an underground vigilante group or become predictably obsolescent. My second caution is mother, tell your children not to do what I have done, that is, don't open the lid and peer into the top and see the monolith's inner workings. The knowledge is disillusioning and tends to destroy one's faith in the magic of its operation.

The descriptive portion of this exposition now complete, we may move on to a short historical look at the events surrounding the inception of the monolith and the ensuing routinization of its charisma.

The debut took place on the night of Monday, January 19. Just ready for the evening rush, the monolith received its initiation from the large Bronfman crowd returning appropriately from the showing of Bergman's "The Magician".

The most important early question concerned the origin of the creature. Unfortunately it was a question without an answer. No one knew. However three speculative theories have reached my ear. Wasting no time, they are 1) that the machine was purchased and installed by orders of Sidney Chisolm and his cronies in Dining Hall Central, 2) that the machine spontaneously generated itself and 3) that it is the latest extension of the international communist conspiracy. Personally, I find the first theory too obvious and simple, the second I dismiss as a wicked rumor perpetuated by the biology department, and the third I find most likely true.

Even with the question of origin left unanswered, we can still make one statement about the installation of the mustard and ketchup machine - it is a case of Ugly-Americanism. For regardless

of who put it there the fact remains that the local exports - those courageous snack bar ladies - were not consulted! What's more they're against it. Yes, right here in our own backyard we can see a failure to consult the only people with a first-hand knowledge of local customs and language.

The rest of the history of the great white monolith is the sad (from my point of view) story of some early resistance on the part of the patriotic snack bar patrons followed by resignation to an "in-

evitable" change. Sure, in the first few days many old timers brought along their own mustard and ketchup bottles and jars rather than submit to the demands of push-button plastic. Now just one or two individual ketchup bottles remain isolated on snack bar tables. The machine stands firm in conquest. And so the "history" of the last 10 days is ended. The future is in your hands.

Oh unawakened humanity remove thy blinders. Have you not seen your very life force, your joy de vivre, perverted and extinguished by the exploding plastic inevitable. To be human means to fight back.

Now perhaps we may all look at the drawbacks of this one example of "progress". My extensive research has uncovered three areas of criticism directed at the monolith - general criticisms, those on its appearance, and the largest number, on its mode of functioning.

First general criticisms. Most are typically uncolorful. "Its gross." "Ontologically dysfunctional" (said by one unnamed religion professor). "Ugh." Etc. Many critics sight the "plastic" nature of the new structure. One Bob Spurrier was frightened by the prospect of the new addition causing an effect on campus which he likened to the effect of pushing over the first of a row of standing dominoes. "Let one of those in the neighborhood," he said, "and soon there'll be one in the travel bureau, Record office, men's rooms, etc." Only one student, one Jim Deutsch, reacted favorably to the acquisition, calling it a "bright new step in Williams College". The author will give his general reactions later.

On style and structure most criticisms slighted the clash of the new structure with the neo-Abe

Lincoln-log-cabin type decor of the snack bar. "It's in the best tradition of the 1964 New York World's Fair," said one senior critic, "Robert Moses would be proud." But then again the same Mr. Deutsch quoted above was still favorably impressed. "Daring in spacial concepts," he chirped. In summary then, physically the monolith is (to use the technical term) "ugly".

Finally, functional deficiencies. 1) Said even the smallest of coded "it's too low for me" of the height off the ground of the monolith's ketchup and mustard udders. The result: one can't see from whence the fluids will be omitted and one must stoop and curve one's back in order to use the implements effectively. 2) You don't know what brand of mustard and ketchup you're getting. "For most 'it was bad enough when you saw you were getting 'Berkshire Hills Ketchup' - now who knows what's coming out." 3) "It comes out so slow. I'll bet they're trying to save money," were the perceptive words of one of Williams first five enrolled females, Miss Ellen Josephson. 4) "There's not enough room" translated means that the small aluminum legs supporting the elevated dispenser block ones attempt to evenly disperse mustard or ketchup over a large plate of french fries. Mustarding a hamburger is next to impossible.

Can't you see what this all means? The old flexible freedom-saving individual bottle of ketchup - you could take it where you want, use it at any height, see its contents and its workings - is replaced by a stationary, anonymous machine. The individual now has to adjust to the demands of the machine. He must bend, stoop, wait, suffer. And all for what? To replace a squeeze bottle by a push button, that's what. "But not all have adjusted willingly," you're probably mumbling at this point. That's true. Indeed only freshman, professors emeritus and short-haired, conservative students from the Midwest seemed immediately and unthinkingly willing to submit to the body-bonding demands of the new device. But alas, others are slowly giving in.

So what are we to learn from this individual tragedy? I say it should be an occasion for a re-evaluation of our mode of criticism of technological developments.

Let's look at Williams. What subtle technological developments have eaten away at the very basis of our humanity? What can we expect and be prepared to fight in the future?

Look at the past. Hasn't the atmospheric old Walden Theater given way to the sterility of the College Cinema? What has happened to Mountain Day? Haven't the spacious old library urinals been replaced by much smaller ineffective targets? Look at the Ugly Americanism of the fancy-look now-work butter dispensers that have graced our dining halls.

But, just one note of caution here to some of the more zealous crusaders. It is not to technology itself that we want to direct our concern - it is perverted application of our machine wonders that represent the danger. After all the same forces that are so destruc-

tive in our new mustard and ketchup dispenser have also been responsible for such essential advances as the light bulb, the artificial kidney machine and the electric golf cart.

An example of often-scen misplaced criticism of the technological revolutions came within my ears when a well-intentioned critic said I should come out against the regulations against dogs in dining halls, and the general "anti-animal massacre", as representative of our declining society. Now that's ridiculous. Two reasons why. First technology is not involved here; you can't blame it. Secondly, there really is a danger of those foul creatures violating the sterility of our culinary watering holes. (Don't get me wrong - I like dogs. Cats, however, are another story. My opinion of them is well known and unprintable.)

Some, unfortunately, have even become reactionary in the over-zealousness of their criticism. Imagine the scandal of a former Williams professor calling for the turning of the Taconic Golf Course into a collective farm.

But what about the future? What encroachments on our liberties can we anticipate? I hope all can see the dangers of at least the following three probable "advances": 1) The automation of the stacks of the library, 2) the doming of Weston Field, and 3) the replacing of tenured faculty by teaching machines.

The reasons we should be alarmed at the above: 1) As a follow-up to the required library check-out, this would eliminate the secret midnight rendezvous on the 12th tier that brightens up the day of many a Williams lad. 2) A dome on Weston field will make the Amherst Game impossible, after all, doesn't that tradition require the gentle mud brought forth by a November shower? And how will the field make a good summer driving range with a bubble above it? 3) Objectives to the third impending technological encroachment should be obvious.

But, the exploding plastic inevitable will undoubtedly reach even beyond these three areas. We must be ready friends. Be conscious of the manipulatory machines of the present. Anticipate the word in the future. And tangibly work to have the great white monolith push-button ketchup and mustard dispenser removed from the Williams College snack bar.

But we too must be humane. The great white monolith also has feelings. We must dispose of it kindly. Two eventual resting places have occurred to me. 1) Give it to the Museum of Modern Art in New York. They'll appreciate its virtues. Who knows but someday it may find its way into the mansion chambers of some benign multi-millionaire philanthropist connoisseur. A fitting end for such a beauty. 2) But if the machine is attracted to the Village Beautiful it would be cruel to put it to rest far from home. No doubt the Roper Center would be an ideal home. They could press the buttons in glee with nary a risk of a disproved hypothesis. Indeed, a stained rug might be its major output: then the rug too could head for a museum.

Paul Lieberman



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Mexican Grass Greener Than Home-Grown Crop

By Steve Harty

Planning to start a flower-box garden of cannabis plants? Don't bother. According to Harvard Professor of Botany Schultes, smoking pot grown in Massachusetts' climate can be little more intoxicating than inhaling a pipeful of corn silk.

In a lecture delivered at 9 a.m. Wednesday morning to a group of about 50 sleepy students, Prof. Schultes addressed himself to the botanical aspects of the cannabis plant. He contended that in the controversy over pot-smoking in modern America, we too-often forget that marijuana is above all a plant, and forget as well how

much we do not know about the woody-looking hemp plant.

Botanists are not yet sure to which area of the world cannabis is native, but do know that it grows wild in Tibet, Southern Siberia and Northern India. Dr. Schultes made the distinction that while cannabis grows "spontaneously" in the Americas, it is not native to the Western Hemisphere. Cannabis is one of the oldest cultivated plants in the world, however, and is probably the oldest non-food domesticated plant.

Different societies use cannabis for different purposes. In Europe and America it has generally been cultivated for its hemp fiber, as a

substitute for the flax plant. In Poland and western Russia, the oil-rich seed of the plant is used to fatten cattle, and, in times of famine, to feed humans.

Up until the Civil War, the manufacture of hemp from cannabis fiber was a thriving industry in the highlands of Kentucky, and in the cool lake areas of Wisconsin and Minnesota. All of the cannabis now growing in the U.S. escaped from these forms. This variety of the plant was selected for the strength of its fibers, however, not for its intoxicating potency.

Prof. Schultes then addressed himself to the problem of the plant's relations with man. "How

did primitive man begin domestication of cannabis?", he asked. Cannabis is a heavy-feeding plant preferring well-drained soil rich in nitrogen; it quickly depletes its soil. Thus, the plant naturally thrives around human dwellings, feeding on man's garbage and excrement. It has been described by botanists as a "camp follower" and a "dung-hill plant."

Since cannabis was often found around primitive man's encampments, it was natural for man to find some use for it. He probably first employed it as hemp, later as an intoxicant, and lastly as food.

In 1753, Linnaeus described the genus Cannabis. The genus name has an Arabic root, meaning "plant of noise." The appellation "plant of noise" probably derives from the increased receptivity to sensory stimuli achieved by use of the plant as an intoxicant. Cannabis has several different "ecotypes," or races or strains, but there is only one species of cannabis. Contrary to popular belief, there is no "stronger" species of cannabis from which hashish and other stronger cannabis-based intoxicants are derived.

The occurrence of different strains of cannabis is related to climate. Tropical climates cause the plant to produce more of the psycho-active chemical, THC, while in a colder climate the THC

content of the plant is significantly less. If a Mexican cannabis plant were transplanted into Massachusetts, within one year the same plant would experience a two thirds drop in its THC content.

Conversely, if a strong-fibered plant from Massachusetts were transplanted into Mexico, it would soon lose most of its desirable characteristics as a hemp plant, but would show an increased content of THC.

Man selects the strains of cannabis which are most suited to his purposes. Certain Russian strains of cannabis contain no THC because varieties containing the most oil have been selected. In most of Europe, strong-fibered plants grow, while in India the primary use of cannabis is an intoxicant because the Indian ecotype is high in THC content.

Briefly touching on the social implications of this plant, Prof. Schultes quoted Norman Taylor as saying, "What we need is more light and less heat." The botanist counseled caution in the use of cannabis because, as he said, "It is almost an axiom" that the use of biodynamic plants like coffee, tea, tobacco, and cannabis is harmful to the human body.

In conclusion, Prof. Schultes stressed the need for further research on cannabis by saying, "We just don't know what it does in the body."

Botanists Seek New Hallucinogens

By Russ Pommer

"We are looking for new hallucinogens all the time because botanists like to learn about more plants and also because they may be useful in psychological experiments," said Richard Schultes in his lecture last Tuesday evening.

Mr. Schultes, professor of economic botany at Harvard, spoke on "Hallucinogens in the New World."

Mr. Schultes began by explaining that he was studying hallucinogens from a botanist's point of view, and that his definitions of what they are might be very different from those of a psychologist. The psychology department sponsored the lecture in conjunction with the psychopharmacology Winter Study project.

Saying he was only going to discuss uses in the new world, Mr. Schultes said that he would deal with not only visual hallucinogens, but audio and tactile ones as well.

He said that he worked in the area around the Amazon between 1941 and 1954 and subsequently made numerous trips to Central and South America.

Mr. Schultes explained that the use of hallucinogens by primitive cultures goes back many centuries and evolved primarily for religious use. "The primitive cultures assume divinity is residing in these plants because they carry the people away from the worldly realm," he said.

He further stated, "there is no knowledge of naturally caused

sickness in these primitive cultures. The people feel it is caused spiritually. Therefore it is logical for witch-doctors to try to communicate with the spirits in this manner."

Mr. Schultes then showed slides illustrating the uses of various hallucinogens by different tribes in South and Central America, as well as in Mexico.

"Of 800,000 species of plants, only a few are used as hallucinogens, but many more probably have hallucinogenic qualities but

are as yet undiscovered," he said.

Mr. Schultes, in showing the uses of hallucinogens by different tribes, pointed out that there were many different and only locally known hallucinogens. Among those he described were peyote, datura, morning-glory plants, and various varieties of mushrooms.

At the conclusion of his talk, Mr. Schultes showed a movie of various tribes in the Amazon area processing and using hallucinogens and toxins derived from the same plants.

Degas (Cont.)

Continued from Page 3

Whereas he had previously seen ballet as a great art form, by the 20th century, his dancers were weary women. Like his nudes, his dancers had lost what flesh they had had earlier. The violent colors again served to emphasize the estrangeness of the dancers.

As Degas continued to work further into the new century, he began to deny organic weight and texture. In that respect, his work was not so much different from the analytical cubism of Picasso and Georges Braque.

Earlier, Degas had taken pride in the achievements of humanity. By the 20th century, he had rejected this notion, as reflected in his reaction to the new telephone. "It calls, and you run," he noted.

Miss Boggs concluded by reminding the appreciative and admiring audience of art aficionados that Degas could not be considered as a relic of the 19th century painting in the 20th century, but as a man who "presented the problems of the 20th century with clarity and intensity."

A Correction

A line was inadvertently dropped during printing from the Environmental Studies story in the Jan. 21 Record. The erroneous sentence, in the fourth paragraph, should have read: The full major includes the same six courses plus at least three courses in one discipline or four courses in two related disciplines, a WSP in Environmental Studies, and a course in practical application of skills labelled Environmental Studies 402.

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Reflections

The years pass, but as they do, we try to put down those things which have kept us going; the insanities that make one look back in anger, the fresh attitudes that provide hope. But as things draw to a close one finds himself staring at the typewriter's coffeestains at two in the morning searching for reflections of things past and present.

Commentary on the past years, however, has been already made in these pages at the time: some of it well written, but most of it dull and bland, enlivened only by the memories that the headlines stir. Whimsey on the future is only that—one can predict and conjecture but not control; departing now one can hope that others will at least influence.

In pages sprinkled with such argots as "Chaffeemen", "pucksters", and "Ephs", one always faces the problem of reporting warmed-over news in a manner that is not trite, bland or illiterate. It has been the objective of this year's staff to make the sports page more than a bulletin board of month-old statistics, press releases, play-by-plays, and cliché ridden quotations.

In attempting to cut down on the output of soggy pabulum, Jim Deutsch and I have sought to explore things in original, creative, and thought provoking ways; spotlighting deserving accomplishments while examining the quiet crises that brew under the surface. This writer has welcomed all criticism, both negative and positive, of the content of the articles on the sports page. But to criticize one for attempting innovation, in place of a blind and boring past, is to be a prisoner of mediocrity. Anyone who longs for the "good old days" of Williams Record sportswriting is invited to browse through our back issues.

Robert Browning once wrote that "a man's reach should exceed his grasp." On reflection this writer senses that while one cannot always explore all that is there, one can at least strive to that end.

—Bob Spurrier

Athletic Malaise

The problem with Williams College athletics is that it takes itself too seriously. Coaches, administrators, and alumni are always spouting off about "the essentially amateur character" of Williams inter-collegiate athletics and how Williams "provides opportunities in sports for everyone while deliberately avoiding the pressure of 'big-time athletics.'" While this may be true to some extent in certain sports, it is far from true in others. Football, for example, in an effort to achieve greater efficiency, seems to be increasing professionalism, increasing in pressure, and in turn, becoming increasingly self-centered and removed from everything else. In short, football is taking itself too seriously.

In my one year as sports co-editor, I have tried to make the sports page worth reading. For as far back as the Record goes, the sports page has been dull and unthinking in its lavish praise of athletics. This year, Bob Spurrier and I decided that a change might be welcome. Obviously, most coaches and players felt otherwise.

The six full-page features printed last spring on recruiting, hair, attitudes, etc., were intended to inform and to bring the issues into the open. I don't think it is my fault that some of the opinions expressed by several coaches and players were downright ludicrous. The Tommy Atkins series was conceived as a spoof on big-time football with 1950's overtones, yet it was received by many as a "brutal condescending attack" upon their character. All I can say is, if players see themselves as Tommy Atkins, if coaches see themselves as Duffy Dolan, and if Williams College resembles State U., then something is terribly wrong with athletics here.

I am not, nor have I ever been, anti-athletics. Yet there is a great danger that the current athletic programs may drive players to such a negative attitude. Several sports are already suffering because of a serious lack of participation. The separation between players and non-players is widening rapidly, and if you think athletics is worth saving, you must narrow the gap now.

—Jim Deutsch

Here are 8 distinguished bankers. They're all in their 20's.



Only a few years ago these people were in college. Today they're officers of The First National Bank of Boston.

Every one of them is under 30. And already every one of them is clearly successful.

The First has always been the kind of place where a young man — or woman — could move up fast. We're not only the oldest bank in New England. We're also the largest; which means our people are getting promoted all the time.

If your field happens to be anthropology, or Icelandic literature, we hope you won't write us off, either. Many of our best people did not study banking. And we often invent a job for applicants

we particularly like.

If this is the first time banking has ever crossed your mind, this is soon enough. Many of our officers hadn't considered banking, either. They turned out to be just as good as the ones who did.

So if you have imagination and drive, we'd like to meet you. One of our personnel officers will be visiting your campus soon. If you think a career in banking might be right for you, check with your placement officer about having a talk with our man from The First. If you stop by the Placement Office today, you'll find our booklet outlining the career experiences of the 8 distinguished young bankers in the picture.



The Reiver's Sport Shorts

Athletic Director Frank R. Thoms' decision to allow freshmen to represent the varsity in track and wrestling competition marked a first in the history of Williams College athletics.

Wrestling Coach Joseph Dalley certainly has a right to be pleased by such a decision, as his wrestling squad has been bolstered by some first-rate freshman athletes. Included in this group are Alan Palevsky, Wilson Ben, Tom McInerney, (who won the Albany State quadrangular meet for the Ephs this season), and Emlen Drayton, who sports a 40-1 prep school record which includes a win over the likes of a national prep champion.

Dennis Fryzel's indoor track team has taken on some added vigor due to the recent Thoms ruling. Three freshmen have reported to practice, and each was a mainstay of the unbeaten frosh cross-country team during the fall. Leading the group is Jay Haug of Marblehead; he ran the mile in 4:28 as a high school senior. Others are Pete Farwell, a 4:32 man, and Tom Cleever, who boasts a 4:32.5 mark. Last fall Haug broke the Williams freshman cross-country course record by nearly 10 seconds. He nearly eclipsed the course record which is held by former Boston Marathon champion Amby Burfoot of Wesleyan.

The College golf tourney was won last fall by Mark Udall of Tucson. Udall, only a sophomore, defeated two-time champion Tom Jamison, 5 and 4 in the finals of the match play competition.

Outing Club president Ted May disclosed that approximately 300 students will participate in P. E. skiing next semester. The instructional duties are under the direction of Allen Hart, who is also assisting Coach Ralph Townsend with preparations for Winter Carnival. Hart, a longtime ski instructor, notes, "Students progress rapidly in the P.E. program. Learning from other students, they are under no pressure. Daily improvement is noticeable."

Coach Townsend views with satisfaction the annual development of the program which he has fostered. "Skiing is the fastest growing recreational sport in the world," he said. "The college is taking advantage of its location by offering skiing instruction to students. More than half of the students are skiers and many of them learned in the P.E. program."

The Williams Winter Carnival will be held on Feb. 20 and 21, this year. First staged in 1915, the event has survived wars, depression, cancellations, and apathy.

Bill Rives

The Williams Record

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Trustees Announce Faculty Appointments And Promotions

By Russ Pommer

Williams has announced its annual faculty promotions and its new and re-appointments; the choices were approved at the January 24 Trustees' Meeting.

Heading the list of promotions

are Conrad A. J. Van Ouwertkerk, Professor of Religion, to a position of tenure, H. Lee Hirsche to Professor of Art, Nicholas Fersen to Professor of Russian, and Francis C. Oakley to Professor of History. In addition, Kenneth C.

Roberts was promoted to Associate Professor of Music with tenure, Stuart J. B. Crampton to Associate Professor of Physics with tenure, and John F. Reichert, Associate Professor of English was given tenure. There were also appointments to Assistant Professor, as well as re-appointments.

Prof. Van Ouwertkerk, a native of the Netherlands, has been teaching religion at Williams since the Spring of 1967. Previously he taught in Holland at the Theological Seminary of Wittem from 1958. Additionally, he was a part-time psychologist in the Dutch coal mines from 1964 to 1967. A former priest, he resigned this position when he was married in 1967.

Prof. Hirsche, a 1954 graduate of Yale, has been at Williams since 1956. Before that, he taught at the University of Texas School of Architecture. Mr. Hirsche has won many prizes for both his paintings and sculpture, and has had one man exhibitions throughout the East.

Prof. Fersen was born in Italy and graduated from the University of Rome. He has been at Williams since 1961, and became chairman of the Russian and German departments in 1968. He is the author of two novels, entitled, *Tombolo*, and *Corridor of Honor*.

Prof. Oakley, a native of Liverpool, England, graduated from Oxford in 1953, where he also received his masters degree in 1957. He received his Ph.D. from Yale. He is the author of two books and the co-editor of a third, as well as a frequent contributor to academic journals.

Prof. Reichert, who was given tenure, came here as an associate

Continued on Page 4

Taxpayer Appeal To Fund School Rejected

By Chris West

In a December 11th letter to the Board of Trustees, John A. LePage, the President of the Williamstown Taxpayers Association, proposed that the College commit itself to paying one-half the cost of a new elementary school. At its January meeting, the Trustees unanimously decided that College funds "could not be diverted for such a commitment."

In his letter, LePage disclosed that the town's sources of income are limited while expenditures are increasing. He cited the four-year increase in the town tax rate from \$35 to \$47, a 26 per cent rise, and predicted that four years hence, the tax rate will have risen an additional 30 per cent.

LePage mentioned the position of the college in the town's financial picture: "Williams College annual tax payment and frequent tangible generosity are small indeed." He said that the College "demands and gets" from the Town an "enhancing environment and that in return, it has a 'special responsibility' to his town."

LePage listed three areas in which the college might help the

town: it might "lend its support to bringing all kinds of business and industry into town." This might entail giving up some college-owned land, LePage said. Secondly, it could make an annual financial contribution to the Town's treasury, and thirdly, it could make a "single significant commitment." It was in connection with the third area that the elementary school funding was proposed.

In a preliminary response to Mr. LePage, Charles A. Foehl, the Secretary to the Board of Trustees, wrote that he doubted that the College could undertake such a commitment. He listed the areas in which the College helps the Town: it is already the town's largest taxpayer; it has financed home construction; it pays for water and sewage services, and it shares its library, theater, auditorium, chapel, and athletic facilities with the town.

The final letter from the Board of Trustees rejecting the proposal was dispatched on January 23rd. Without mentioning specifics, the Board advised, "The College will also continue to try to find ways to help the Town broaden the tax base."

Results Of Housing Poll Released

The CUL has completed a poll on student housing which may lead to some changes in the residential house system.

(See Page 4 for complete results of CUL questionnaire.)

Several of the questions asked by CUL pertained to freshman inclusion in upper class houses. By an overwhelming majority (83.2 per cent) students supported giving freshmen "a choice within broad guidelines (Row House vs. Berkshire - Prospect - Greylock)." The poll indicates that such a choice is feasible since the students who prefer row houses, and those who prefer Berkshire - Prospect - Greylock are fairly evenly divided.

A majority of those polled agreed that freshmen should "continue to eat and live together", although opinion was divided on

whether freshmen should be associated with houses earlier than the present April inclusion date.

The questionnaire also looked to the future, when women arrive en masse at Williams. In response to the question, "When the number of female students on the campus increases which of the following kinds of house would you prefer to live in?" 49.2 per cent preferred "A residence in which men and women live on the same floor and share dining and recreational facilities." 33.9 per cent favored "A residence in which men and women reside in separate entries or on separate floors, but sharing dining and recreational facilities," and 16.9 per cent preferred all male residences.

Assoc. English Prof. and CUL Chairman John Reichert expressed hope that the poll will help bring about some needed improvements in the residential house system. However, he cautioned against overenthusiasm at the results of the questionnaire: "While I think the results of our questionnaire raise a number of interesting questions, I think it is important for people reading them to remember that questionnaires are potentially misleading. Ours is obviously far from perfect. The results are subject to many interpretations and don't imply anything like a single, consistent policy."

He added that the Thursday night open meeting (see box)



JOHN REICHERT
CUL Chairman

would have great influence in determining what effect the poll would have in improving the house system.

"We are hoping for a large turnout at the Thursday night open meeting," Mr. Reichert said. "I think that the CUL can come up with several positive suggestions for improving the present house system, which is, after all, still in its infancy. But it is difficult to gauge the extent to which something as complex as the house system is 'working', and to assess the extent to which various kinds of content and discontent are attributable to the house system. So we need to hear more sides of the question than we have heard so far."

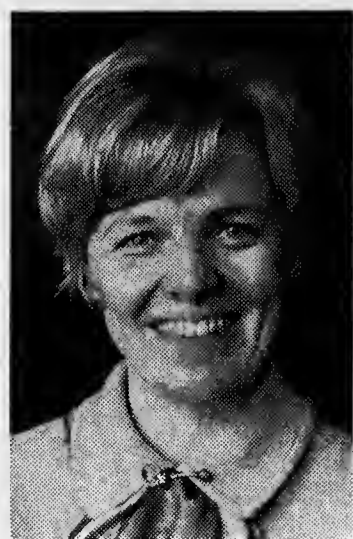
First Woman Dean Appointed

The College has appointed Nancy McIntire, presently director of financial aid at Radcliffe College, to the post of assistant dean at Williams, effective July first.

As the first woman dean at Williams, Miss McIntire's primary responsibility will be to implement the transition to co-education, both in a dean's capacity and in admissions work. The College plans to admit 100 to 125 freshman girls in the fall of 1971 and reach a female enrollment of 450 by 1974.

Miss McIntire has been director of financial aid at Radcliffe for five years. For two years previously she was director of personnel for the Harvard Graduate School of Education, where she received an M.A. in teaching in 1965.

She received her B.A. degree in 1962 from the University of New Hampshire, where she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and



NANCY MCINTIRE
Named assistant dean

graduated cum laude in American History.

11-College Exchange Enters Second Year

By David L. Farren

The second semester brings its complement of new exchange girls to the Williams campus, as well as affording thirteen Williams men the opportunity for adventure and new experience at four of the women's colleges participating in the Eleven-College Program. Assoc. Dean Lauren R. Stevens, head of the Eleven-College Exchange here, said in an interview that "everyone going in both directions has very positive reports."

The exchange appears to be a success for a number of reasons. Dean Stevens called attention to the desire among college youth for variety in their education. He said, "They often don't want to stay put for four years," and added, "there ought to be room to meet such desires." Dean Stevens noted a difference between the reasons for girls coming to Williams, which is in most cases because of some tie either in the girl's family or in her social life, and the reasons why Williams men exchange, which is often simply because "they wonder what it's like elsewhere."

In most cases, the exchanges do as well academically, if not better, at the host college as at their own. The exceptions can be explained through differences in preparation.

Those on second semester exchange from Williams are William A. Boeger '72 at Wheaton College; Joseph L. Evans '72, Jonathan Minifie '62, James W. Pearson '71, Kent E. Rude '71, Dennis H. Shidlovski '72, and Philip A. Youderian '72 at Mt. Holyoke College; Andrew E. Fleming '71, Paul W. Hannan '71, Wade B. Johnson '72, and Frank J. Murray, Jr. '71 at Vassar College; and Donald B. Macartney '71 and William F. W. Massengale '71 at Smith College.

Fifty-five girls are now being hosted by Williams, including twenty-nine who arrived at the beginning of this semester. Four girls are arriving from Connecticut College, six from Mt. Holyoke, five from Smith, one from Vassar, and fourteen from Wheaton. These girls will add to the number of girls here for the year, which includes one from Connecticut College, four from Mt. Holyoke, thirteen from Smith, and five from Vassar.

The program now has an executive director, Mr. Philip Driscoll, of Wheaton College. His job is to coordinate the program among the various members, all of whom like the program, yet wish to retain their individual jurisdictions. Once the initial flurry of exchanges between men's and women's colleges subsides, the exchange may branch out to include exchanges between similar colleges. The likelihood is that most of the member colleges will become fully coed within the next few years.

A discussion of the program among the men's colleges is scheduled for February 17-18 at Wesleyan, Stevens said. The basis for the present exchange seems to be the similarity among the member colleges. But Dean Stevens would like to see more options included in the program, with the chance of exchanging to an urban campus particularly in mind.

The possibilities for the present program are encouraging, Stevens said. He foresees the exchange of faculty and the hiring of lecturers at much lower rates, as well as computer tie-ins between the member colleges. There is much yet to resolve, but judging by the success in its first year, the exchange is firmly established. Stevens asserted that once Williams is fully coed, "we have all expectations of continuing with the program."

Compets!

Any juniors, sophomores, freshmen or exchange students. Interested in working for the Record should come to a meeting in the Record office in the back of Baxter Hall Wednesday night at 7:30. If you are interested in working for the Record but cannot attend the meeting, please call editor-in-chief Russ Pulliam (458-8056).

The Record needs reporters, headline writers, typists, photographers and critics for the news staff and business staff members to handle advertising, circulation, subscriptions and billing.

Open Meeting

An open meeting will be sponsored by the CUL for any interested members of the college community on Thursday, Feb. 12, at 7:30 in Jesup Hall. Depending on the attendance at the meeting, the committee may decide to break up into smaller groups so that everyone will have an opportunity to express his views fully.

The Williams Record

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Any News?

The Williams Record depends on members of the Williams College community for information. If you know of any news that you think the Record might be able to use, please contact Record editor-in-chief Russ Pulliam (458-8056), co-editor Poul Lieberman (458-5094), managing editors Bruce Duncan (458-8254) or Thom Wood (458-3668) or call the Record office (458-7131, extension 298).

The Record always needs help. We need reporters, photographers, cartoonists, business staff members and others. If you want to work for us, please do not hesitate to call one of the editors. We also welcome articles from non-staff members, so if you are interested in writing on article, please contact one of the editors for further information.

If you do not receive a copy of the Record but are supposed to, please call, in this order until you reach one, Jim Powers (458-3024), Horry Kongis (458-8239), Jerry Carlson (458-9147) or John Finnerty (458-4896).

Welcome, Advocate

I strongly welcome the appearance of THE WILLIAMS ADVOCATE on campus. The Advocate hopefully will fill a need for a publication primarily devoted to accepting and soliciting opinions on a wide variety of topics. It would be nice if the Record could fill this role more adequately than it does, but its main purpose is to provide news and information about the college community. Providing a forum for opinions is only a more secondary purpose, so the Record's performance in that area will necessarily reflect its priorities.

For example, if the Record covered a college council meeting, the reporter should give both sides of any crucial debate that occurs. He might have a strong opinion about which side was correct, and he would be welcome to express this opinion in a viewpoint in the Record. But his first and foremost task would be to report both sides of the debate as accurately as possible and without allowing his own views to interfere with this task, which is necessarily a humanly impossible goal but nevertheless worth striving for.

On the other hand, the Advocate's primary goal, as I understand it, would be to get one or more opinions on the same council meeting, while not being so concerned about presenting the perspectives voiced by members of the council in their debate. This kind of journalism serves an important function of bringing perspective into issues. It can be dangerous, however, if there is no one else striving to record the many other perspectives on the same issue. The Record's primary purpose will still be to accomplish such a recording, with perspective and opinion secondary.

Thus in a sense the Record and Advocate will compete as publications, but at the same time they will complement each other with their different priorities. In the final analysis the goal is a common one — to make life at Williams College and in the world more understandable through the medium of newsprint.

—Russ Pulliam

'Free Fire Zone' An Outlet For Satire, Criticism, Essay

By Cole Werble

The Free Fire Zone, a new literary publication calling itself, "an outlet for the often neglected arts of satire, criticism, and essay," appeared on campus Thursday, January 29.

"This is not a low-budget competitor of the Red Balloon, or any other existing magazine," said Bruce Michelson '70, the leading member of the Free Fire Zone's seven-man staff. "It's a new publication drawing on an untouched medium — creative, communicative writing."

"There was plenty of room for highly personal expression in the poetry and short stories of the Red Balloon," Michelson added. "But, before the first issue of our magazine, there was no room for creative writing that attempted to say something specific to an audience."

Michelson first thought of the idea for the new magazine over the summer break, but it was not until about the middle of October that he was able to get a College Council grant for \$400 to pay for the original costs of the magazine.

Originally working under the name Encounter, Michelson and the other members of the staff, sophomores Bob Loomis and Tom Thornton, and freshmen Arture Calventi, Jeff Hanes, Mike Nelson,

and Putnam Smith, began to canvass the campus for articles soon after they had received the grant.

"We tried to make this first issue as exemplary of what we are trying to do as possible," said Michelson. "With articles ranging from an essay on the conscientious objector by the head of the Draft Counseling service, Bill Matthiesen '70, to a criticism of the new, relevant trend in the liberal arts education by James Fraser Darling '72, we tried to reflect one of the most important aspects of the magazine — its unbiased policy, to print anything that's well written."

Michelson added, "One thing the first issue didn't reflect, and I hope the second will, is the importance of critical responses to the articles that appear."

The staff hopes to get the readers more involved in the magazine by encouraging all forms of satirical and critical response to past articles from any member of the college community.

A criticism can be turned in to any member of the staff or can be placed in a special box for the Free Fire Zone in the library.

Michelson felt the first issue was extremely well-received. "We had 600 copies of the issue printed and placed around the campus and they had all been taken by the opening of the new semester."

"Much of the immediate success and circulation of the magazine must be attributed to the fine job done by Tom Thornton on our cover," Michelson continued. "The striking, bold black lettering on the white cover helped tremendously to draw people's attention as they walked by one of the tables where it was being handed out."

The first issue was paid for by the College Council grant and grants from the cultural committees of some of the houses which were matched by gifts from the Carnegie Foundation.

The staff hopes to supplement these funds in the future with another College Council grant, more funds from the cultural committees, and possibly a small charge of about 10 or 25 cents for the magazine itself.

If they can raise the funds and collect enough good material, the staff hopes to publish two or three more issues before the end of the year. There are no specific dates for publication.

"We are not going to sacrifice the quality of the material included in the magazine just to fill an issue," Michelson said. "The quality is by far the most important criteria for deciding when the magazine will be published."

Sweney Made WCFM Chairman; Seakwood Is New Station Manager

In WCFM's annual Board-of-Directors elections, Bill Sweney '71 was named to head the "radioactive voice of Williams College." Also elected to top board positions were John Seakwood '71, Jeff Stein '72, Jim Mathieu '72, Dale Riehl '72, and Chris West '72.

Sweney has been a member of the radio station since his freshman year and has held the positions of Advertising Manager and Director of Development and Public Relations during his past two years at the station. He worked for Paragon Productions in MacLean, Virginia last summer and was employed on a part-time basis last year by WBTN in Bennington, Vermont.

Sweney sees his main task this year as completing the fund drive now in progress and then guiding the station as it embarks on a program of improvement. Included in the list of planning priorities are: an FM signal power boost from 50 to 250 watts, an extension of the AM signal range so as to include the entire campus, and the renovation of the station's physical plant to better serve the grow-

ing needs of increased news and educational broadcasting.

John Seakwood, who is currently the President of the Ivy Network, will be assuming the position of Station Manager in February. It will be his duty to guide the day-to-day operation of the station while Sweney oversees the long-range planning.

Taking over as News Director, Jeff Stein is a veteran newscaster and is presently organizing a News Special on drug use at Williams.

As Program Director, it will be Jim Mathieu's job to decide what will go over the air. He will make all the final decisions on program content and has already predicted that there will be a number of changes when the new semester starts. Dale Riehl will continue for a second year as Chief Technician and will thus have the duty of planning for the renovation of the station as the funds come in. Chris West is a newcomer to the board, and in the role of Director of Development, he will be responsible for guiding the fund drive and formulating station priorities.

Also elected to the 1970 Board-of-Directors were John Ackroff '71 as Personnel Director, Bill Wilson '71 as Sports Director, and Bruce Brigham '72 as Music Director. Jeff Hetsko '72 will be Director of Production, and Brad Paul '72 will continue as Advertising Manager. Also: Don Beyer '72, Traffic Manager; Frank Miller '72 in charge of promotion; Steve Levine '73

heading public relations, and Worthy Linnen '73 in the position of Associate Advertising Manager.

WMS - WCFM



Previews of Programs On 650 AM -- 91.3 FM

Spectrum, WCFM's newest program, is a newsmagazine-on-the-air. In this first issue will be a special interview with French skier Jean-Claude Killy, conducted by WMS Sports Director Bill Wilson. '71. Killy talks about his Olympic victory and his future plans. Also: newsmen Mitchell Rappoport gives a probing account of the founding of the Williams Advocate. Steve Levine discusses the Song My Massacre with Political Science Professor Kurt Tauber, who circulated a petition among the faculty condemning the atrocities. Music Director Bruce Brigham '72 talks about the soon-to-be-released Beatle album "Get Back" and plays some of the cuts off of his private copy. And there will be a musical history of Roland Park, the first planned suburb in the nation. Spectrum of promotion; Steve Levine '73 will be aired Thursday at 9 p.m.

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Professor Burns Praises Roosevelt's Actions At Yalta

By Ira Mickenburg

In the first of a series of six faculty lectures, Prof. James MacGregor Burns spoke on the topic of "Roosevelt at Yalta". Prof. Burns, a noted expert on the Rooseveltian Era, and author of *Roosevelt, the Lion and the Fox*, began his talk by presenting the Yalta conference as a conflict between the personalities of Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill.

Perry characterized Stalin as a calculating politician, who always held his economic and political post-war needs as his main consideration during the bargaining at Yalta. Roosevelt, on the other hand, was more of an improviser, aiming at bringing the war to the swiftest possible conclusion at the risk of sacrificing certain post-war goals. Churchill supported most of Roosevelt's proposals, but in regard to the actual conduct of the war, favored small, daring expeditions rather than massive,

D-Day type operations.

Many historians believe that in his urgency to end the war, Roosevelt made unnecessary concessions to Stalin which, in effect, "sold out American foreign policy interests." Prof. Burns disagreed with this viewpoint, stating that "those who claim that Roosevelt blundered or sold out do not understand that Roosevelt lacked the bargaining power at Yalta which would have enabled him to get what he wanted."

In regard to both of the major subjects of the Yalta conference, the fate of Poland and Russian entrance into the Pacific war, Stalin came to Yalta holding a superior bargaining position. On the Polish question, "Roosevelt and Churchill waged a tough and concerted campaign to gain concessions from the Russians," and managed to extract a promise of free elections for the Polish people. However, the presence of So-

viet troops occupying Poland made monitoring of such elections virtually impossible. Practically speaking, there was nothing the Western powers could do.

A similar situation arose in the discussion of the terms under which Russia would fight Japan. It was believed that Russian support in the Pacific would save countless American lives, and in view of this consideration Roosevelt had no choice but to acquiesce to Stalin's demands.

In his conclusion, Prof. Burns stated that Yalta pointed out Roosevelt's brilliance as a commander-in-chief as opposed to his failure as a political grand strategist. Roosevelt saved American lives and gained ultimate military victory at the cost of sacrificing future political gains. Such value judgments as Roosevelt made at Yalta, Prof. Burns said, that are needed in American foreign policy today.

News Briefs

The state Department of Public Works has shelved the Williamstown bypass project involving Rt. 2 and Rt. 7.

Edward J. Ribbs, state DPW commissioner, in a letter to a Pittsfield area highway committee, said the Williamstown bypass will be deferred in favor of other roads in the county.

The Ribbs letter also said construction of a new Rt. 8 from North Adams to Pittsfield "can be expected...some time after 1975."

Referring to the Williamstown bypass, Mr. Ribbs said, "The adverse comments received at the public hearing held for this project indicated serious opposition. For this reason, I have directed my engineers to defer this project in favor of projects in Berkshire County having higher priority and acceptable to the communities through which they pass."

The Northern Berkshire Council of the Arts will sponsor a class in Modern Dance techniques for all interested students, male or female. The course will be on Wednesday evenings from 7:30 to 9:00 at the First Congregational Church and will run for ten weeks beginning February 18. For information call Mrs. Peter Widen at 458-3787.

Mr. Peter Berek, assistant professor of English, is conducting an adult education course in black literature. The course will run for ten weeks beginning February 17 and be held Tuesday evenings at 8 in the seminar room of Griffin Hall.

Byrds Tickets

Tickets for the February 20 Byrds concert will go on sale Tuesday evening, February 10 at the Baxter Hall, Greylock, and Berkshire-Prospect dining areas. All three locations will open at 6:30. The latter two will remain open until all remaining tickets are sold, while the booth at Baxter will close at 7:30. Tickets will be sold on a first-come, first-serve basis at \$2.50 each.

Perry Relates Teaching Activities

By David Webster

David Perry '69 came back to Williams Friday. He spoke to a Chapel Board Supper audience at St. John's Church on his first year as a sixth grade teacher in the schools of Chapel Hill, North Carolina. He is affiliated with the Teachers, Inc. program.

He went to Chapel Hill last summer along with 12 other members of Teachers, Inc. to sound out the community and "to learn the town and define our political objectives realistically."

The Teachers, Inc. members lived in the community and began to review the milieu into which they would be cast with the open-

ing of the fall term. Chapel Hill is a community which often seems totally controlled by the University of North Carolina, Perry said. There is a black serving class which is kept down by the University - this in a rich town with no middle class in which the average white makes more than 2 and one-half times more than the Negro norm of \$4400 a year. Naturally, such a wide difference in white and black ways of life led to problems when the schools were integrated two years ago.

Perry said that the integration plan in Chapel Hill meant shutting down the all-black school and the disappearance of many good

things in the black school - such as school traditions, mascots, sports teams and the like in which the black community had always taken pride. Soon after integration, black students protested poor treatment in the formerly all-white schools, and the protests led to sit-ins and eventually to a riot.

Perry said he found himself in the position of having to reach both blacks and whites. In his sixth grade class are 10 blacks and 17 whites - the blacks only two years out of segregated schools. The students range from incredibly brilliant children of university professors to children who are illiterate.

FOR FEBRUARY 14TH



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Calendar Of Events

TONIGHT

7:30 VARSITY HOCKEY: Williams vs. Norwich. Chapman Rink.

7:30 MOVIE: "Letters From My Windmill" (1955, French). Weston Language Center.

WEDNESDAY

4:00 VARSITY and FRESHMAN SQUASH: Williams vs. Harvard. Squash Courts.

4:00 FRESHMAN SWIMMING: Williams vs. Deerfield. Lasell Gym.

4:00 VARSITY and FRESHMAN WRESTLING: Williams vs. RPI. Lasell Gym.

7:30 MOVIES: Charlie Chaplin stars in five of his most famous films: "The Adventurer," "Easy Street," "Behind the Screen," "The Cure," "The Vagabond." Bronfman Auditorium.

THURSDAY

4:30 FACULTY LECTURE SERIES: Benjamin W. Labaree, professor of history, "1776 and All That." Room 111, Thompson Biology Laboratory.

8:00 RADIO STATION WMS - WCFM: "The Philco Hall of Fame."

10:30 ROMAN CATHOLIC MASS: Thompson Memorial Chapel.

FRIDAY

6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER and DISCUSSION: The Taizé Brothers from the Taizé Community in Chicago. St. John's Church.

7:30 MOVIE: "The Grand Illusion." Bronfman Auditorium.

7:30 PLANETARIUM DEMONSTRATION: Hopkins Observatory.

8:30 CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT: Williamstown Baroque Consort with harpsichordist Victor Hill. Room 3, Griffin Hall.

"What's tough is thinking up ways to teach a kid to read who hates you and hates school and doesn't have any interest in the whole situation. You've got to prove yourself; you've got to show them you're really interested," Perry said. He urged more blacks to enter elementary education, because, in his words, "no matter how well I think I get along with black kids, black kids relate better to black teachers."

The first couple of months were at times discouraging, Perry said. "The kids were pulling all kinds of stuff - testing me in fact." He went on to say that it took quite a while just to get the class to want to listen and to learn. When he finally learned simple ways to control the class, Perry began to do the things he went down South to accomplish - "Things like breaking down walls and opening schools to real exchange of thought and ideas."

Teachers, Inc. is a privately-financed organization, dedicated to improving American public school education.

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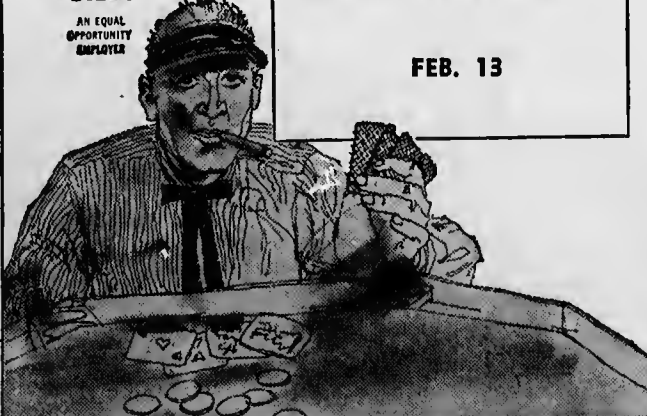
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CUL Releases Student Poll Results

(Editor's Note: The full results of the CUL questionnaire follow below. The questionnaire was distributed in November to 300 randomly selected students from all classes and 284 responded. Freshmen were purposely under-represented in the poll in order to obtain sufficient responses from students who have experienced the different kinds of residential houses. The final percentages were adjusted to give freshmen proportional representation.)

- Your present class. 43 Freshman 82 Sophomore 80 Junior 77 Senior
- The division of your present or intended major. (If you have a double major, select that one in which you have the deepest interest. If you cannot choose between them, check "uncertain".)

55 (19.4%)	I (Languages and the Arts)
148 (52.1%)	II (Social Studies)
63 (22.2%)	III (Science and Mathematics)
18 (6.3%)	Uncertain
- Your present residence:

46	Freshman Quad
68	Sophomore Dormitories (East College, Fayerweather, Currier, Morgan, West College)
93	Berkshire, Prospect, or Greylock Quad
59	Row House
17	Off campus or other
- How many hours a week do you estimate you spend in organized extra-curricular activities? (Including athletics, clubs, publications, radio station, tutoring, committee work, non-credit musical and dramatic activities, Afro-American Society, Gargoyle, Purple Key, and the like).

53.4	0-5 hours
21.3	6-10 hours
12.0	11-15 hours
7.7	16-20 hours
5.6	more than 20 hours
- One goal of the present residential system is to develop a freshman's acquaintance with a large number of his classmates, so that he will know students in many houses in subsequent years. Do you consider this a desirable goal? Yes 96.3% No 3.7%
- Of the ten students who come to mind as being your closest friends on the campus:

	0-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	(No. of Friends)
Category 1	7.4	16.0	26.2	27.8	22.7	
2	19.0	33.0	24.7	14.7	8.7	
3	49.6	31.6	13.3	3.9	1.6	
4	40.2	34.4	14.8	7.9	2.6	
- Considering the needs and interests of freshmen during their first year at the college, how would you rank the following living arrangements? (Use: P — preferred, A — acceptable, U — unacceptable)

P	A	U	
33.8	46.8	19.5	Freshmen continue to eat and live together as they do now, with no formal association with the houses until inclusion in the spring.
39.4	38.8	21.8	Freshmen continue to eat and live together as they do now, but with some form of social association with or "adoption by" a house from the beginning of the year.
9.7	23.1	67.2	All classes mixed throughout all houses and dorms. (For example, Sage and Williams would contain members of all classes, who would eat together in Baxter, and so on.)
10.7	49.5	39.8	Freshmen room together in rooms scattered throughout the Freshman and Sophomore dormitories, eating together as a class in Boxter.
- At present, groups of freshmen are included in houses randomly. Would you favor a change that would allow a choice within broad guidelines (for instance, Row House vs. Berkshire-Prospect-Greylock) in spite of the fact that in any given year a sizable number of students might not be able to be accommodated in the kind of house they chose? Yes 83.2 No 16.8
- Based on your personal experience as a Freshman, how valuable do you consider your Junior Advisor to have been to you?

32.5	Very valuable
46.0	Moderately valuable
21.5	Of little or no value
- If you checked either of the first two responses to the previous question, in which of the following capacities did you find your J. A. to be of most value to you? (Use: G — greatest value, S — some value, N — no value).

G	S	N	
23.6	64.0	12.4	As an advisor on courses and teachers
49.0	45.9	5.1	As a personal friend
32.9	47.2	19.8	As an introduction to other upperclassmen and the social customs of the college.
7.3	43.3	49.4	As a counsellor on personal problems
1.2	13.2	85.6	As an academic tutor
- Do you think that the role of the faculty in advising freshmen should be:

59.8	expanded
2.8	reduced
37.5	kept about the same
- As a freshman, did you ever:

Receive an invitation to a social occasion at the home of your faculty advisor? Yes 46.9 No 53.1
Receive an invitation to a social occasion at the home of a teacher other than your faculty advisor? Yes 48.0 No 52.0
Invite a faculty member to a guest meal? Yes 30.9 No 69.1

- If you have lived or now live in one of the Sophomore dormitories:

a. Did (does) your living arrangement allow you to participate in house activities as much as you would have liked? Yes 58.9 No 41.1
b. Were you (are you) generally satisfied with your living arrangements? Yes 60.5 No 39.5
c. Do you think on increase in dormitory-centered activities should be encouraged? Yes 26.0 No 74.0
- Under the present system, would you prefer to live in:

47.5	A Row house
47.5	A house like those in the Greylock Quad
5.1	A house like those in the Berkshire-Prospect complex
- Would you prefer, as an upperclassman, to live in a residential unit with:

32.2	Fewer than 30 members
60.9	Between 30 and 60 members
6.9	More than 60 members
- In your opinion, which of the following best describes the dormitory entry or house in which you now reside:

25.9	A group of people who get along well with each other, cooperate effectively, and generally derive personal satisfaction from living together.
29.7	A group of people the majority of whom get along well together, but a minority of whom are dissatisfied with life in the unit.
40.7	A group of people who are able to cooperate when it is necessary, but who tend to live independent lives and to derive no significant satisfaction from living together.
3.8	A group of people who have difficulty cooperating and among whom there are conflicts that seem incapable of being resolved.
- How would you rate the degree of personal satisfaction that you derive from living with the residents of your dormitory entry or house?

28.0	A high degree of personal satisfaction
55.6	A moderate degree
16.5	No personal satisfaction
- To what extent do you think the residential system ought to encourage close, cooperative relationships between individuals and the groups with which they reside?

37.8	To a great extent
48.3	To a moderate extent
13.9	Not at all
- How do you feel about the physical quality of your present living quarters compared with most others on the campus?

39.1	Very satisfied
42.5	Satisfied
14.7	Unsatisfied
3.8	Very unsatisfied
- and 21 were essay answers and not coded.
- Which of each of the following alternatives is more important to you?

65.8	Large living room for suite vs.	34.2	Large bedroom
80.7	Large living room for suite vs.	19.3	Large house common room
71.5	Large bedroom vs.	28.5	Large house common room
- In your opinion, should house members

42.0	Pay a uniform tax to the house
58.0	Pay a graduated tax (according to extent of participation in social and cultural events)
- If other kinds of living arrangements were available to juniors and seniors, which of the following would you prefer? (Use: P — preferred, A — acceptable, and U — unacceptable).

P	A	U	
37.1	50.7	12.2	A row house
38.3	52.9	8.8	A house like those in the Greylock Quad
5.2	54.0	40.8	A house like Berkshire
8.7	55.5	35.6	A house like Prospect
3.5	40.5	56.1	West College
25.0	43.8	31.2	A college-owned apartment on campus, with no building-wide activities.
25.9	29.3	44.8	A college-owned "cooperative", in which the residents as a group would be responsible for supplying and preparing food, for caring for the property, and so on.
37.0	42.9	20.1	A privately owned apartment off campus.
- At present, room rents are the same for all students. If other kinds of living arrangements were made available, it might be necessary to introduce graduated room rents, according to the expense of different living arrangements to the college. What effect do you think graduated rents would have on the morale of the student body?

7.9	A healthy effect
51.9	An unhealthy effect
40.3	No important effect
- Would you prefer to the present system one in which seniors lived and ate together? Yes 10.2 No 89.8
- When the number of female students on the campus increases, which of the following kinds of house would you prefer to live in?

16.9	An all male residence, such as those now available.
33.9	A residence in which men and women reside in separate entries or on separate floors but share dining and recreational facilities
49.2	A residence in which men and women live on the same floor and share dining and recreational facilities.
- Questions 28 through 30 for Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors only:

Each house has several faculty associates. Have you found your relationship with them to be	
34.0	Pleasant and worthwhile
63.0	Too infrequent to have formed an impression
2.9	An unpleasant social obligation
- Have you, this fall,

Had lunch and conversation at your house with one of its faculty associates? Yes 58.8 No 41.2
Been invited to the home of one of your house's faculty associates? Yes 36.4 No 63.6
Invited one of your teachers to a guest meal at your house? Yes 21.7 No 78.3
- Do you think that relationships between faculty members and individual houses should be

71.3	Expanded
4.2	Reduced
24.5	Left about the same

Profs. Cont.

Continued from Page 1

professor in 1966 from the University of Michigan, where he had taught since 1962. A 1957 graduate of Amherst, he received his Ph.D. from Stanford. Mr. Reichert is the current chairman of the Committee on Undergraduate Life. Prof. Roberts, who was named Associate Professor of Music, graduated from the University of Michigan in 1961 and went on to receive his M.A. and Ph.D. from that school. He has been director of the Williams College Choral Society since 1967.

Prof. Crampton graduated from Williams in 1958, received a Ph.D. from Harvard in 1964. He has been at Williams since 1965.

Mr. Crampton has received several large grants for scientific research.

A number of faculty members, having completed one year at Williams, were named Assistant Professors for three years. They are: Milo C. Beach, Art; James W. Ellingwood, a trainer and physical education instructor; Terry M. Perlman, History; Yvonne E. Losch and James A. Quitslund both German.

Several faculty members were appointed Assistant Professors for two years. Jonathan Aaron, a 1964 graduate of the University of Chicago, was named Assistant Professor of English, as was Robert T. Crosman, a 1963 graduate of the University of California at Berkeley. Mr. Crosman's wife Inge was named Assistant Professor of Romantic Languages.

A number of other faculty members were also re-appointed to second and third year terms as Assistant Professors. These are: Eugene J. Johnson, III of the Art Department; John E. Stambaugh, Classics; Peter Berek, English; William De Witt, Biology; James F. Halstead, Economics; Everett F. Harrison, German; and Claud R. Sutcliffe, Political Science.

In addition, a number of new faculty members were appointed for 1970-71. As reported in an earlier issue of the Record, Joseph A. Kershaw is returning to Williams as Professor of Economics with tenure. Additionally, Ian Watt will be a Margaret Bundy Scott Visiting Professor of Literature, for the first semester next year.

Robert F. Dalzell, who graduated from Amherst in 1959 and got his M.A. and Ph.D. from Yale was named as Associate Professor of History for three years.

And Mohamed Amr Barrada, formerly a native of Cairo was named Assistant Professor of English for three years. Also named Assistant Professor of English was William Boone, who got his Ph.D. from the State University of New York.

Stephen W. Botein, a graduate of Harvard, was named Assistant Professor of History for three years. George R. Goethals II was appointed Assistant Professor of Psychology for three years.

In addition, Eduardo G. Gonzales, presently working for his Ph.D. at Indiana University, was named an Instructor in Spanish for one year.

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Basketball Bows To Clark, 86-75

By John MacKiunon and John Barkan

The Clark Cougars, with their black tennis shoes, gave the appearance of an imitation - Celtics team. If their play did not match that of the Celtics, it was, however, adequate to overcome an uninspiring effort by the Williams quintet. Led by Neil Jaffee with 31 points, Clark mounted a thirteen point lead early in the second half and never allowed Williams to close the gap.

The game began quite evenly. Clark employed a two-man press, which Vern Manley's dribbling was able to break. Williams showed good ball control and played deliberately. At the end of the first five minutes, the score stood even at 11-11. Then with cold foul shooting by Williams and an effective fast break, Clark built up a six-point lead with ten minutes to go in the half.

Coach Al Shaw continued his extensive substituting, and the Ephmen really came to life. With one minute left in the half, Phil Duval sank a shot from outside and the score was 34-33 for Wil-

liams. Clark then moved ahead, but Williams came back with a perfect tip by Captain Dick Travers to regain the lead at 36-35. Dick Dougherty blocked a Clark shot, and the half ended with Williams one point ahead.

With the scintillating sounds of Junior Walker and the All-Stars to inspire them at half time, the partisan LaSalle gymnasium crowd came alive as Williams opened the second half scoring and broadened their lead to 39-35. The Ephs were unable to sustain their first half momentum, however, and Clark tied the score at 41-all with the aid of a technical foul against Williams. Williams then was confronted with a Clark full-court press, which forced many turnovers and dropped the Ephs 13 points behind with 14 minutes left in the game.

Williams was unable to catch up, missing many outside shots, while slick Clark guard Jaffee was devastating on his 12 to 15 foot jump shots. The home team pulled to within 8 points on two fine drives to the hoop by Dave Green with 5:30 remaining. Vern Manley

helped Williams stay even with his many fine passes and twisting driving shots. The Williams zone defense was unable to contain Clark and both teams began to have foul trouble, as Green and Manley fouled out. The Clark players were either concentrating on their red shoe laces or making sure to remember their proper uniforms for the next game, and thus failed to notice the blood-

thirsty Williams fans counting Clark's bounces at the foul line. The opposition's superior free throw shooting once again determined the margin of defeat for the Ephmen. Clark controlled the ball well in the final minutes of the game to win 86-75. Charlie Knox was high point man for Williams with 19, followed by John Untereker with 16.

Although Williams looked strong

at times, they were plagued by sloppy ball handling, poor foul shooting and an inability to keep up with the fast pace set by the aggressive Clark team. The game was a disappointing loss as Williams had just beaten Worcester, 76-68, and Wesleyan, 72-67. The team's next game will be at Middlebury Wednesday, followed by Saturday's game against Amherst at home.

Eph Mermen Sunk By So. Conn.

By Bill Getman

Coach Samuelson's varsity Swim Team faltered in the stretch to lose 43-52 to Southern Connecticut last Saturday at the Robert Muir Pool. The Ephmen took the early lead, but were unable to maintain it as Southern Connecticut placed one-two in three events, took seven first places, and Connecticut's James Kohnowich set the pool record in the 100-freestyle.

Pike Talbert, Tim Otto, Dave Hobart, and Jerry Phelan teamed up to win the 400-medley relay in 3:53.8 to give Williams an early 7-0 lead.

Eph Rich Riley took an early lead in the 200-freestyle and maintained his edge to add to the team lead, winning in 1:52.6. Robert Talbot placed second for Southern Connecticut and John Howland took third for the Purple.

The Owls of Southern Connecticut captured one-three combinations in the next two events, but

the Ephmen still retained a 19-15 lead.

James Kohnowich, the meet's only double winner, won the 50-freestyle in 22.1 for Southern Connecticut, and Owl co-captain Al Mulcahy took the 200-Individual Medley in 2:10.0. Eph Mike Foley placed second and Connecticut's Alex Jacovino third in the 50-freestyle. Williams' Scott Cooper second and Owl Bob Peterson third in the individual medley.

Southern Connecticut's Steve Walker walked away with all diving honors after scoring an outstanding 237.55 points. His final dive, a showy well-executed forward 1 and one-half somersault with two twists in free position, with a difficulty factor of 2.7, tallied 45.90 points.

Tom Griffiths of Southern Connecticut placed second in diving, giving the Owls a 23-20 edge. Constable was third for Williams.

James Corneli and Jerry Phelan swam a one-three combination for Williams in the 200-butterfly to tie the score at 26-26. Corneli's winning time was 2:12.2. Tazzo was third for Southern Connecticut.

In the 100-freestyle Jim Kohnowich of Southern Connecticut pulled out ahead of Eph John Anderson to set a new pool record and put his team in the lead to stay. His time of 48.5 seconds

eclipsed the old mark of 49.0 seconds set in 1967 by Dave Stoeckle of Amherst.

Charles Paddock and Ed Chaffer of Southern Connecticut stretched their lead in the 200-backstroke and paced each other home, finishing well ahead of Eph Dick Chinman. Paddock's winning time was 2:11.0.

The Owls added to their 31-39 lead as Bob Talbot took the 500-freestyle event in 5:22.0. John Howland placed second and Tim Otto third for Williams.

In the 200 yd. breaststroke Eph Pike Talbert was unable to keep up with Southern Connecticut's Co-captain Al Mulcahy and Bob Peterson in the final lap, and Mulcahy touched home in 2:23.6 to put the Owls ahead 36-52 and insure a win.

James Corneli fought off a late surge by Southern Connecticut in the last lap of the 400-freestyle relay as the Ephs won the final event in 3:24.08. John Anderson, Mike Foley, and Rich Riley swam the first three legs for Williams.

The loss adds to the 1-6 record Williams has with Southern Connecticut in the series begun in 1965.

The Ephs will try to improve their 2-4 record and snap their two meet losing streak when they face the University of Connecticut at home on February 28th.

Matmen Down Green

Coach Joe Dailey's varsity wrestlers recorded their initial win of the season on Jan. 30, when they beat Dartmouth 28-13.

Freshman Alan Palevsky and Tom McInerney recorded pins, as did Captain Ed Hipp, in leading the grapplers to their triumph over the Big Green.

However, last Saturday, the wrestlers were trounced 33-3 by the Univ. of Mass., the number two-ranked team in New England. Tom McInerney was the sole winner for the Ephs, as he ran his personal winning streak to five matches.

Williams 28 - Dartmouth 13

Individual Results:

- (118) Alan Palevsky (W) pinned Paul Inashima, 1:57.
- (126) Wilson Ben (W) d. Doug Freich, 9-3.
- (134) Paul Dough (D) won by forfeit.
- (142) Bob Elliott (D) d. Rick Foster, 9-8.
- (150) Ed Hipp (W) pinned John Hammerchmidt, 5:05.
- (158) Art Brown (D) d. Jon Malkemes, 6-0.
- (167) George Sawaya (W) d. John Musser, 6-0.

(177) Tom McInerney (W) pinned Steve Tozery, 3:00

(190) Mark Lesniowski (W) won by forfeit.

(HWT) John Hitchens (W) tied Dick Pritchavei, 0-0.

Exhibition - Emien Drayton (W) won, 12-6.

Squash Wins Three In Harvard Warmup

By Bill Rives

The squash team completed its warmup for tomorrow's Harvard match by winning three in a row. The Chaffemen overwhelmed small college rivals, Bowdoin and Trinity, last week while dropping only a single match. On January 30, the squad downed Ivy-League competitor, Yale, 7-2.

Captain David Johnson and number one man Ty Griffin each recorded three wins, as did Mike Taylor and Jack McBroom, the fiery Virginian who ran his winning streak to fourteen matches.

Mike Taylor, who seems to be making favorable progress in fighting a chest ailment, described Harvard, who won the National Championship last year, as "extremely accurate."

Individual Results:

- Williams (7) vs. Yale (2), Jan. 30
- 1) Griffin (W) d. Stevens, 3-0
- 2) Johnson (W) d. Wilson, 3-0
- 3) McBroom (W) d. Bryan, 3-1
- 4) Taylor (W) d. Higgins, 3-1
- 5) Blackford (W) d. Gerra, 3-0
- 6) Kinney (W) d. Morgan, 3-0.
- 7) Berry (Y) d. Williamson, 3-2
- 8) Kirkpatrick (Y) d. Travis, 3-0
- 9) Warner (W) d. Keppelman, 3-0
- Williams (8) vs. Trinity (1), Feb. 7
- 1) Griffin (W) d. Wiles, 3-0.
- 2) Johnson (W) d. Davis, 3-0
- 3) McBroom (W) d. Campbell, 3-0
- 4) Taylor (W) d. Hannay, 3-1
- 5) Blackford (W) d. Harrity, 3-1
- 6) Knapp (T) d. Kinney, 3-1
- 7) Williamson (W) d. Heppe, 3-1
- 8) Travis (W) d. Ramseur, 3-1
- 9) Warner (W) d. McGruer, 3-2

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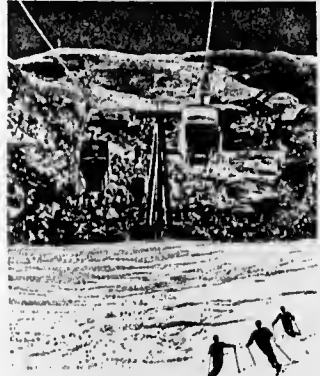
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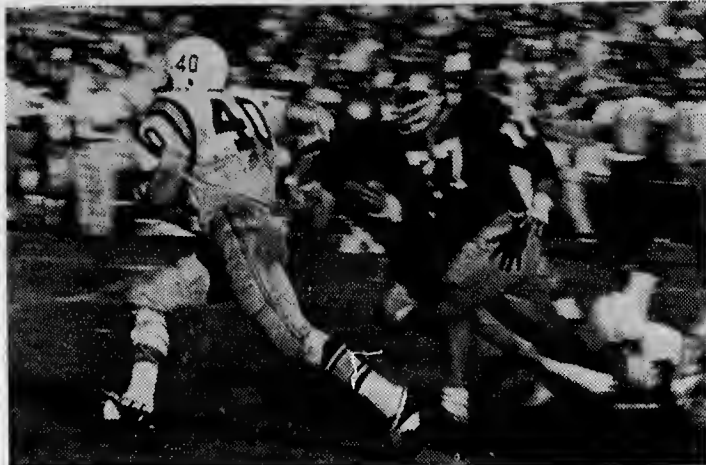
After Record-Setting Eph Career:

Maitland Drafted In 16th By Pro Colts

By Bill Rives

When senior tailback Jack Maitland closed out his brilliant Williams football career against Amherst on Nov. 15, 1969, he had two regrets. First, Jack expressed the very understandable lament that he had never seen a half-time performance of the Williams College marching band. Maitland's second and more sincere regret was that he might never again play the game in which he has performed so spectacularly. Such a possibility was precluded, however, when the Baltimore Colts selected Jack as their sixteenth round draft choice last month.

Prior to the pro draft, Jack and many of his friends suspected that he might be chosen. Ever since his sophomore year, in which he was chosen as ECAC (II) Player of the Year, Maitland has been under the inspection of the professional football scouts. Dallas showed a great deal of interest in Jack in 1967 and 1968, and a few days before the draft, it was rumored that the Cincinnati Bengals would select the senior tailbacks as their sixth choice. Jack revealed that nine or ten teams, mainly from the AFL, had contacted him at some time or another. He was confronted with forms which were designed primarily to probe his measure of interest in playing professional football. At the Norwich scrimmage two weeks before



Jack Maitland is the only back in New England college football history to gain 3,000 yards. The Williams star will go to professional football training camp in July.

the season opener against Trinity, two scouts sat in the stands to personally witness Maitland in action.

By the end of the season, the Colt organization had established itself as the leading contender in the bidding for Maitland, the only back in New England football history to reach the 3000 yard plateau. Several weeks after the Amherst game, representatives from Baltimore requested that Maitland be clocked in the 40 yd. dash. On a wet and icy Weston field track, Jack ran three time trial dashes. His best time was an admirable 4.7 clocking. Word first came to Maitland concerning his sixteenth round selection by Baltimore from Steve Rosenbloom in the Colt front office. Not soon after that, he received word from an eight-year-old admirer, the son of WMNB sportscaster Bucky Bullett.

In response to questions about his early career, Jack revealed that he had operated as a running back for Upper St. Clair High School, south of Pittsburgh. Although picked for the famous Pennsylvania Big 33 team, he was unable to participate because of a shift of residence to Florida. A highly-touted high school performer, he was scouted by Big Ten and South-East Conference powers. He noted that, "When I first

started looking at colleges, I wanted a big football school. But my parents advised that I consider a more academically-oriented college at which football was seen with proper perspective. At one point, I was all set to go to Princeton, but then I came up here and decided that this was for me. I enjoy the individual attention here, and I am impressed with the rugged calibre of football."

Jack insisted that some football powers are so wealthy in talent that a gifted athlete may stay on the sidelines for more than half of his career. Perhaps the best example of such a situation occurred five years ago when Notre Dame's John Huarte won the Heisman Trophy (in his only year as a starter), after two years on the Irish bench. Maitland said that he is grateful for having had the opportunity to play three years of varsity football.

In pondering his selection by the Colts, Maitland said, "It is an honor and a thrill to get drafted after having attended a small school which is not a football power. I didn't have my heart set on any particular pro team, and I imagine I was taken by Baltimore because they are a relatively old team with a small number of backs."

Jack was one of three backs taken by Baltimore in the twenty rounds of the college draft. The Colts' first pick was Norm Bulalich, a running back from TCU. George Edwards of Fairmont State was chosen several rounds before Maitland. Steve Smear, who received ample publicity as a Penn State tackle, was chosen in the fifth round.

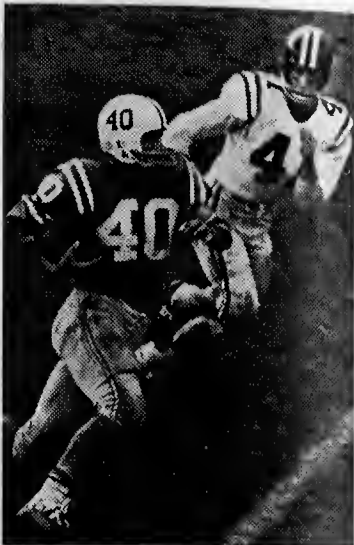
"I'm sure they're going to want me 10 to 15 lbs. heavier than I am now", says Maitland who normally weighs near 200 lb. In order to gain the bulk he needs, Jack is working under the supervision of Coach Palivene on a special diet and exercise program. He eats the equivalent of five meals a day, while emphasizing calisthenics and a two-mile run. Jack plans to run track this spring to improve upon his speed and endurance.

In analyzing his expectations of a try-out with the pros, Jack explained, "I will have a lot of big adjustments to make. For one thing, I have the disadvantage of never having been hit by 250 lb. tackles. At my present size, I wouldn't be able to take that kind of punishment. Also, I've never done too much pass blocking at Williams, so I'll have to work hard on that. But I think at 215 lbs., with my speed and confidence up, I'll have a good shot at making a go of it."

Out of the twenty to thirty rookies that come to summer training camp on July 5, only three or four are kept, while five are sent to farm teams. The rest are cut. Jack stated that because of this precarious situation, his future plans are not at all solidified. He said that he might be willing to play for a farm team, if he does not make the Colt squad. While if he is cut, he will

consider law school or a career in advertising. Jack has worked several summers for Vic, Maitland, and Associates, an advertising agency which his father, a former tackle with the Giants and Steelers, heads. Prior to reporting for camp in July, Jack will either work in advertising, or in construction, in order to maintain his physical condition.


In the meantime, Jack Maitland will devote himself wholeheartedly to the prospect of gaining a berth on the Colt squad. He does not want to make a career of professional football, but he explains, "I love the game of football, and I am not yet ready to give it up. I'm pleased to get a crack at making it with the pros, and more than anything, I'm curious to see if I can do it. I don't think I'd be happy without this chance."



"I'm curious to see if I can do it. I don't think I'd be happy without this chance," says Maitland.



JACK MAITLAND
Small college All-American halfback chosen by Colts in 16th round.



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The Williams Record

VOL. LXXXIV, NO. 2

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1970

PRICE 15¢

Von Schaak Elected Interim C.C. Pres.

By David L. Farren

Making a commitment to reform of William student government which would include all-college election of officers, the new College Council elected only provisional officers last night. Greg Von Schaak, Prospect House, became interim President. Nick Tortorello, Bascom House, and Bob Grayson, Perry House, became respectively the new First and Second Vice Presidents, while Dick Metzger, Garfield House, was elected Treasurer and Judy Alierhand the provisional Secretary.

(Note: the next issue of the Record will present a more detailed description of the views and backgrounds of the provisional officers and also will include a full listing of the new representatives to the Council.)

The unusual election followed lengthy deliberation by the new members, who responded to a motion by Brooks House representative Andy Bader, that only provisional officers be elected, and most importantly, that the Council set a deadline for announcing a decision on its restructuring.

The new members expressed awareness of student sentiment calling for campus-wide election of Council officers, as well as of a wide-spread desire for restructuring of the Council in order to make it a more legitimate and effective student government. Bader presented his motion in this light, saying that "there seems to be a feeling among the student body that the College Council is at a juncture this year."

Outgoing First Vice-President Al Klein presided over the meeting. Early in the deliberation of the Bader motion, Klein defended the old Council by asserting that "the groundwork has been laid for

a strong, effective student government here, and I think it will be realized."

In listing the accomplishments of the old Council, Klein stressed the movement toward restructuring, which was particularly evidenced by the new system of student-faculty committees. He said that the new Council should devote itself toward the goal of completing the job of extensive restructuring.

Klein listed two priorities which are most at stake for the Council: the questions of legitimacy and what can be accomplished. He said that the old Council decided to distinguish itself from previous Councils, which he characterized as dull because they were "doing only house plumbing." He said his council became controversial, trying "to get things rolling."

The discussion revolved around the question of whether it would be wiser to show faith in the student body by doing the minimum possible in establishing the new Council as a set body, or whether to go ahead and elect permanent officers. The discussion called attention on a general level to the difficulties which are presented by any attempts to organize a vote of the entire student body, and on a more specific level, to the methods required in amending the CC constitution to include new ways of electing officers.

The Council then overwhelmingly adopted the Bader motion. They expressed hope that their own commitment toward the restructuring of the Council would precipitate campus-wide debate on the issues. No deadline for restructuring was set, but all agreed it should come within the present semester.

Grabois Replaces Hyde As Dean

Neil R. Grabois, associate professor of mathematics, has been appointed Dean of Williams College, effective July 1, following the resignation of John M. Hyde '52, who plans to return to full-time teaching in the history department following a one-year sabbatical leave.

Mr. Hyde has served as Dean of the College for three years, during

which period he has also continued to teach part-time in his capacity as an associate professor of history. Before becoming Dean, Mr. Hyde was Dean of Freshmen for four years. He will take a study and travel tour of the Far East and Europe via the trans-Siberian railroad, beginning in September.

Mr. Grabois, a member of the Williams faculty since 1963 will continue to teach several mathematics courses in addition to his duties as Dean.

A 1957 graduate of Swarthmore College, Mr. Grabois taught for two years at Lafayette College, and for four years at the University of Pennsylvania before coming to Williams. He received his M.A. in 1959, and his Ph.D. in 1963, both from the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Grabois headed the College Seminar in Quantitative Anthropology in the summer of 1967, and has been a visiting professor at the University of Oregon, and the State University of New York at Albany for the past two summers. This semester he is a visiting lecturer for the Mathematics Assoc-

iation of America, and will give lectures at five Northeastern colleges.

Linear Algebra and Multivariable Calculus, a sophomore-level college textbook that Mr. Grabois co-authored with former Williams mathematics professor, George F. Freeman, was published last month by McGraw Hill.



JOHN M. HYDE
Outgoing Dean



NEIL R. GRABOIS
Incoming Dean

CUL Hears Student Gripes

Are the issues of freshman inclusion, the residential house system and co-education really of interest to the bulk of the Williams student body?

That was the question implied by the relatively meager number that turned out for the well publicized open meeting of the Committee On Undergraduate Life (CUL) held last night in Jesup. Only approximately 100 members of the college community attended the meeting.

The two hours of discussion

were dominated by the issue of what choice students should be given in determining the housing arrangements into which they will be placed. Should the college offer residential houses that are not also social units?

The desirability of some form of cooperative apartment offering was mentioned by one student.

Assistant Economics Professor James Halstead, a CUL member, seemed to reflect the sentiment of the committee when he said that students should have to experience the diversity of randomly selected house-mates and neighbors before they were properly equipped to decide what form of housing would be best for them.

The committee appeared to be moving towards a recommendation to the College Council that the present totally random placement system for freshman be continued.

Several freshmen argued that the simple choice between a row house and a Greylock-type house would in no way mean that the houses would become like fraternities or that diversity would be decreased. One freshman claimed he should be allowed to live in a row house simply because he found the Greylock buildings physically repulsive.

With regards to housing, the question that seemed to inarticulately remain hanging in the air

throughout the meeting was at what point the desire to have students experience living with diverse others becomes a forcing of unnecessarily unpleasant living conditions on the students.

Similarly, who is to decide when a student is to be offered a choice of living conditions? The CUL members seemed to think that freshman year was too early for any choice.

Finally, what options would be available to students?; merely transfer to another house?; the option of some non-social unit?; or increased apartment-type arrangements?

Some students also complained about the lack of positive value they derived from association with houses and the financing of undesirable social events with their house dues. This matter of house dues and the issue of who is to eat in whose dining rooms were both dismissed as intra and inter house affairs and not directly within the domain of the CUL.

Surprisingly the issue of co-education and the course on which it will proceed was hardly raised throughout the course of the entire meeting.

Still the "feature" of the evening had to be the lack of attendance. Whether this reflected faith in CUL's representation of student interest or just plain campus apathy could not be determined.

Paul Lieberman

Wesleyan Pres. Etherington Quits To Run For Dodd's Senate Seat

By Will Buck

Edwin D. Etherington, a former president of the New York Stock Exchange, resigned as president of Wesleyan University Saturday to become a Republican candidate for the United States Senate from Connecticut.

Robert Rosenbaum, provost, and mathematics professor has been appointed acting president, while a trustee committee with three faculty and three student members has been formed to select a new president for the university.

Mr. Etherington had been approached by Republican political figures in Connecticut early last year, with the suggestion that he seek the Senate seat now occupied by Democrat Thomas J. Dodd.

In a letter published in a special edition of the Wesleyan Argus, Mr. Etherington said that the university needed the undivided attention of its president, and at the same time he had a responsibility to the voters of Connecticut to

make his position clear. For this reason he decided to submit his resignation to the board of trustees, effective immediately.

According to the editor of the Argus, Mr. Etherington was afraid that his resignation might be viewed as a "cop-out," particularly in the light of Wesleyan's recent racial problems, but he said that his decision was based on a genuine feeling that he could best serve the nation, and the state of Connecticut by going into public life.

Said Mr. Etherington, "If more of us will find ways to demonstrate our conviction that the political system is responsive to new entries and to new perspective, I think there will be a positive and creative response from the young people, the alienated people and the apathetic people around this country."

It had been rumored that Mr. Etherington might run for the Senate since he was first approached, and that instead of resigning he would ask for a leave of absence. He said that in different circumstances he might have done so, but he had reached the two conclusions that, "Wesleyan could not mark time in deference to one man," and that his "commitment to seek office should be unequivocal."

The Argus editor said, that though Etherington had been seriously considering running for the past six weeks, the final decision was not made until after he was confronted again by political figures on Monday of last week.

While Mr. Etherington considers himself an underdog candidate, and is only now beginning to choose a staff and establish a headquarters, he states optimistically, "there are four months between now and the convention in June."

Mr. Etherington's three years as president of Wesleyan have seen the institution of a number of reforms and policy innovations, particularly the acknowledgement of the role of students in educational planning, preparation for coeducation, and the establishment of the Afro-American Institute.

His term was also a period of great racial turmoil on the Wesleyan campus. This conflict reached its peak last semester in a variety of incidents that involved the near killing of several people. While the campus is still tense the atmosphere is generally quiet. The editors of the Argus said that last semester's violence seems to have purged the atmosphere, and its effect in the long run will prove to be healthy.

Mr. Etherington graduated from Wesleyan in 1948 with honors and as a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He remained on campus for a year following his graduation, serving in the capacity of assistant dean and instructor in freshman English.

He then went to law school, and in 1952 joined the firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope, and Hadley, where he began to specialize in work for the New York Stock Exchange.

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Programs Approved

A Williams-In-The-City program and an Environmental Studies "Coordinate Program" were approved at a faculty meeting Wednesday afternoon. Both programs will go into effect next year.

Williams-In-The-City is the second in a series of three year long "experiential" programs originated by Political Science Prof. Robert Gaudino. Gaudino is presently in India with the 17 members of the Williams-In-India program.

Williams-In-The-City will include a first semester at Williams with the participants taking three courses in preparation for their "experience" in

some major city. Included in the three courses will be a double-credit seminar taught by Gaudino. The participants will then take some urban area job from Winter Study through the summer.

The Environmental Studies program will be structured similarly to present Area-Studies offerings. Participants will be able to major in any division, but will share a base of three courses in Ecology, Economics and Art. There will also be junior and senior "sequence" courses.

The next issue of the Record will include a more detailed description of both new programs.

The Williams Record

Russell B. Pulliom, Editor-In-Chief
Poul J. Lieberman, Co-Editor

Movie Review: Bob, Ted Etc. Still Down On Spring Street

THE WILLIAMS RECORD is an independent newspaper published twice a week by the students of Williams College. Entered as second class postal matter Nov. 27, 1944 at the post office at North Adams, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price \$7 yearly. Subscription orders, undeliverable copies, and change of address notices should be mailed to the newspaper at Baxter Hall, Williamstown, Mass. 01267. All editorial correspondence must be signed by the writer if intended for publication. Unless signed, editorials represent the opinions of the Record editorial board (editor-in-chief, co-editors and managing editors).

Calendar Of Events

TONIGHT

6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER AND DISCUSSION: The Taizé Brothers from the Taizé Community in Chicago, Illinois. St. John's Church.

7:30 MOVIE: "The Grand Illusion." Bronfman Auditorium.

7:30 PLANETARIUM DEMONSTRATION: Hopkins Observatory.

8:30 CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT: Williamstown Baroque Consort with harpsichord Victor Hill. Room 3, Griffin Hall.

SATURDAY

2:00 FRESHMAN and VARSITY WRESTLING: Williams vs. M.I.T. Lasell Gym.

2:00 FRESHMAN HOCKEY: Williams vs. Malden High School. Chapman Rink.

6:15 FRESHMAN BASKET-

BALL: Williams vs. Amherst. Lasell Gym.

6:30 VARSITY HOCKEY: Williams vs. Amherst. Chapman Rink.

8:00 VARSITY BASKETBALL: Williams vs. Amherst. Lasell Gym.

8:30 CHORAL CONCERT: The Chamber Singers of Mt. Holyoke, Tamara Knell, director, and the Williams Chamber Choir, Kenneth Roberts, director, in a special lecture-concert of 20th Century music. Works by Lutoslawski and Schoenberg. Thompson Memorial Chapel.

5:00 ROMAN CATHOLIC MASS: Thompson Memorial Chapel.

8:30 CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT: Williamstown Baroque Consort with harpsichord Victor Hill. Room 3, Griffin Hall.

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Room At The Back

THE ORIGINAL BOUTIQUE ON SPRING STREET

"Bob & Ted & Carol & Alice" reaches into the sulphurous depths of banality to pull out an aborted morality tale, dripping in its own fatuous ooze, which tells us nothing. This slick little offering, which is presently churning stomachs at the College Cinema, is not so much the product of a public that supports it, as it is the manifestation of the congenitally deformed minds of its filmmaker and scenarists who would exploit our mores and set our trends.

"Bob et. al." is the current example of the Hollywood comedy which sterilized our minds in their heyday and continue to retard and insult our intelligence today through the means of television. Naturally it has been modernized to tap current "trends" and exploit the burgeoning youth market. Yet the premises and ideas behind this film are no different from those of the forties and fifties: it is all so stale; its effect is so inexorably menopausal.

Bob and Carol, two aging young marrieds, visit on Esalan type institute so that they might better understand each other. There they learn that openness and honesty might complement the

love their marriage already has and make it more fulfilling. They communicate this to their best friends, Ted and Alice, with the hope of helping them.

They all come to interpret this openness and honesty as a license to engage an extra-marital affair with the inevitable confession as an integral part. After an unsuccessful menage a quatre, they learn that true love must play a greater role than physical attraction. In looking at this film narrowly (and there is no other way), it appears that wife swapping is permissible when accompanied by tender love.

It may have been possible to present this theme intelligently (even though the mind boggles at the thought), but no such attempt was made here. This film, which is called a comedy, alternates between constipated farce and petulant seriousness. The script runs rampant with stereotypes and tiring vapidly.

The film's "hipness" is glib rather than irascible and its technical slickness has the consistency of fish oil. The actors and actresses in the film deserve no particular mention, the director and scenarists, even less. It is difficult to justify any further analysis of this unwholesome morsel at this point.

sis of this unwholesome morsel at this point.

Pauline Kael, in a review of "Coming Apart", complained of the torturous and unpleasant nature of this film's alleged pornography. She laughed her silly little head off at "Bob et. al." though, and thereby proved herself unwilling and unable to cauterize the supporting cores of incurably diseased bogus art of which this is an example. You cannot take "Bob et al." without a ball and chain and I say to hell with it.

Clifford Robinson

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SUNDAY

9:00 **That's the Question**, WC-FM's newest and only quiz program bounces back for its second week with victorious Wood House pitted against a strong team of challengers from Berkshire House. (Last Sunday, the terrible Wood Trio (Don Berens, Charlie Ebinger, and Dick Berg) crushed the Bascom House team, coming up with the answers to such questions as "Who said: 'What this country needs is a good 5 cent cigar.'") Tune in this Sunday at 9:00 for more fast-paced entertainment.

9:30 **The Lone Ranger** has moved to a new time spot. This week's episode deals with the masked rider's efforts to bring law and order to the early western United States. Tonight's cast also includes Tonto, the Indian, and Silver, the white stallion.

News Briefs

The Faculty Committee on Graduate Fellowships has made the following awards to members of the senior class. Bruce M. Bullen, and Jeffrey B. Freyman have both received Clark Fellowships, Hutchinson Fellowships have been awarded to William E. Carney, and Gary Strasser, Matthias B. Bowman has received the John E.

Moody Fellowship for two years of study at Exeter College, Oxford, and Richard H. Wendorf has been awarded a Wilson Fellowship for two years of study at Worcester College, Oxford.

The traditional Winter Carnival Bike Race is in the planning stages. The race, to be held at 7:00 p.m. in the Freshman Quad, Saturday, Feb. 21, will feature one bike with two riders per house, and each of the freshman dorms will be allowed one entry. Those interested should contact Rog Pierce '72 in Berkshire House or at 8-4029.



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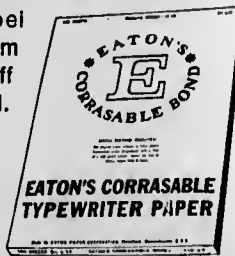
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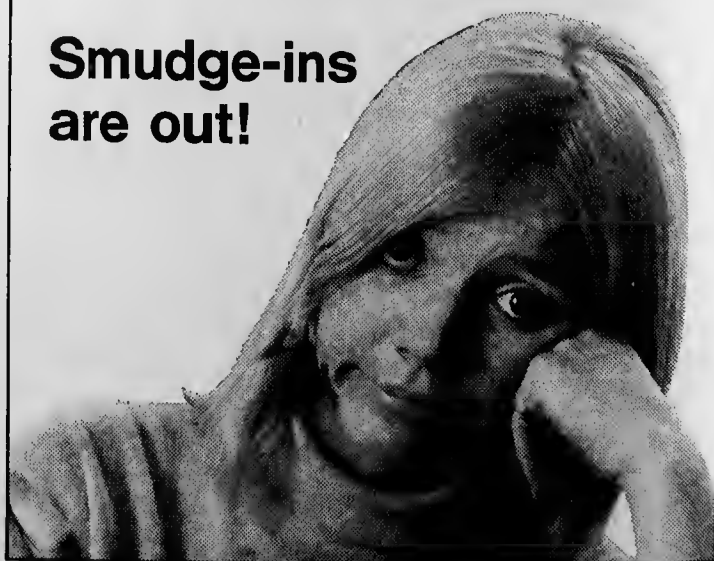
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Norwich Dumps Eph Icemen

By Bob Schmidt

Norwich University combined an aggressive defense and slick offensive passing to propel them past the Williams Ephmen, 9-4, in Varsity hockey action last Tuesday night at the Chapman Rink.

The Williams defense was simply overcome by the strong and speedy Norwich sextet, which harried the Williams netminder, Phil Bartow '70, through most of the first two periods. Goalie Bartow played brilliantly in the game's early stages, yet was eventually overcome by the relentless Norwich attack. Brian Patterson '72 and Gary Bensen '70 also turned in fine performances in what was otherwise a dismal night for the Williams skaters.

Though the Norwich squad dominated most of the early play, it was Williams' Brian Patterson who opened the scoring with 15:31 remaining in the first period. Patterson scored as he out-muscled the puck from the two Norwich defensemen, broke for the goal, faked twice, and beat the dazzled Norwich goalie for the tally.

The Ephmen raised the count to 2-0 as a hustling John Resor skated into the Norwich zone on a semi-breakaway, and drilled the puck past the sprawled netminder with 8:31 remaining in the period.

Yet, Norwich countered moments later and cut the Williams margin to one as Booth Garnett slammed a rebound past Phil Bartow, during a melee in front of the Williams net. Relentless in their attack, the Horsemen's Steve Toomy tallied again at short range a minute later to even the count at 2-2. The aroused Norwich squad then notched another late in the period on a wrist shot

by center Paul Porrier, to give them a lead they would never relinquish.

Norwich, skating furiously, continued their offensive onslaught and tallied four goals in the second period. After only 84 seconds had elapsed David Hunt, a Norwich right wing, beat the screened Williams goalie with a slap shot from the blue line.

The Ephmen rallied, however, on a blistering goal by Whit Knapp '70, whose 50 foot slap shot narrowed the Norwich lead to a goal. Knapp's tally also sparked the Williams squad, who then put on their best offensive show of the evening in severely testing the Norwich net-minder.

After denying the Williams rally, the Norwich skaters took charge as both Garnett and Porrier hit on power-play goals, midway through the period. An additional score by Norwich's Steve Toomy, on a shot which skipped over the stick of a wearied Phil Bartow, sealed the fate of the Ephmen.

Nevertheless, the determined captain, Gary Bensen, slapped a rebound past the Norwich netminder to salvage a Williams score and close out the scoring of the second session with but 38 seconds remaining.

Though unable to score, the Ephmen played their most aggressive hockey in the third period. Despite the defensive lapses which allowed Norwich center John Vlachos to tally twice, the brutal checking and determined skating of the Williams team dominated the action of the period. It served as a marked contrast to their shabby and conservative play of the previous two sessions. Jack Curtin and Benson both tested the Norwich goalie several times in vain attempts to rally their squad.

Though the loss drops the Ephmen's record to 3-7-1, the squad can be expected to rebound when they return to the Chapman ice tomorrow night and do battle against Amherst.

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New York N.Y.	WNEW 1130 kc WNEW (FM) 102.7 mc	Mon. thru Sat. Mon. thru Sat.	7:45AM, 6:45PM, 9:45PM 8:45AM, 7:45PM, 10:45PM
Hartford Conn.	WDRC 1360 kc	Wed. thru Fri.	7:25AM, 11:55AM, 5:55PM, 7:55PM
Providence R.I.	WPRO 630 kc	Wednesday Thurs., Fri. Saturday	8:15AM, 12:15PM, 6:45PM, 10:15PM 8:15AM, 12:15PM, 6:45PM, 10:15PM 8:15AM, 10:15AM, 12:15PM, 2:15PM
Boston Mass.	WBZ 1030 kc	Mon., Tues. Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday	6:50AM, 7:30PM 12:30PM, 7:30PM 12:30PM, 6:30PM, 7:30PM 6:50AM, 7:30PM, 9:30PM 6:50AM, 7:25AM, 8:25AM 12:30PM, 7:30PM
Worcester Mass.	WSRS (FM) 96.1 mc	Mon. thru Sat.	8:00AM, 7:00PM
Springfield Mass.	WSPR 1270 kc	Mon. thru Sat.	7:35AM, 12:10PM, 6:10PM, 11:10PM
Portsmouth N.H.	WHEB 750 kc	Mon. thru Sat.	8:35AM, 5:35PM
Manchester N.H.	WGIR 610 kc	Mon. thru Sat.	8:35AM, 5:35PM
Claremont N.H.	WTSV 1230 kc	Mon. thru Sat.	7:55AM, 6:20PM
Hanover N.H.	WTSL 1400 kc	Mon. thru Sat.	7:55AM, 6:20PM
Schenectady N.Y.	WGY 810 kc	Mon. thru Sat.	6:55AM, 6:30PM, 10:15PM
Syracuse N.Y.	WFBL 1390 kc	Mon. thru Thurs. Mon. thru Fri. Saturday	7:30AM 7:30AM, 8:30PM 9:30AM, 10:30AM
Portland Me.	WGAM 560 kc	Wed., Thurs. Fri., Sat.	8:45AM, 5:45PM 8:45AM, 5:45PM, 7:30PM, 11-11:15PM



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Record Sport Shorts

Outing Club president Ted May has revealed several facts that should be of interest to all those involved with Winter Carnival weekend.

On Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 8:00 p.m., the Outing Club will kick off Carnival activity by sponsoring two ski movies, "The Moebius Flip" and "Ski the Outer Limits". Herman Goellner, a member of the Hart demonstration team, will preside at the showings. Admission will be free of charge.

The Outing Club board of directors reached a decision which should inject some enthusiasm into the inter-house snow sculpture contest. The Club will award a free beer and pizza party to the house which has the winning sculpture.

Finally, the first annual student-faculty broomball game will take place on Friday, Feb. 20, at 4:00, at the Chapman rink. The players will wear hockey equipment and tennis shoes. The student team will be composed of all-stars from the intramural hockey program, while skiing instructor Allen Hart will assemble a "rough 'n' ready" faculty squad.

Berkshire's Reg Pierce seems to have the organization of the traditional Bike Race well in hand this year.

When Jack McBroom appeared on the number three court last Wednesday to face his opponent and friend, Harvard's Fernando Gonzalez, he received a fine ovation before a packed gallery. Gonzalez, who was somewhat awestruck by the enthusiasm, peeked through the court door and queried, "Is it safe for me to come out now?" Unfortunately, it was,

as he was able to hand McBroom his first loss in fifteen matches. Capt. David Johnson registered an outstanding win against the Crimson, as did Chris Warner and Dave Blackford.

Winter Indoor Track Coach Dennis Fryzel anticipates a very strong showing by three freshmen who will represent Williams at the Amherst Relays on Feb. 14. Mr. Fryzel believes that Jay Haug, Tom Cleaver, and Pete Farwell, all have the potential of running one mile in 4:30. Several weeks ago at the BAA Relays, junior Chuck Huntington recorded a 1:59 half-mile.

Grapplers Edged

By Bob Loomis

Wednesday, the Williams Frosh-Varsity Wrestling team faced R.P.I., and lost 20-14.

Freshmen Alan Palevsky and Wilson Ben were ahead until their last tired periods, but both lost close decisions. Rick Foster started a winning streak at 142 with a 3-1 win. Emlen Drayton (150) clobbered but couldn't pin; Tom McInerney (167) won his sixth straight, near-pinning before his opponent defaulted by injury.



Co-capt. George Sawaya will lead the wrestlers against M.I.T. tomorrow.

Jon Malkmes started with a takedown, but lost on riding time against an R.P.I. man with few compunctions about high-arming. 177 Pounder George Sawaya escaped twice but couldn't take his man down, losing 3-2. Outweighed at 190, Mark "Lester" Lesniowski dropped a 6-1 match, before muscular John Hitchens evened his record with a 3-1 triumph.

Tomorrow, the grapplers, 1-4, meet M.I.T. here.

Skiers Enter Carnival

The Williams College ski team finished fourth last weekend in the St. Lawrence Winter Carnival. The St. Lawrence carnival, the first of the "Big Four" Division I carnivals held on successive weekends in February, was won by the powerful Middlebury team.

The St. Lawrence point scores were as follows: Middlebury 384.1, Dartmouth 369.3, St. Lawrence 366.1, Vermont 365.4, New Hampshire 355.7, and Harvard 334.6.

This weekend the ski team travels to New Hampshire for the Dartmouth carnival. They return for the Eastern-championship Williams Carnival on the following weekend, and then go to the last of the Division I carnivals at Middlebury on February 27-28.

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2. Johnson (W) d. Ince, 3-0
3. F. Gonzales (H) d. McBroom, 3-0
4. Atwood (H) d. Taylor, 3-1
5. Blackford (W) d. Fish, 3-2
6. J. Gonzales (H) d. Kinney, 3-1
7. Brown (H) d. Williamson, 3-1
8. Quasha (H) d. Travis, 3-0
9. Warner (W) d. Foster, 3-1

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Students Propose Self-Scheduled Exams

By Steve Harty

A new exam system being proposed by an ad hoc committee of students would completely change the present semi-annual drudgery. John Hubbell '71 and Rick Beinecke '71 have introduced a proposal to the CEP calling for the self-scheduling of exams, or the complete elimination of any type of formal exam. Action on this proposal by the CEP has been deferred until a new honor code can be written to accommodate such a system.

Hubbell, Beinecke, Bob Ware '70, Margie Johnson (a transfer from Mt. Holyoke), and Dave Pomeroy began research on the topic of exam systems this Fall by sending letters to 75 colleges asking for information about their present exam set-up. The questionnaire asked about the type of system in use at the present time, other alternatives which had been considered

and reasons for using the present system.

The 45 replies received so far have indicated that while most schools have retained the standard procedure for giving examinations, some schools, mostly small ones, have had great success with self-scheduled exams. The prototype for self-scheduled exams was developed at Haverford seven years ago; since then, Connecticut College, Amherst, Smith, Gaucher, Reed, Princeton, and Mt. Holyoke have all adopted systems similar to that proposed for Williams.

Big schools have indicated that logistical problems have prevented their adoption of a self-scheduled system, but Beinecke hastens to note that the procedure has worked well at Mt. Holyoke, which has an enrollment of 1800, the number of students proposed for Williams within the next decade.

After receipt of the results of

their questionnaire, the committee conducted what it feels to be an exhaustive and unbiased study of the new system at Mt. Holyoke.

The committee notes three purposes in trying to change the make-up of exams at Williams. The first reason for self-scheduled system would be the relief of the pressure of exam week. The group has adopted a system which would allow the student set up his own exam schedule in order to take advantage of his own personal preferences regarding time of exam and day of exam. The system would allow the student to take his exam during an afternoon, morning, or evening period, and would also enable him to take exams on Sundays if he so desired. This system, the committee argued appreciates the different psychological make-up of different students.

A second purpose of the proposed

new system is the rebirth of the honor code. Beinecke noted that the present system leaves very little responsibility to the student, whereas the proposed system would make the student entirely independent. At Holyoke, the committee noted a general agreement on the part of both faculty and students that there had been an increase in student-faculty cooperation and trust since the establishment of the new system.

Although the committee stressed the importance of a "no-exam" option clause and its beneficial correlation to the self-scheduled proposal, they realize that there

may be problems involved in presenting the two issues together. Therefore, they feel that in the final proposal these may be presented separately.

The committee is not oblivious to new problems which could be encountered with the adoption of such a system. A major objection to the proposed system would be the sheer problem of coordination. The group noted that Holyoke, which is approximately the size of Williams, has had no problems with the program, but rather has been able to shorten its examination period from a week to five

Continued on Page 3

The Williams Record

VOLUME LXXXIV, NO. 3

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1970

Dorms Disturbed By Thefts

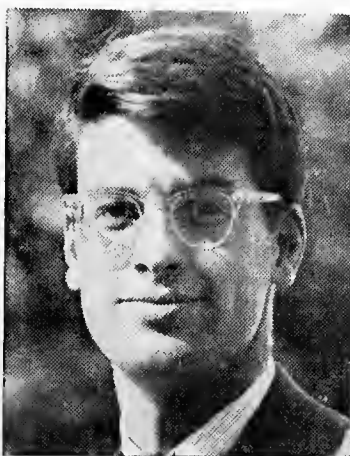
By Bill Berry

The college has been subject to a miniature crime wave with the disappearance of mostly money, wallets and other smaller items.

According to Assoc. Dean Peter K. Frost, most of the pilfering can be attributed to students leaving their doors unlocked. He says that many students have their own idea of who is doing the stealing, but these are mostly based on personal prejudices.

Dean Frost's own theory, shared by Walter O'Brien, head of campus security, is that the crime is "largely the work of semi-professional and professional thieves", from outside the college, who "know how vulnerable the college is". Dean Frost also stated that a few people have been caught - all outsiders.

Students who leave their rooms unlocked and leave valuables lying around, are partially responsible for the robberies, Dean Frost said. It takes only a few seconds for someone to enter a room and leave with what he wants.



PETER K. FROST

Associate Dean comments on robberies

they must also accept responsibility for their possessions.

Mr. O'Brien stated that only a few cases of robbery have been reported in the last few months. He also said that most students don't report thefts when they occur. If all thefts were reported, a pattern could possibly be set up and something could be done to help curb the stealing, he said. Mr. O'Brien's office would like to know about all the isolated incidents that have gone unreported.

Dean Frost and Mr. O'Brien offered a few suggestions as to how students can help prevent robbery: keep doors locked; question any suspicious outsiders and report them to security; don't leave valuables lying around; report all incidents of crime, past present and future. These suggestions should be observed particularly during the upcoming Winter Carnival weekend, when everyone will be out of their rooms most of the time, he said. Students must decrease vulnerability, not increase it, Dean Frost and Mr. O'Brien concluded.

Van Schaack Outlines CC Action

By David L. Farren

With the view of a legitimate and creative College Council in sight, Greg Van Schaack, newly elected provisional president of the Council, said in an interview that he would like to see the restructuring of the Council "worked out in the next month," allowing the Council to approach the student body with a proposal for campus-wide election of officers by mid-March. The election could then be held immediately after Spring vacation. The basis for this optimism, Van Schaack said, was due "to a good base already constructed for the reconstruction," which would make his proposed deadline "a pretty realistic thing."

(Note: see P. 2 for a complete list of house officers.)

Van Schaack further proposed that "the whole project of reconstruction be done in an itemized way." The first issue to be decided, he said, should be the election



GREG VAN SCHAACK '71

Newly elected provisional President of the College Council

of officers. The Council must determine such criteria as eligibility and how many officers should be elected. Once the entire student body has voted for the president, the Council will for the first time begin to approach legitimate student government, Van Schaack said.

This legitimacy would allow the Council to commence with reconstruction at every level, Van Schaack continued. A plan which has already been advanced and which is likely to be acted upon calls for the division of the Council into two bodies, a House Council and a Senate. The House Council would include all the house presidents and would take care of social and administrative functions, referred to often as house plumbing. The Senate would include representatives other than house presidents, which Van Schaack hopes, would lead to

greater creativity. The Senate would also represent student organizations which are large and representative enough to merit consideration, such as WMS-WC-FM, the Record, and the Afro-American Society. The Council will draw guidelines to determine what organizations should be represented, Van Schaack concluded.

The provisional president expressed hopes that once the Council becomes a legitimate body, reflecting student opinion campus-wide, many fundamental problems can be more effectively attacked. Van Schaack mentioned specifically revamping of the Student Activities Tax and "a need to step back and gain perspective on the committee system." A particular problem is the election of committee members. "The last one was pressured," Van Schaack said, and he would like to see the Council arrive at a more satisfactory solution. Van Schaack stressed the importance of how the Council should spend its money. A more legitimate base of representation should facilitate such decisions, he said.

Van Schaack concluded the interview by stating his belief that more legitimate representation on the College Council will lead to more creative representation. His hope, he said, was that "reconstruction will give us a better view of the consciousness of the campus."

The next meeting of the College Council will be at 10 P.M. Tuesday night in Griffin Hall.

Text of Committee Proposal

(Editor's Note—The following is the proposed revision of the final exam system, as submitted by the Ad-Hoc Committee to Revise Exams. The Committee consists of Rick Beinecke '71, John Hubbell '71, Morgie Johnson '71, Dove Pomeroy '71, and Bob Ware '70.)

- I. Each professor has the following options of concluding a semester's work.
 - 1) hold no final exam.
 - 2) provide the student with a take-home exam to be completed according to the procedure outlined by the instructor.
 - 3) give a "self-scheduled" examination—i.e. the student may choose the particular time period he wishes to take the exam subject to the following qualifications:
 - a) Courses requiring audio-visual aids will be prescheduled through the registrar.
 - b) The instructor of a course with an enrollment over 35 students may require that the examination be taken by the fourth day of exams.
 - 4) give another form of final exercise.
- II. Procedure for the administration of self-scheduled exams is as follows:
 - 1) The registrar will designate a suitable building for holding the examination center.
 - 2) The examination center will be monitored by paid students.
 - 3) Students may pick up their examinations at any of the following time periods (every day except Sunday morning)
 - a) between 8:30-9:00 A.M.
 - b) between 1:00-1:30 P.M.
 - c) between 7:00-7:30 P.M.
 - 4) The students may take their exams only in buildings normally used for classrooms.
 - 5) The student must return the examination sheet and exam in a sealed envelope to the examination center within the time allotted by his professor.
 - 6) Professors may pick up exams at any time while the exam center is open. Those not picked up during the week will be delivered to the professor at the end of the exam period.
 - 7) The registrar will handle the details of operating the exam center.
- III. This proposal is subject to faculty approval each semester for a one year period and thereafter as often as they see fit.

Curriculum Innovations Supported By Faculty

By Ira Mickenburg

The Williams Faculty met last Wednesday night to discuss changes and innovations in next semester's curriculum and course structures. According to Prof. Fred Greene, chairman of the Political Science Department, most of the decisions reached at the meeting centered around proposed changes in major sequences, new courses to be offered, and new "coordinate" (area concentration) studies programs.

Virtually all departments, Prof. Greene said, witnessed a "general loosening of specified required sequence courses." Either there will be fewer required courses in a major sequence, or students will be given a wide choice of required courses to select from. The most widespread reforms came in English department, which formerly had seven required courses, and now will have two. In addition to the two sequence courses, English majors will have to take electives covering a broad range of specified literary styles and eras.

The number of required courses in the science majors was also lowered, most notably in Biology and Physics. This was done, Prof. Greene explained, in order to allow science majors to choose more electives in their preferred field of concentration. There were minor changes in the Political Science major sequence. The 102 course was eliminated, and some of the material it covered will be incorporated into Pol. Sci. 201. This will not affect Pol. Sci. majors who have already taken both 102 and 201.

The faculty also voted to institute an environmental studies program, which students will undertake in addition to their majors. The program will consist of required courses at the 300-400 level, and will emphasize such diverse factors

of environmental studies as ecology, political science, and biology.

The third major proposal passed at the faculty meeting was the innovation of a Williams-in-the-City program. This program will be modeled along the same lines as the current Williams-in-India program, and will be taught by Prof. Gaudino.

During the first semester, students enrolled in the program will take a double-credit course on city politics, and two other courses related to different aspects of the city. In the second semester, the students will live in New York, and work at various jobs.

Plays at AMT

Two one-act plays, Harold Pinter's "The Dumb Waiter" and Samuel Beckett's "Act Without Words," will be staged at the AMT Winter Carnival Weekend. The combined production opens Thursday night at 8:30 in the downstairs Studio Theater and will run at the same time Friday and Saturday.

Jeff Nelson '70, and Gordon Clapp '71, are featured in "The Dumb Waiter," which director Steve Lawson refers to as a "comedy of menace. 'The Dumb Waiter speaks for itself.'"

Randy Livingston '71, is the lone performer in Beckett's symbolic pantomime, "Act Without Words."

The combined production will take approximately 75 minutes. All tickets are free but must be reserved in advance, due to the seating limitations at the Studio, at either the AMT box office or by calling 458-3023.

Bike Race

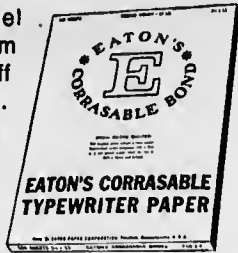
Due to the popular demand, the Winter Carnival traditional bike race and chugging contest has been changed to Friday, Feb. 20 at 7:00 P.M. in the Freshman Quad. These events were originally scheduled for Saturday night. Consult your house president or social chairman for full details and entry forms.

The Williams Record

Russell B. Pulliom, Editor-In-Chief
Paul J. Lieberman, Co-Editor

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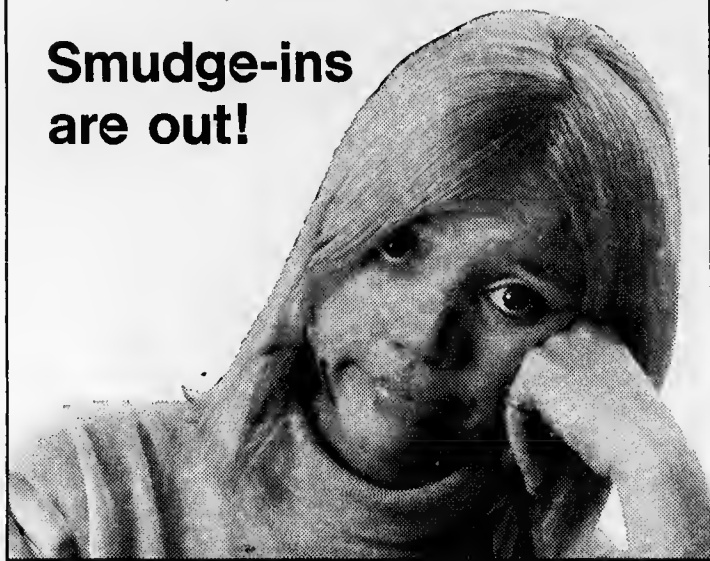


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Moratorium Movement Dies?

By Cole Werble

Unorganized and stripped of a controversial rallying point, the Williamstown Moratorium Committee let the M-day, Sunday, February 15, slip by without any signs of protest or public disapproval of the war.

The strong committee that was able to organize a march on the cemetery and door-to-door canvassing in October and a trip to Washington in November has fallen to pieces and lost all sense of purpose and unity.

In the words of James Rubenstein '70, one of the former leaders of the Moratorium, "The whole Moratorium movement is lagging across the country because Nixon

has given no sign of being affected by it. At least, Johnson seemed to notice the anti-war sentiment and give some form of response."

Rubenstein also blamed the new draft lottery law for destroying the immediacy of the problem and taking life out of the demonstrations. "The new draft law has also really taken a lot out of the movement. Nobody really knows what the story is and that takes some of the certainty out of what will happen."

Rubenstein added that instead of concentrating on making their disapproval known through mass demonstrations, many of the leaders of the movement were looking forward to working for peace candidates in the 1970 elections.

Larry Hollar '70, another leader of the demonstrations last fall on campus, echoed Rubenstein's opinion that by ignoring the Moratorium President Nixon had negated its effectiveness. Hollar added that the schedule of the school year is another reason for the collapse of the Williamstown Committee.

"The Committee hasn't met since the middle of December. Part of the reason for it was that many of the leaders were out of town for Winter Study and have just gotten back a little more than a week ago."

Without any plans for a meeting in the near future or an observance of M-day in March, the mass anti-war movement of last fall seems to be a thing of the past.

Taize Brothers Share Life Here

By Peter D. Banos

In Chicago's North Side, between the Gold Coast and the slum, there exists a kind of "no-man's-land" - a neighborhood with very little sense of neighborhood, where one may find night clubs and cheap hotels, some poor people and some old people. Since 1966 a group of about nine men have been trying to lead a Christian communal life there while at the same time responding to the situation around them.

Last week, for the third consecutive year, two brothers from the Taize community in Chicago visited Williams College as guests of the Chapel Board. For a week they shared student life here. They lived with students (Brother Paul in Gladden House, Brother Jacques in Sage Hall), ate with students, talked with them and prayed with them.

Regular common worship is of importance to the Taizes, who continued the practice here, attending the daily Midday Office in the Chapel and supplementing it with a Compline service every evening at 10:00.

Friday night, at the weekly Chapel-Board-sponsored discussion

supper, the brothers described the origin and nature of their group. The Chicago community is an outgrowth of the community of Taize in France, where about thirty years ago a group of Swiss students set out to discover the essentials of Christian living.

Their goal was not to create a medieval-type monastery, but rather to find out what was really necessary to a Christian community, as distinguished from the "institutional baggage" which they wished to discard.

Today the "home" community in France includes about 75 brothers, held together by their common worship and by a strong commitment to the group. They hold their property in common, and each member accepts the authority of the community.

The group is ecumenical; Protestant in origin, it has come to include a number of Catholic Franciscans. In addition to the Chicago community, Taize has offshoots in Africa and Brazil.

One aim of the Taize brothers is to arrive at a balance between the life of the community and response to the world outside. They do not want to cut themselves off from secular problems, but at the same time they are wary of losing themselves in social work and political causes - a strong temptation in a large city like Chicago.

As Brother Paul explained, "We could fill the house with run-

aways and poor people, but our style is to try to respond in small ways" rather than put all the resources of the group into a single such activity.

As for politics, each brother is free to commit himself as he feels he should, but as a community "we do not want to be one more political organization or pressure group."

The brothers acknowledge the importance of social work and political action, but believe that the mission of the community as such lies in a "different dimension" - it is to be a "sign of transcendence," to show a community can keep alive on the basis of common faith and worship.

As Christians they have a certain view of reality and human existence, and their goal is to live in such a way that others can at least become aware that there is such a view, and that it is possible to live according to it.

It is to help bring about this awareness that they have gone into places like Chicago. It is for the same purpose that they have come to Williams.

"In order to have something really happen, people have to confront one another, to exchange and share with one another," Brother Jacques said. And the brothers are satisfied that this has taken place - as usual, in a small, personal way - last week here at Williams.

List Of Newly Elected House Officers

Elections of house officers for 1970-1971 are now completed. The new major officers are:

Bascom House: Robert C. Eyre '71, president; Gene M. Bauer '71, treasurer; Mark C. Engasser '71, social chairman; William C. Briggeman '71, cultural chairman; Nicholas Tortorello '71, College Council Representative.

Berkshire House: Thomas R. Morrow '71, president; John L. Resor '71, vice-president; Lawrence A. Ferraro '71, treasurer; John P. Curtain, Jr. '72, social chairman; George E. Ebright '71, cultural chairman; Gery K. Schroeder '70, College Council Representative.

Brooks House: Michael L. Krall '71, president; Jeffrey E. Stein, treasurer; Michael P. Rade '71, Richard S. Casden '71, and Samuel P. Moss '72, social chairmen, Andrew M. Bader '72, College Council Representative.

Bryant House: William W. Osborne '71, president; Bruce B. Duncan '71, vice-president and social chairman; M. Jay Walkingshaw '71, treasurer; Mark C. Ruckman '71, College Council Representative.

Carter House: Mike Taylor '71, president; Gregory Griffin '71, vice-president and College Council Representative; Roger Kaufman '71, treasurer; John Conover '71, social chairman; Jim Skyrms, cultural chairman.

Fort Daniels: Charles Huntington '71, president and College Council representative; Michael O'Rourke '72, vice-president and social chairman; Paul J. Isaac '72, treasurer; Bradley R. Harris '72, cultural chairman.

Garfield House: Paul Lieberman '71, president; E. Lansing Smith '72, vice-president; David L. Clin-

ton '71, treasurer; Richard Metzger, Jr. '71, College Council representative; Ned Weihman '71, social chairman.

Gladden House: Jerry L. Wheelock '71, president; Vernon Manley '72, vice-president; Andrew S. Rosen '72, treasurer.

Hopkins House: Jack L. Richtsmeler '71, president; Randall Livingston '71, vice-president and College Council representative; Robert A. Schwed '71, treasurer; Frode Jensen III '72 and Harry J. Kangis II '72, social chairmen; Stephen R. Lawson '71, cultural chairman.

Perry House: Paul Pshick '71, president; John Walcott '71, vice-president and social chairman; Ronald S. Bushner '72, treasurer; David H. Albert '71, cultural chairman; Robert B. Grayson '71, College Council representative.

Prospect House: Mark M. Ravlin '71, president; John B. Rosenquist '71, vice-president; John MacKinnon '71, treasurer; William Rives '71, social chairman; Thomas M. Costello '72, cultural chairman; J. Gregory Van Schaack '71, College Council representative.

Spencer House: Colin W. Brown '71, president and College Council representative; Marshall L. Brown, Jr. '71, vice-president; John P. Clarke '72, treasurer; Richard W. Maxwell '71, social chairman; David P. Pomeroy '71, cultural chairman.

Tyler House: John P. Hubbell III '71, president; Drew W. Hatcher '71, first vice-president; Thomas C. Keller III '72, second vice-president; Don C. Harrington '71, treasurer; Jim Ackerley '71, social chairman; Steve Demorest '71, cultural chairman; John Appleyard '72, College Council representative.

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Hyde And Grabois Discuss Dean's Role

Dean To Return To Teaching

By Russ Pommer

"My decision to resume full-time teaching and not return as a dean," said Dean John Hyde, "is based on several factors, one of which is that I feel a stronger commitment now to being a teacher and historian than a dean and I want to return to those things."

Mr. Hyde, who will take a sabbatical leave from Williams next year and then return in a teaching capacity, elaborated some of his reasons for resigning as Dean plus some of his future plans in a recent Record interview.

Mr. Hyde explained that since he is eligible for a sabbatical leave next year he will take it before returning to teaching.

In pointing out his reasons for returning as a teacher and not as a dean, he said, "It becomes more and more difficult to divide my attention between the two."

"I think my interests and commitments have changed through the years, and at this point, I'm more interested in teaching and in history than in the dean's work. Frankly, I'm tired," Mr. Hyde said.

Mr. Hyde also expressed the opinion that a certain change in the dean's office is a good thing.

"I think the dean's job benefits from a degree of turnover in its personnel because after a certain number of years, you lose some of your optimism, much of your pa-

tience, and your ability to listen to people with sympathy," he said. "This turnover will restore some of those things."

Mr. Hyde also said he feels that the dean's job has changed considerably, and it's for this reason he is leaving. "Demands on the dean for policy work are growing. This leaves less and less time for teaching, studying in one's field, and talking to students," he said.

Mr. Hyde stated he wants to get away from the overriding administrative work and "return to those things which originally attracted me to being a dean."

"I feel the job of dean is going to have a different role in the future," Mr. Hyde said, "and we'll have to re-educate ourselves to meet the changing role of the dean."

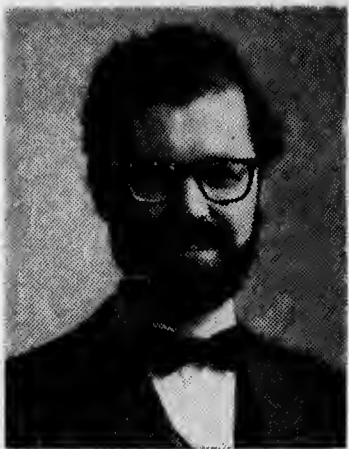
Mr. Hyde went on to discuss his sabbatical leave. "I need a year to catch up on my own field of history, by doing a lot of reading and research," he said. "I plan to combine that with my other love - travel."

Mr. Hyde said he will be studying and wandering around the world, "in conformity with my own hobbies and interests."

He said that he plans to take a ship to the Far East, then travel around Australia and New Zealand, and then continue to Europe, if possible, by taking the Trans-Siberian Railroad.



JOHN M. HYDE
Outgoing Dean



NEIL R. GRABOIS
Incoming Dean

Grabois Concerned With Student Problems

By Dave Schooler

Student problems are a major concern of Assoc. Mathematics Prof. Neil Grabois, who will replace John M. Hyde as Dean of the college.

Mr. Grabois explained that students' problems and now they are dealt with by institutions will be an important part of his job. He noted that this would include areas, such as housing, feeding and even recommendations towards graduate school.

Teaching will still play an important role in the new dean's life. He commented, "I like to teach and enjoy the relationships with students. The Dean ought to teach to maintain close contact with the students."

"I will now be teaching half as many courses as I used to," he added. "It is a sacrifice, but it is a sacrifice in favor of something I really want to do."

Mr. Grabois believes that he is assuming the position at an im-

portant time for the college. He remarked, "We are facing a challenging time with the addition of women to the college. We will also be redefining many of our concepts over this period."

"I hope that my office will always be open to students," he stated. Situations which are of interest to students will interest me.

"I still have a lot to learn about the job," he admitted. "I plan to spend plenty of time with Dean Hyde until I officially take over."

Prof. Plays Role In Peace Talks

By Dave Webster

A probing look into the backwaters of American diplomatic efforts at the Paris peace talks was offered on February 9 by Prof. Joseph Starobin of York University, Toronto. Speaking to an audience of political science students in the Faculty Club, Starobin analyzed the backgrounds of the war and disclosed his own particular role in the continuing futile attempt to bring peace to South Vietnam.

While in Paris this summer, Starobin got in touch with the Hanoi delegation to the peace talks. There he spoke with delegation chief Xuan Thuy, whom he had met in Indo-China seventeen years earlier. His informal discussions with Xuan Thuy prompted him to seek out Presidential aide Henry A. Kissinger upon his return to U.S. With Kissinger's permission, he took back some of the Nixon Administration's proposals to a secret meeting with Xuan Thuy in Paris on Sept. 1, 1969.

Xuan Thuy made proposals to Starobin that were the first of their kind since the negotiations began in April of 1968. For the first time, Hanoi offered private talks with the objective of establishing a provisional coalition government - including present Saigon officials - that would govern South Vietnam until a permanent settlement could be reached. What was also new about the Xuan Thuy proposal was that for the first time Hanoi did not insist on complete withdrawal of American

troops as a precondition for private talks; instead, Hanoi only insisted that the principle of withdrawal be recognized by the U.S. and that a token withdrawal of up to 100,000 men be made.

Starobin took this information to Kissinger. Kissinger apparently was unwilling to agree to a negotiated pullout or settlement on Hanoi's terms. Instead, Starobin maintained, Kissinger backed the so-called Vietnamization scheme whereby a slow pullout will be effected in order to give the Thieu-Ky regime time to strengthen forces. Later in September, Starobin's mission leaked to Congressional figures and the press, and, as a result, his usefulness as a "secret" message-bearer became negated.

Starobin went on to liken the present situation in Vietnam to a poker game. The U.S. rationalizes that it has been dealt a bad hand, wants out of the game, but will not leave without the pot. In other words, the U.S. would desperately like to get out but won't leave unless assured the status quo will remain - two Vietnams.

North Vietnam on the other hand takes the long approach, Starobin said. They feel that the division of the country is only temporary - that it was only accepted in order to get rid of the French.

In fact, however, even though the North Vietnamese maintain that the partition is a temporary one, they would be willing to stop

the fighting with Vietnam still divided. But they feel obliged, because of the great losses they have suffered, to insist on a new and different government in South Vietnam that will not threaten them.

Therein lies the background for the unique Hanoi proposal to Joseph Starobin offering a temporary coalition government predicated on the principle and not the consummation of American troop withdrawal.

Starobin closed with a warning. The U.S. might find itself in a tragic position as it gradually weakens its forces in Vietnam. If the VC should suddenly launch any kind of major offensive, then the U.S. withdrawal might turn into a rout. In other words, our decline of the Hanoi offer for private talks on withdrawals might well prove costly in the long run if Saigon fails to hold the tide once we begin to leave in substantial numbers.

Prof. Starobin describes himself as an ex-member of the Old Left: "I spent my undergraduate days in the American Communist movement - from which I am a dropout." Until his break with the American Communist movement in the 1950's, Starobin spent some time writing for the "Daily Worker" in New York. In 1952-53 he travelled throughout Russia, Eastern Europe, China and North Vietnam, spending six weeks with Ho Chi Minh and Xuan Thuy.

News Briefs

The four Greylock Quad houses have voted to exclude anyone but house members, their guests, and the co-eds from the Greylock Dining Hall. The new restrictions will be in force except for breakfast meals and Sunday dinner. Freshmen will be excluded from all meals.

Citing the recent overcrowding, at meals, Jack Richtmeier '71, president of Hopkins House, emphasized that the facility is "not a dining hall; it's the dining rooms of four separate houses." Richtmeier stated that "polite pressure" will first be used to enforce the restriction. If this doesn't work, he said, a system of chits for non-house members may have to be instituted. Richtmeier noted that Dean Frost has stated that "we can enforce it any way we want."

Dean Frost added that Berkshire and Prospect houses have closed their dining hall to all but house members and exchange students. Dean Frost said he had received complaints and said that he was working to improve the situation

but that the administration would not interfere with the ruling made by the houses.

Dean Frost explained that the administration could work to improve the food and dining facilities in other residential houses and Baxter Hall but that the decision about who would be allowed to eat in the dining facilities would have to be left to students themselves.

Representative works from nearly five centuries of English printing are currently on display at the Chapin Library, in an exhibition entitled "The English Art of the Book." The exhibition, which is designed to be entertaining as well as informative, decorative as well as educational, is the fourth in a series dedicated to the history of printing in various countries. German, Italian and French book-making achievements have previously been dealt with, and the series will end next fall with an exhibition of American printing.

New Exam Proposals (Cont.)

Continued from Page 1

days. The committee has volunteered to help the registrar with the logistical problems of distribution and supervision of the examination.

A major shortcoming of the proposed system would be the absence of the instructor from the exam room. Under the present system, the instructor is available for questioning.

Another consideration would be the possibility of lost exams; at Holyoke, there has been only one exam lost so far, and this loss was the fault of the instructor. But by far the most important considera-

tion is that of new possibilities for cheating. The possibility of one person taking an exam on Monday and describing it to a friend who will take it on Friday is very real.

In assuring that students do not speak about, or circulate copies of, the exam, the proposed system re-emphasizes the honor code. Hubbell observed that this new system would place increased responsibility on the student to observe the honor code. At Holyoke, the committee talked to faculty members about their observation of cheating on exams, and noted that the faculty indicated no apparent increase. Significantly, at the com-

mencement of the new system, 75 per cent of the faculty was in favor of its adoption, while after trial of the system, 90 per cent of the faculty backed it.

Hubbell and Beinecke emphasized their willingness to discuss the proposal, and are inviting any students or faculty to call them or meet them at lunch. An open meeting which will be held within two weeks will help determine the final proposal.

The committee hopes to push the new system for the spring exams of this year if a new honor code can be drawn up in time and if the faculty can vote on the proposal soon.

Calendar Of Events

TONIGHT

7:30 MOVIE: "The Devil Strikes at Night." (1958, German). Weston Language Center.

7:30 SKI MOVIES AND LECTURE: Herman Goellner, Bromley ski school director, will show and discuss the movies "Ski the Outer Limits" and "The Moebius Flip," Bronfman Auditorium.

8:00 ADULT EDUCATION COURSE: First of ten classes on Black Literature. Room 3, Griffin Hall.

WEDNESDAY

4:00 FRESHMAN SWIMMING: Williams vs. Hotchkiss. Lasell Gym.

4:00 COMPUTER LANGUAGE CLASS: On FORTRAN for IBM 1130. Room 103, Bronfman Science Center.

THURSDAY

4:30 FACULTY LECTURE SERIES: William T. Fox, associate professor of geology, "Neither Out Nor In Deep." Room 111, Thompson Biology Laboratory.

8:30 STUDENT THEATER PLAYS: "Act Without Words" by Samuel Beckett, directed by Randy Livingstone '71; "The Dumbwaiter" by Harold Pinter, directed by Steve Lawson '71. Adams Memorial

Theatre, Student Theater.

10:30 ROMAN CATHOLIC MASS: Thompson Memorial Chapel.

FRIDAY - Winter Carnival: A College Holiday

9:30 A.M. DOWNHILL SKI RACE: College Ski Area, Berlin Mountain.

2:30 CROSS COUNTRY SKI RACE: Savoy State Forest.

4:00 BROOM-BALL GAME: Faculty Allstars featuring B. McCormick and A. Hart vs. Champions of the Intramural 1 Hockey League. Chapman Rink.

6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER and DISCUSSION: Dr. Carl Hamerschlag, Conn. Mental Health Center and Yale University School of Medicine. St. John's Church.

7:00 BIKE RACE ON ICE: Freshman Quad.

7:30 MOVIE: "Marriage, Italian Style." Bronfman Auditorium.

7:30 PLANETARIUM DEMONSTRATION: Hopkins Observatory

8:00 WINTER CARNIVAL CONCERT: "The Byrds" and "Pure Lard." Tickets \$2.50. Sold Out. Chapin Hall.

8:30 STUDENT THEATER PLAYS: Adams Memorial Theatre, Student Theater.

New Yorker Thrilled By Eph Icemen

By Bud Ruf
It is often difficult for a New Yorker, like myself, to view amateur sports. We are all brought up on a solid slate of professional sports - baseball, football, basketball, and hockey (and wrestling from the Sunnyside Arena) - and tend to scoff at anything less than the best. We disdain college football as it appears to be merely a midwest ritual and not guts and skull cracking variety the Giants and Jets played and play (respectively). Our image of college basketball is of Pistol Pete Maravich gunning the ball in from an inconceivable angle while the other four players look on - a ridiculous travesty when one has seen the Knicks' machine.

When I went to my first William College hockey game Saturday evening against Amherst I had the Rangers as my image and was destined to be disappointed. Yet I was not. The game was good and tremendously exciting.

Hockey in the NHL, like European soccer, is a very low scoring game. The American sports, football and basketball are very

high scoring with a great deal of the excitement coming from the score alone. At any rate, the score is much more stressed. The Williams-Amherst hockey game seems to me an Americanization of hockey. The final score was 10-4 for Williams and the great number of scores made the game extremely exciting.

Williams was unmistakably the better team on the ice. The Ephmen played much more cohesively with good passing and play-making and were tough checkers on defense. Williams outshot Amherst 61 to 21 and if someone had cared to time it, I'm sure the puck was in the Amherst end of the ice for fifteen of every twenty minute period.

The strength of the Jeff's was their man in the crease, Paul Koulouris, who made 47 saves and kept Amherst in the game in the first and most of the second periods.

It took Williams several minutes in the first period to come together. Gary Benson made several fine plays before setting up Jim Stearns first goal with 9:58 remaining in

the period.

Immediately after the face off Amherst's McKay slapped the puck past goalie Phil Bartow from a narrow angle on the left side.

With 15:03 elapsed Benson fed John Resor who slipped it into the net. With 3:18 left in the period, Benson passed from behind the cage to Steve Kirkland who notched the final Eph goal of the period. One minute later Amherst slapped in one of their own to keep the game a close 3-2 at the end of the period.

It is said that hockey is the only sport that Williams has no trouble beating Amherst in. In the opening minutes of the second period Amherst clouded that issue. With 2:40 elapsed, Loring Danforth sent the puck past goalie Bartow to tie the score at 3-3. But in the final four minutes of the period Stearns, Knapp, and Brian Patterson all flung the puck past harried Amherst goalie Koulouris to put the game on ice, 6-3.

The final period was exciting but anticlimatic. Doug Donaldson scored

at 2:25, Knapp at 10:08 and 13:33, and finally Benson at 16:44 unassisted, while Koulouris kicked out 20 other shots. Amherst put one more number up on the scoreboard at 13:30 when McKay got his second and were it not for the goaltending of Bartow and fine defensive work by Pete Thorp they could have scored again.

The Ephmen may not be the Rangers, but they play a hard hitting, fast brand of hockey that has got to be the next best thing to the NHL.

Wrestlers Edged By MIT 21-14

By Louis Chelton
The Williams wrestlers fell to MIT last Saturday by the deceptive score of 14-21. The team was wrestling without Emlen Drayton at 134 lb. weight class and so lost 5 points by forfeit.

Nor does the final tally reflect the course of the match. On the whole, the Williams grapplers showed more skill and less dependence on brawn than their MIT opponents. Alan Palevsky, wrestling 118 for Williams sat the pace by pinning the scrappy but not so skillful Mita with a beautifully executed chicken wing. Williams Wilson Ben followed by running up an 11 to 8 decision over the 126 lb. Baron.

After the forfeit in 134, Dick Foster met Gall of MIT for a grueling battle in the 142 lb. class, and lost 5-2. In the 150 lb. class Ed Hipp came back with a 6-4 victory that showed that same skill which characterized the first two matches.

The match at 158 lbs. put Jon Malkmes up against the powerful and skillful Mitchel of MIT who took the match 5-0. This was followed by the most beautiful match of the afternoon in the 167 lb. weight class. Tom McNerny of Williams, starting down in the second period reversed Robertson of MIT and bent him to a near pin within a few seconds of the starting whistle. By the end of the match he had racked up a score

of 10-4 over his limp opponent. George Sawaya though never in trouble himself, couldn't hold on to Price of MIT and lost by points 6-4 in the 177 lb. class.

The upset of the day came in the 190 lb. class as Mark Lesniowsky met a longer and stronger Sebolt of MIT. Despite Sebolt's

strength and leverage advantage, Lesniowsky displayed a command of skill which controlled the match in the first two periods.

In the third, however, he found himself in one of those holds that no amount of skill, stamina of brawn can counter and lost by a pin to put the match out of reach.

Ski Team Falls Short

By John Clarke
The Williams College ski team, giving their best Alpine performance of the season, finished sixth at the Dartmouth Winter Carnival last weekend. In contrast to the Alpine skiers, the Nordic team could only manage an eighth place in cross country competition, and a seventh in jumping.

Dartmouth skiers finished first in all events and easily took first place by a margin of 14.2 team points. Middlebury finished second followed by the University of New Hampshire, the Dartmouth Freshman team, the University of Vermont, Williams, St. Lawrence, Harvard, U.N.H. Freshman, and U. V. Freshman.

Williams freshman Bruce Jacob-

son skied very well in the slalom events and took fourth place in the combined standings. John McGill also did well and took sixth place. The efforts of the Alpine team gave the Williams squad a third place standing at the end of the slalom events.

The Nordic skiers, hampered by a treacherous, icy course and several broken skis could only manage to take eighth place. Dick Easton turned in the best time for Williams and took eleventh place. The jumping team had a mediocre day winding up in seventh place.

The skiers hope to qualify for the National championships by placing among the top five schools in their own carnival this coming weekend.

Cagers Dropped 79-52

By Jim Jerge
The best part of the Amherst-Williams basketball contest Saturday night was the last two minutes of play, when Coach Al Shaw sent in the shock troops - a last, desperate attempt to erase a twenty-seven point deficit. The subsequent roar of the crowd for the bomb squad reminded one of better days and bigger games in larger auditoriums, viewed in front of a television set. But that's not necessary to induce our fans to a tumult. The only ingredient necessary is the introduction of the second (?) team, when the game is already hopeless.

There was interspersed roaring on the first half seesaw, ending with our side only two points behind. Most of the commotion was perpetrated by those referees. One fan was heard explaining that if we had more money, we would get some different refs, just for a change. Other fans commented on Amherst's tough defense, holding Williams to a total of twenty-three second half points,

with an eight minute drought midway through that period. At this point, the energy-less Ephmen seemed destined to be unexciting the remainder of the evening. But the multitude of Williams students and dates, at the game probably because there was nothing much better to be done this particular Saturday night, generated excitement themselves, climaxing the fun with a roaring crescendo, while Williams went under, 79-52.

The freshman team won, 75-68, with four boys in double figures. Saturday the team will face Wesleyan who they beat in an earlier meeting in Middletown.

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The Williams Record

VOL. LXXXIV, NO. 4

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1970

PRICE 15c

Byrds To Highlight Weekend

By Andy Bader

The first Winter Carnival of the new decade promises to be "the biggest Carnival in Williams history," according to Outing Club president Ted May '70.

The Division 1 ski championships, the appearance of the Byrds before a capacity crowd and a broomball game between a team from the faculty and the intramural hockey all-stars will highlight the holiday week-end. Such snow sculpture competition, the beer chugging contest, and the bike race will also add to the holiday atmosphere.

The Committee of House Social Chairmen have planned for three bands to appear at different locations on Saturday night.

The Eastern Division 1 championships will bring a record twelve teams to Berlin Mountain for the ski competition which is organized by the Williams Outing Club.

Eight Division 1 teams - Williams, Dartmouth, Middlebury, St. Lawrence, Vermont, New Hampshire, Harvard, and Colby - will be joined by the two top teams from Division 11, Norwich and Maine.

Chip Baker '70, co-chairman of the competition, said "there is added interest in the championships since the Nationals will be held in the East this year and several

area teams will probably be able to participate." The top three teams from this week-end's competition will qualify for the Nationals. Another article on Carnival sports appears on page 6.

Entertainment for the week-end will be marked by the appearance of the internationally-known Byrds, who will perform for a sell-out crowd tonight at Chapin Hall.

A new feature of Winter Carnival will be the replacement of individual house parties by the three bands at central locations on campus. Pure Lard, a rock band, will be in the Rathskeller, Luther Allison at Berkshire-Prospect, and the Montclair, a soul group, at Gladden House.

Several houses are planning informal entertainment such as cocktail parties and smorgasbord dinners. Garfield House will have a jug band playing for their house cocktail party Saturday night.

Brooks House will feature Liv Taylor a folk singer, tonight, who appeared at Gladden House last night.

The Committee of Social Chairmen, headed by Ned Wehman '70, have also provided the money for the chugging contest and the prize for the bike race, two traditional Freshman Quad fixtures of Winter Carnival.



THE BYRDS

Founder-leader Roger McGuinn (center); guitarist Clarence White (left); and drummer Gene Parsons (right). Skip Battin, the newest Byrd, is missing.

This year the Williams Outing Club will be sponsoring the snow sculpture competition. President Ted May explained, "The Outing Club has taken this step because of a feeling that some of the traditional events would be left behind. We also hope that our initiation of the broomball game will add new interest to the Carnival."

The broomball game will make its first appearance Saturday when the faculty and intramural all-stars don their tennis shoes

in a unique game of hockey.

May also revealed that the WOC is prepared to co-ordinate all campus activities, excluding parties, for next year's Winter Carnival.

In reviewing the preparations for this year's Carnival he mentioned that many students had been working solidly for two months to get ready for a ski meeting of this week-end's proportions.

Chip Baker admitted that housing and eating accommodations

for the teams presented special problems this year but that everything has been worked out satisfactorily.

He noted that electronic timing would be used this year for the Alpine events. Baker added that "the mountain is in good shape."

He also requests that people take advantage of the buses that will be leaving Chapin each morning since parking will be limited at Berlin Mt.

Winter Carnival 1969 · 1970

Where Is The Spirit Of Yesteryear?

By Jim Deutsch

Winter Carnival 1970 is here but you'd hardly know it. Where is the gay carnival atmosphere, the light joyous tinkle of ice in glasses, and the all-campus concentrated tension that marked Carnivals of old? Indeed, any casual observer might remark that the decade of the Sixties has seen a definite decline in Winter Carnival spirit.

Somehow, Williams students just aren't getting up for Winter Carnival anymore, and the consequences of such apathy could prove dangerous. If a tradition as noble as Winter Carnival is forgotten, then the Williams College Institution might flounder and wither away.

An investigation, therefore, must be made of the Carnivals of the Sixties and causes for the decline in spirit must be pinpointed and corrected.

ship. Harvey Buckley '60, chairman of the whole program, and speaking for Phi Gam, felt that "the fraternity is the ideal group to put on a houseparty weekend, for it can be organized into an efficient working force."

Richard Maltby and the Orchestra, Billy Clarke's swingin' rock 'n roll band, and Fran Miller's modern jazz quartet provided the entertainment on Friday night, while Chapin Hall swung to the sounds of Dizzy Gillespie the following night.

Indeed, it seems that Williams Winter Carnivals have always been blessed with fine musical entertainment. The 1959 Carnival featured the blockbusting rock 'n roll sounds of Larry Williams ("Short Fat Fanny" and "Bony Marony"), Dicky Doo and the Don'ts ("Click Clack" and "Let Me Cry"), and The Elegants ("Little Star").

Lydia Blair, a pert and perky 5' 7" brunette from Texas (She went to Waco High) was crowned queen.

In 1962, just as Drury High School was banning the twist from school hops, Bo Diddley and the Weavers were featured at the Williams Winter Carnival.

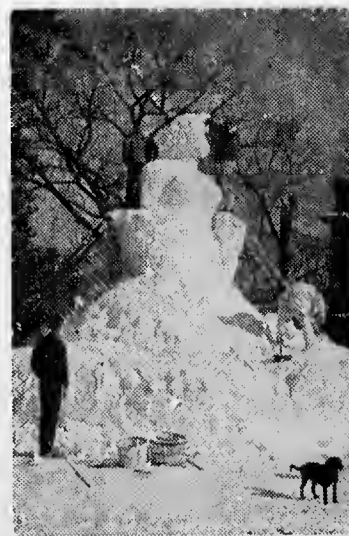
The theme for the 1963 Carnival was Snowboat, and the winning snow sculpture was entitled "Snow Boat to China." With that kind of humor, things couldn't go wrong, and the cancellation of the Odetta concert was accepted without disappointment.

The description in the Williams Record conveys some of the atmosphere following the gala week-end:

"As if some magic wand had been waved, the waters of the happy Purple Valley, all of them frozen in various and sundry crystalline formations, transported Snowboat 1963 into the misty sea of memory. Beauty and beast alike were left to ponder over their bloody marys the inevitable return to the doldrums of academic life."

"Sentimental parting and frantic ridehunting expeditions were all that remained. Sunny Sunday Sublimity reigned over the ice, snow and Bacchanian barrooms that had so recently witnessed that gala memorable event, the Williams Winter Carnival."

"The ingredients that do the most to make it memorable are, of course, those all too seldom-seen members of that other gen-



Lack of snow has always been a problem, but the snow sculptures, until recently, were big-time.

der; for those who have already forgot, it is called the feminine."

Paradise Lost

Indeed, the good reader may choose to sit back and ponder the meaning of those passages. The theme of the 1962 Carnival was Paradise Lost, but that theme may be more appropriate today, for those years must certainly have been Paradise, possessing an innocence which is unknown to us two-faced, self-deceiving, cynical, lyrical bastards.

And the Carnivals kept on. 1964 featured The Chiffons, (backed by the Kansas City Playboys), Little Anthony and the Imperials (backed by the Combo Kings), and Tommy Makem and the Clancy Brothers (rated by Playboy Magazine as the 5th most popular folk-singing groups).

The theme was Midwinter's Night Dream and to quote from the Williams Record again:

"Midst jubilation and merriment, with a helping hand from the weatherman and the beer keg, old Eph Williams pulled himself out from under the snow he'd been buried in, and watched the stream of cars, skis, and girls rush into Williamstown for the Winter Carnival."

The 1965 event featured The Crystals ("He's A Rebel," "Da Doo Run Run," and "Then He Kissed Me") together with those jolly green giants The Kingsmen ("Louie, Louie," and "Money"). Ian and Sylvia appeared in concert, and I'm almost positive that Felix Pappalardi played bass.

The theme was Viking Feast and to give you some idea of the all-campus spirit, I can say with no exaggeration that everyone on campus was wearing a Viking hat, the round kind with the two big horns sticking out at the sides.

The Winter Carnival in 1966 had the theme of South Sea Adventure, and Prospect House imported 15 tons of sand to give their house party some authenticity. For the first year, the bike race around the freshman quad was held. The Ronettes and The Critters performed for the All-College Dance, while Buffy Ste. Marie and Paul Sykes were featured in concert.

Bascom House set an all-College record for drinking 5 and one-half kegs of beer in 13 minutes, and as someone said, "How can anyone be unhappy when there's plenty of brown bread and cheese?"

The Kelly Carnivals

The 1967 Winter Carnival was the first of the Eric Kelly '69

Continued on Page 3



The Ronettes, a beautiful and stunning group, performed in 1966.

The 1960 Carnival was sponsored by Phi Gamma Delta and it was the first time in many years that a fraternity organized a social weekend. Previously, the job had been done by the Sophomore Class as a whole, with the Sophomore Council providing leader-

Naturally, queen and snow sculpture contests were held, won respectively by Inga Bjala, a svelte Swedish blonde from Connecticut College for Women, and Beta Theta Pi for the Beta dragon.

The 1961 Winter Carnival, this

THE WILLIAMS RECORD is an independent newspaper published twice a week by the students of Williams College. Entered as second class postal matter Nov. 27, 1944 at the post office at North Adams, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price \$7 yearly. Subscription orders, undeliverable copies, and change of address notices should be mailed to the newspaper at Baxter Hall, Williamstown, Mass. 01267. All editorial correspondence must be signed by the writer if intended for publication. Unless signed, editorials represent the opinions of the Record editorial board (editor-in-chief, co-editors and managing editors).

Pinter, Beckett Staged Well In AMT Studio Production

"The combined production of "The Dumb Waiter" and "Act Without Words" now at the AMT is a pronounced success. The two one act plays run well together. Both are produced and directed meticulously.

Randy Livingston's performance in Beckett's "Act Without Words" is excellent. Anyone who has seen or read anything by Beckett before has seen "Act Without Words" - man the clown, incapable of any consequential act, even suicide - but Livingston keeps the play up until the curtain comes down.

"The Dumb Waiter" is one of Pinter's finest efforts. The black comedy of two gunmen waiting to do a "job" is carried over brilliantly by Jeff Nelsen and Gordon Clapp. Except for an English accent that Gordie's mouth forgets about half the time, the produc-

tion is nearly flawless. The ugly little comedy races through to an absurd, shocking finish without a hitch.

Dave Strathairn's set is bleakly correct for "The Dumb Waiter."

The union of Beckett and Pinter in the AMT production is a striking success. "The Dumb Waiter" is action-packed after the skeleton-like "Act Without Words", and the effect of each play compliments the other.

Both plays will be performed again Friday and Saturday night at 8:30. Tickets are free, but seats must be reserved in advance at the AMT box office due to the limited seating capacity of the Studio Theater.

Mark Siegel

In other news Williamstown Police Chief Joseph Zolto Jr. ur-

gently requests all dog owners to restrain their pets in accordance with a county law effective since Jan. 8. The purpose of the law is to protect deer, a number of which have been killed by dogs. If the law proves inadequate, Chief Zolto fears that sportsmen may take matters into their own hands.

Similarly the WCFM Snowflake Contest has ended and entry slips are now being tabulated.

Also, representative works from nearly five centuries of English printing are being displayed at the Chapin Library.

Finally, the winners of the Snowflake Contest will be announced on Sunday March 15th on the eleven o'clock news final on WMS-WCFM.

1974 will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Williams Winter Carnival.

Weekend Calendar

TONIGHT

6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPER AND DISCUSSION: Dr. Carl Hammerschlag from the Connecticut Mental Health Center and the Yale University School of Medicine. St. John's Church. "Snow White and the 7,000 Dwarves - The Group Phenomenon."

7:00 BIKE RACE ON ICE: and chugging contest. Freshman Quad.

7:30 MOVIE: "Marriage, Italian Style." Bronfman Auditorium.

7:30 PLANETARIUM DEMONSTRATION: Hopkins Observatory.

8:00 WINTER CARNIVAL CONCERT: "The Byrds" and "Pure Lard." Sold out. Chapin Hall.

8:30 PLAYS: "Act Without Words" by Samuel Beckett, directed by Randy Livingston '71 and "The Dumbwaiter" by Harold Pinter, directed by Steve Lawson '71. Adams Memorial Theater, Studio Theater.

SATURDAY

9:30 SLALOM SKI RACE: College Ski Area, Berlin Mt.

1:00 SKI JUMPING: College Ski Area, Berlin Mountain.

2:00 VARSITY SWIMMING: Williams vs. the University of Connecticut. Lasell Gym.

3:30 FRESHMAN SWIMMING: Williams vs. the University of Connecticut. Lasell Gym.

4:00 VARSITY HOCKEY: Williams vs. Middlebury. Chapin Rink.

6:15 FRESHMAN BASKETBALL: Williams vs. Wesleyan. Lasell Gym.

8:00 VARSITY BASKETBALL: Williams vs. Wesleyan. Lasell Gym.

8:30 PLAYS: Adams Memorial Theater, Studio Theater.

9:00 DANCES: Luther Allison in the Berkshire-Prospect Dining Hall, Pure Lard in the Student Union Rathskeller, The Montclairs in the Gladden Dining Hall.

SUNDAY

8:00 LECTURE: Leonard I. Weinglass, the attorney for the defense in the Chicago 7 Conspiracy Trial will speak in Chapin Hall.

MONDAY

8:00 LECTURE: Dr. Hans Singer of the Institute of Development Economics at Sussex University, England will speak on "Science and Technology for Developing Countries. Center for Developmental Economics.

Skin Featured in 'Libertine'

"The Libertine" is a sexploitation film and should not be taken as anything else. The key to a good sexploitation film lies in its power of suggestion and the amount and kind of human flesh it exhibits. It must titillate and stimulate; it must also pander and tease but has to deliver its sex-wrapped goods on occasion. This unique species of film is usually playful, and can customarily be depended upon to be quite humorous in its suggestions. The sexploitation film should not produce the emotional stress and compulsive desperation of the grind house variety of sex movies. It is an entertaining and useful genre, capable of great virtuosity and creativity in the right hands.

"The Libertine", which was pro-

duced by Radley Metzger, who gave us the classic sexploitation movie "I, A Woman", meets many of these criteria head-on. Catherine Spaak is indeed pleasant to the eye and sheds her clothing with welcome regularity. The dialogue, which has been dubbed, is often very funny. The film's settings are replete with phallic articles and other suggestive objets d'art which we recognize with nostalgic familiarity. We are stimulated but never to the point of excess. The sum total of it all is pleasantly banal.

Plots in sexploitation films are usually superfluous. "The Libertine" is no exception but a summary is herewith given to placate the purists and satisfy the curious... Catherine Spaak, a newly widowed young woman, discovers that her late husband led a secret, sexually perverse second life. She comes across the lust palace, complete with wall to wall mirrors and home movies, that her departed spouse utilized in his extramarital relations. She is surprised and dismayed at this revelation and sets out to prove herself a sexually adequate woman, thereby invalidating her late husband's reasons for straying. She reads Krafft-Ebling and starts

picking up anything in pants. As a result, she is slapped around by a good natured sadist and black-mailed by her plumber. She meets a young doctor, who is played with appealing diffidence by Jean Louis Trintignant, seduces him and is finally tamed by him. Wedding bells can be heard ringing in the distance.

This story provides, what has become a cliched premise for the exhibition of skin. This is fine because excuses here need not be well made. If this film can be said to have any glaring weaknesses, it is the director's propensity towards too much teasing. Our heroine is often ripe for plunder, but director Campanile too frequently lets us down by cutting to other things.

The absurdity of films like "The Libertine" prevents us from taking it too seriously and this is good. The sexploitation film does not mirror life nor does it instruct or teach. The reaction we have to "The Libertine" is emotional rather than intellectual because it's all mindless stuff. Before seeing this film reactivate your voyeuristic faculties and remember to keep your tongue firmly planted in cheek.

Clifford Robinson

ACT THE WITHOUT DUMB WORDS WAITER

by Samuel Beckett

by Harold Pinter

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Letter: James '73 On Greylock Dining

Dear Sir:

The following document was captured by an anonymous spy to the Greylock Quad. I thought it might be of interest to the College community.

A Memo

To: all members of the Greylock Country Club, Gamma Rho Lambda, Greylock Preparatory School, etc.

From: Melvin Lalrd, Jr., Secretary of Defense and Cultural Affairs

Attention Houbros!! Although we have driven the Menace from the Dining Club of the Fatherland, we must not relax our vigilance against this insidious threat for a moment. For now they seek to destroy us from within. Indeed, several members of this thieving, racially mongrelized gang have been apprehended skulking in the Country Club Quadrangle, even approaching the Dining Club of our Greek Letter Fortress! Cloaked in night, the more audacious of these expansionary pigs have attempted to sully the Greylockian manna with their profane hands, mocking the dictates of our Magna Carta.

Accordingly, to cope with this menace, the chancellor and I have initiated the following Emergency Program of National Defense:

1. All members of the Country Club must be certified before they are allowed into the Dining Club. To qualify for a meal, each of the Faithful shall be photographed, fingerprinted, and required to sign a loyalty oath.

2. Thirty cases of Bevo will be awarded to every Houbro who captures one of the subversives and presents proof of his patriotic vigilance to my office. Do not be duped by these dangerous mongrels! They lurk behind every bush, often disguised as one of the Faithful.

3. A fence of electrified barbed-wire, twenty feet high, has been erected around the Fatherland to ward off the barbarians. It will be manned day and night by machine gunners of the Houbro Police.

4. Long range radar will soon be installed to detect unwanted visitors, in order to give us ample time to prepare counterattack procedures.

5. Radical drivers who call for an exchange program between Greylock Prep and Williams will be executed on sight.

Greylock uber alles!

Did you know the plural of houbro is hubris?

Jamie James '73

The Decline Of The Carnival Cont.

Continued from Page 1

productions, and over the past years Kelly has unfairly gotten a bad name. People were always criticizing Kelly for not getting the groups that they wanted, and for having numerous cancellations. The no-shows were not Kelly's fault, and it is hard to blame him for thinking ahead of the majority of Williams students. Indeed, as one hep student put it, "Kelly had his head in the right place." Kelly, in fact, arranged for some heavy dynamite shows.

The theme of the 1967 Carnival was "The Icy-delic Experience," and this was at a time when for most Williams students psychedelic was something that was happening out on the West Coast and was a word you had to look up in the dictionary.

The entertainment was superb. Paul Butterfield was cancelled but Muddy Waters came instead and sounded better than ever. Dave Brubeck appeared in concert, and played his usual best, but the big group was Andy Warhol's Exploding Plastic Inevitable, also known as the Velvet Underground which played in Baxter Hall on Friday night.

The Williams crowd was immediately disappointed because Nico, Warhol's blonde chanteuse didn't come, and they had been looking forward to seeing her. (Rumor had it that she wore see-through blouses.) As a result, most of the crowd decided they couldn't be any good without Nico and passed the band off as a lot of weird noise. What they missed however was probably the best group to ever play here.

But everything passed unnoticed. They played long numbers with subtle variations and progressions. The lyrics were incredible, something that Eric Kelly might call an Un-Williams experience: "I don't know just where I'm going. But I'm gonna try for the Kingdom if I can. 'Cause it makes me feel like I'm a man. When I put a spike into my vein, and I tell you things aren't quite the same. When I'm rushing on my run, and I feel just like Jesus' son, and I guess that I just don't know, and I guess that I just don't know. Heroin."

Or another song: "Shiny, shiny. Shiny boots of leather. Whiplash, girl-child in the dark. Comes in bells, your servant don't forsake him. Strike dear mistress, and cure his heart...Taste the whip in love not given lightly. Taste the whip. Now bleed for me." And then he actually chuckled.

The Velvet Underground, indeed, was a little too much for the Williams man at that time, but Tom Howell '69 tried to bring things down to the hep level when he advised Ephmen to "just dress really way out, in anything unusual - long underwear, miniskirts, bow ties, Incredible Hulk t-shirts, asparagus around the neck. Something really grotesque, like a graduation gown with a magenta racing stripe, would also be good," added Howell.

By 1968, Eph spirits had begun to lag, and the Winter Carnival Committee, under the theme of Alice's Wonderland, made an all-out attempt to arouse interest by including all kinds of inter-house competition. There were tug-of-wars, roller-derby races, the traditional bike race, a Scandinavian Bjorloc game, queen contests, poster contests, and theme contests. Houses did compete vigorously, which only resulted in short tempers, and disputed scores. Brooks House was declared the winner, while Bryant House protested.

On Friday night, Junior Walker and the All-Stars, the Frumious Bandersnatch, and The Bold played in Baxter Hall, while Carolyn Hester and the Jim Kweskin Jug Band played in Chapin Hall on Saturday night.

Last year, for the 1969 Winter Carnival, the theme was Nightmare but the entertainment was quiet. Laura Nyro and Eric Andersen sang softly in Chapin, and Mose Allison played jazz-blues in Baxter.

The queen was chosen between sets of the Nyro-Andersen concert by audience applause, just like the old Queen-for-a-Day clap-o-meter. Things were definitely on the decline.



Over the years, the girl of Williams has changed greatly: From the pert and perky coeds (above) to the fast and bulbous Ellen Josephson '71 (right).



But the change in attitude cannot be gauged simply by a recitation of historical background. The changes over the past 10 years have been definite, but subtle. This year's Carnival will have no queen contest, very few snow sculptures, and apparently little enthusiasm. Yet where exactly are the changes in attitude, and what has caused them?

Any time that change is mentioned at Williams, people are quick to point out the change from fraternities to residential houses. Yet the transition between systems occurred in the middle sixties, and Winter Carnival malaise did not occur until later. Moreover, many houses today are

not so far removed from the old fraternities.

Sex And Drugs In The Street
Rather, the changing attitudes towards Carnival seem to stem from the influence of drugs and the changes in sexual attitudes.

Even as late as 1967, it was a social stigma not to have a date for Winter Carnival. My junior advisor told me to either have a date or leave town.

Today, as the college plunges into co-education and with the relaxation of parietal hours, girls abound on the Williams campus at all times. Dates are not just a week-end thing, and as a result, the notion of studying hard for five days and then exploding on the week-end has vanished.

Even if Fred MacMurray once said, "Nuts to you, dope," and Radio Station WHBW tells you "Mary-Jane is bad news," some students still use drugs, reliable sources indicate.

With drugs, students become free spirits, doing their own thing in their own time. They are completely spontaneous, and will reject a structured society or a structured situation, like Winter Carnival. As the Grass Roots (usually just called The Roots) sang: "Live for today, and don't worry about tomorrow, hey, hey, hey."

Obviously, the reasons for Carnival malaise go deep into the hearts of Ephmen. In any case, brown shoes don't make it, but then neither does Winter Carnival.



A career with a social conscience: an explanation and an invitation to career-seeking graduates.

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COLLEGE CINEMA

PRESENTS

"The Libertine"

—*"There comes a time in every girl's life"...*

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Williams-In-The-City To Combine Work, Study

The experimental Williams in the City Program, recently approved by the faculty, will most likely set up registration sometime in April according to Asst. Professor of Political Science Craig Brown.

Mr. Brown, along with Mr. David Booth, is handling arrangements for the program this semester in the absence of Assoc. Prof. Robert Gaudino who is currently with the Williams-in-India program.

Mr. Brown indicated that preliminary meetings will be held on

March to decide the format of the necessary details. The selection procedures would then be announced to the student body in April.

Costs for the program have not been worked out yet in any great detail.

Concerning the off-campus portion of the program, which would involve students in working in the city, Mr. Brown said that "a diversity of job possibilities is expected and it is hoped that the help of alumni will be used in se-

curing jobs." The program will be open to members of the present freshman and sophomore classes.

The structure of the Williams in the City Program is reprinted below in a statement prepared by Mr. Gaudino:

The Williams-in-the-City Program will be a year study at Williams and in the field for fifteen to twenty students in the academic year 1970-71. The students will be in residence at Williams in the autumn semester, 1970. They will be working in jobs on volunteer positions in education, law, health, community organization from January 1, 1971 to September 1, 1971. Their own interests will determine the kind of work they select.

The program at Williams will consist of a course on ecology in the biology department, on urban design and the use of space in art, and public authority and social change in political science.

The latter course will be double credit and include a study of the premises of public authority in America including both liberal political philosophy and the logic of

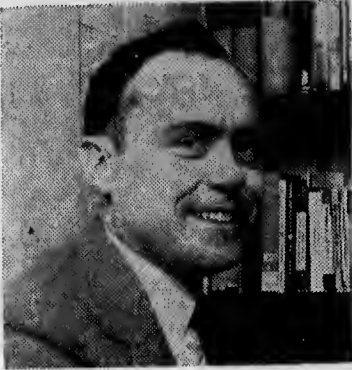
the new industrial state, an examination of pluralist politics and alternative views of political and ethical life, a discussion of various approaches to social change and revolution, an analysis of the cultural and ethnic bases of various

This course also includes weekly films and discussions, as well as meeting with Williams graduates and faculty members who have some experience in the city. General lectures and cultural events touching on the city will be encouraged.

The student will follow his own interest in the selection of work for eight months. During this time, there will be frequent communication with faculty, and periodic seminars with part or all of the other participants and the Williams graduates in the area. A paper touching on some aspect of his work and learning will be required of each student.

Regular grading procedure will be used in the fall, and pass-fail for the Winter Study and spring semester in the field and on the paper. A summer reading list will be recommended before the beginning of the program and a special reading list while in the field.

This is a brief outline of this program. The form will be the same as that of the India study.



ROBERT L. GAUDINO

group claims and ways of life in the city, investigation into different approaches to administration and education, and a general assessment of the meaning of the city in its historical, utopian and practical forms.

News Briefs

Leonard I. Weinglass, attorney for the defense in the Chicago 7 Conspiracy Trial will speak at 8:00 p.m. Sunday, February 22 in Chapin Hall as one of a series of four radical speakers on campus, presented by the Williams Area Draft Counselling Service. Mr.

Weinglass will speak on the trial and the breakdown of justice in the American courts.

He was recently found guilty of fourteen counts of contempt of court during the Conspiracy trial which lasted 20 weeks, and was sentenced to 1 year, 8 months, and 3 days in a federal penitentiary.

His colleague, William M. Kunstler, was found guilty of twenty-four counts of contempts and sentenced to 4 years and 13 days. Both Mr. Weinglass and Mr. Kunstler have had their sentences stayed until May 4 so that they can continue to defend the Chicago 7, now in jail for contempt.

Mr. Weinglass is being sponsored by the Gargoyle Society, the Williams Afro-American Society, and the residential houses.

The College Council, in its Tuesday evening meeting, unanimously passed a resolution making a commitment to present a plan concerning the Council's reconstruction to the college by May 1, after long discussion about methods of restructuring the Council.

In order to restructure the council, the College Council, by a vote of 12 and one-half to 2, set up a Constitutional Committee which will make weekly suggestions to the Council to discuss and vote on.

The Constitutional Committee will consist of three members of the College Council and four other students. They will be appointed by Bob Grayson '71. Any student interested in being on Constitutional Committee is urged to contact him.

New officers of the Williams Democrats were named at a recent meeting of the executive board. Drew Hatcher '71 was named chairman, and Rodney Brown '71, and Rick Beinecke '71 were named co-chairmen of the steering committee.

Blacks Occupy Amherst Buildings; Leave After Presenting Demands

By Thom Wood

At 1:30 a.m. Wednesday, some 200 black students from the Five-College area occupied four buildings on the Amherst College campus. The move took the Amherst community by surprise but appeared to have been well-planned by the black students involved.

The black students occupied two administration buildings (Converse Hall and College Hall), the science center, and the library peacefully after asking the few white students present to leave. The move was apparently effected with keys to the buildings involved. Some 40 to 50 blacks locked themselves in each building.

The occupation was directed toward the institutionalization of both a Five-College black community with some sort of Five-College direction and a black summer tutorial program with formal coordination. The group of 200 blacks was comprised of 60 of the 65 blacks at Amherst, 70 from UMass, and some 70 from Smith and Mount Holyoke. The occupation appeared to have been effected only by Five-College students. No violence or damage was reported.

At one p.m. Wednesday, representatives of the Five-College black students involved delivered a list of demands and notations to Amherst President Plimpton in his home. The receipt of the demands was followed by a press conference. Members of various

media were covering the campus throughout the day.

According to Amherst Student Managing Editor Lee Richards '72, the delivery of the demands to Plimpton was enacted with a similar delivery to the Presidents of the four other institutions in the area: the University of Massachusetts, and Smith, Mount Holyoke, and Hampshire Colleges.

Richards described the communication to Plimpton as "a whole stack of demands" with extensive notation of the state of black affairs on other campuses, including some 30 pages.

The demands generally asked for improvement of black studies on the different campuses, further efforts and funds for the Amherst Bridge Program which aids disadvantaged students in preparing for and meeting entrance to college, and "more community involvement" for the Amherst-Smith tutorial programs, among other topics, according to Richards.

The parts of the demands which deplored problems of communication with, and recognition by, the Amherst administration was said to be the result of "an underlying current of frustration", Richards said, which has been primarily caused by disaffection with the Amherst Black Studies Program. Amherst currently has two white professors teaching the program.

The actions of the black students were planned "to be sudden

and powerful" and effective so as to allow negotiation with the administration from a position of strength, Richards said. "It was just a fine move in that sense."

Plimpton was at Wesleyan at the time of the blacks' occupation and returned to Amherst at about 4:30 a.m. Wednesday.

At a well-attended meeting of the Amherst faculty at 3 p.m. Wednesday, a resolution concerning the occupation and withdrawal was passed. It voiced four main points: condemnation of the occupation, rejection of the use of force by the Amherst College community, recognition of faculty responsibility to deal with crucial campus issues, and appreciation of the blacks' leaving of the buildings.

It was reported that the point concerning faculty responsibility was intended to mean that the faculty was willing to negotiate.

Early Wednesday morning, an ad hoc white radical strike caucus was formed to urge white students and the faculty to suspend classes.

It was reported by the Student that "over 50 per cent of the classes were not held", specifically because of classroom building rooms being occupied and not available and because of faculty involvement in the open meetings which occurred throughout the day.

Richards said that the reactions of the white Amherst students were mixed, that the move was applauded and that there was confusion resulting from the general nature of the demands and the lack of a specific faculty reply. Some angry reactions were noted, specifically toward the rumored demand that two-thirds of financial aid at Amherst be directed toward black recipients.

The Student reported that representatives of the blacks availed themselves for conversation on the campus during the occupation and that black students were talking with the rest of the campus after the withdrawal, although not speaking in specific terms. It described the campus as waiting and cool.

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Prospectors Take To Lanes

By Bill Rives

Doubtless, few would expect to see Fu Manchus, bells, mustaches, and beards at a Triple A bowling league contest on a Tuesday night at the Mt. Greylock Lanes. So much has been said and seen of American bowling leagues in terms of jargon, uniforms, and competitors, that little room is left in one's imaginings for Fu Manchus, etc. But President Bob Bearman of Prospect House has changed all that.

Prospect House members have always drawn a reasonable amount of enjoyment from their position as the premier intramural power on the college campus. The Prospectors, or "gibbons" as they are sometimes known, are fortunate in that they are the largest house at Williams; for, their very size has led to their intra-college athletic prowess. But also, a tradition and sense of participation reigns among those members athletically inclined. For the past two years the Prospectors have emerged with the I.M. trophy.

In the meantime, President ("Mayor") Bearman has sustained an effort to expand Prospect House athletic activity. Early in the fall, Mayor hit upon the idea of organizing a bowling team which would represent the house in league play at the Mt. Greylock Alley. After a few strategic calls, Mayor gained a spot for Prospect in the 6:30 time slot on Tuesday evening. Bearman had little difficulty in drafting players, and the squad, for which he serves as captain, has been in good standing in the Triple A league ever since.

When questioned as to why he decided to field a team to represent Prospect, Mayor asserted, "We are just out to have some fun on a Tuesday evening." He promptly subdued any mention of a sociological experience gained by his presence at the lanes on a league night. But he did say that, "We're isolated here at Williams, and we're certainly enjoying our contact with our non-collegiate opponents." Mayor named the E. A. French and Co. team as the most fun to play because of their readily apparent congeniality.

One of the marvelous things about the sport is that the bowlers' physical and psychic makeup is accentuated by the bowling ritual. This is especially true in the case of Scott Newquist, who will serve as captain of Coach Chaffee's last tennis team. An honors economics major, Newquist is a very precise person. He is the most scientific bowler on the team, as one might expect from his previous athletic and academic training. When Scott goes to the line, he contends that he tries to concentrate on four points. He dwells on (1) keeping his shoulders square, (2) releasing gently, (3) looking at a spot on the pin he is aiming at, (4) and keeping his thumb up to avoid sidespin.

Newquist feels that "bowling is like golf in that one has all of the time in the world. And because of that it's not very competitive." For anyone who has had the pleasure of watching Newquist wield a tennis racquet, his bowling stance is very much akin to his court posture. At a quick glance, the spry Newquist could just as easily be jockeying for a half-volley as rolling a strike. His average is 140.

Newquist, in referring to Bob Bearman's style, jokingly says that "Mayor stalks those pins." The non-chalant, even-tempered Bearman serves as team consultant in between frames. As Newquist puts it, "Our team rule is that we have to apologize to Mayor after we louse up, but not vice versa." Bearman contends that he has cut ten lbs. in order to achieve his playing weight of 183. He can feel results of the weight loss in that the troublesome seven and ten pins are going down with greater frequency for the Prospect captain.

Another bowling enthusiast on the Prospect roster is lacrosse player and Phi Beta Kappa scholar Bob Miller. At the league banquet next month, Miller will be awarded an American Bowling

Congress patch for having bowled a score 100 points over his normal average. In this phenomenal performance, Miller rolled a sizzling 7 strikes and 4 spares. Such a showing as this will be duly rewarded by what Bearman expects to be a "standing ovation." When asked the reaction of the opponents to his 234 game, the modest Miller responded, "utter bewilderment - same as mine."

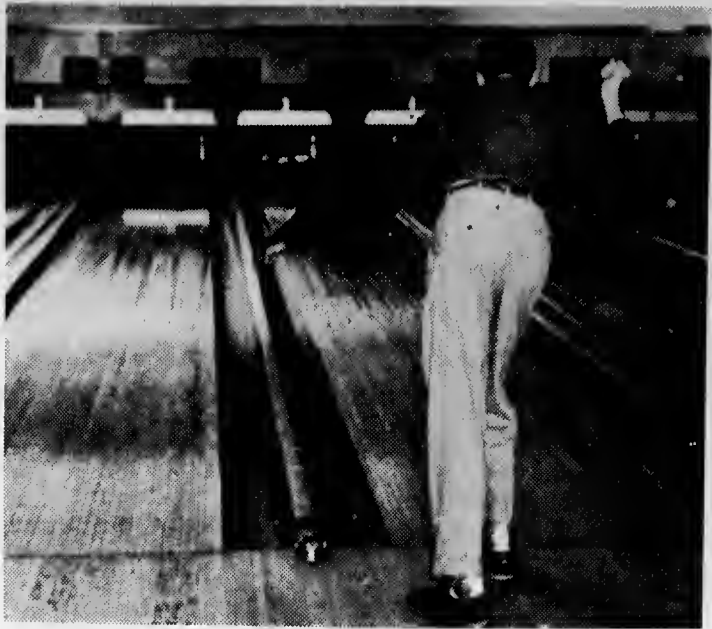
Beefy Mike Caruso is probably Bearman's candidate for most improved honors. Mike explained that his first few scores were disastrous after having been away from bowling since grade school days. But Caruso, who doubles as a rugby star, is in hot pursuit of a 140 average now. He explained that competition revolves around a handicap system. 75 per cent of the difference between pin totals for the two teams is awarded to the team with the lower average. Thus, the Prospectors are probably better than their averages indicate, since these averages are dragged down by poor initial scores.

The team's finest performer is Giffy Whitbeck, the proud possessor of a 170 average. Whitbeck shows a very hearty, powerful

style. "I could throw harder," he says, "but actually the best ball is a medium speed ball which hooks right near the first pin." As the powerful Whitbeck prepares to roll, he summons visions on number 83 preparing to lope out for a pass in the flat.

The night that this reporter had the opportunity to witness the team in action, they upset the league leading Yankee Atomic squad 3-1. A point is earned for winning each of three games, and a final point is awarded for the team that has the highest pin total for the three games. The competition ordinarily lasts two and one-half hours. Rounding out the roster of seven for Prospect are "Toddler" Kurlinski who has a healthy 160 average, and the athletic Greg Van Schaack who sponsors a "Tip of the Week" column on the house bulletin board. Van Schaack, who was a first-rate swimmer and lacrosse player for his Denver, Colo., high school, now directs his energies toward heading the College Council.

The league is comprised of eight teams; among them are such notables as Kentucky Fried, Elwal Pines, the Y.A.'s, Vermont Hard-



Prospect Bowling "tip of the week": After releasing the ball, don't stand at the foul line waiting for a bolt of lightning to strike what's left standing.

woods, E. A. French, and LaValley Oil. All of the teams sport personalized uniforms. Prospect will shortly gain this mark of distinction as the House of Walsh has consented to sponsor the Prospect septet. Bearman has not yet disclosed the colors of the uniform, but he assures that they are not purple and yellow.

When asked about his personal reaction to the Prospect team, Bill Monahan, of the Yankee Atomics stated, "These fellas are a welcome addition to the league. Unfortunately, from a selfish point of view, they have really improved. Yes, they're a nice bunch. However, I'm not saying that you'd get five or six from Berkeley like this."

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Bensen And Knapp View Hockey; Several Changes Are Suggested

By Jim Todd

About this time of year when the snow turns grey and rain frequently mixes with it, the best place for the disoriented Williams student to balance his tortured psyche is at a home hockey game in the Lansing Chapman Rink.

This process can be studied at hockey games, the only forum in which the shape of the head or comparative density of the eyebrows can become an issue of central importance. For here, frequently armed with his favorite after dinner liqueur, lurks the hockey fan, a creature capable of producing sympathetic applause, off-color oratory, and bloodcurdling gurgles almost simultaneously.

For the past three seasons co-captains Gary Bensen and Whit Knapp have been bringing out the best in this crowd. Bensen's smooth skating and deadly shooting have appealed to the fan's purist sense while Knapp's hard-nosed style of play and aggressive ramblings have often satisfied its otherwise insatiable lust for violence. Yet despite the enthusiasm they show for the game on the ice, Gary and Whit both expressed some dissatisfaction with hockey at Williams when I talked to them after a recent practice.

Although they are now roommates, the relationship has not always been so cordial. They first met on rival teams in the seventh grade and chased each other up and down the ice for five years before chance and various admis-

sions offices put them on the same Williams freshman squad.

Looking back on their careers at Williams, they stated that hockey here was too low key in terms of scheduling, which had been disappointing for them. Since 1966, Williams hockey teams have had difficulty in keeping up with the top ECAC Division II teams which have stepped up their recruiting and scheduling. This weekend's opponent, Middlebury, for example, has a 26-game schedule and has nine Canadians on its squad.

This year's Williams schedule was in sharp contrast to the 33-game schedule that Whit and Gary played over the summer in the Junior Olympic League in Minnesota, which draws most of its players from Minnesota and Canada. Many of the players in the league come from such Western Hockey Conference powers as Denver and North Dakota, so the caliber of play was high. The experience pointed out a number of deficiencies in the Williams system. Gary, who was fifth in the league in scoring, pointed out that, "If you lost a game or had a bad night, you didn't have time to think about it because there was another game the next night."

This is not the case at Williams, they explained. The team plays a small schedule compared to the rest of the teams it plays against, and the distance between games can create unnecessary tension. If you have a bad game there is sometimes a week before you have a chance to skate it off. If Williams is to play ECAC hockey

and win, it is going to have to step up its program, they argued. It must be able to attract good hockey players that are now going to other schools. Gary and Whit specifically suggested that more games be scheduled during January, when the academic load is not as heavy as during the regular semester. They pointed out that there were no mid-week games during the past January.

To many people this notion will immediately ignite the athletic emphasis paranoia that has arisen over the past year. Yet it is precisely a de-emphasis of athletics that has caused disappointment for people like Gary and Whit. They feel that the hockey team has suffered unnecessarily and that Williams is capable of playing winning hockey without having to compromise the standards of the admissions office.

They had several suggestions. The increased schedule was one. Hockey at Williams does not make excessive demands on a player's time and the team could, according to the co-captains, play more games without having to sacrifice the quality of their academic work. The fear of over-stressing sports, however, tends to keep the games far apart, too far apart. This same fear causes difficulties for the coaches trying to attract candidates to Williams. This practice bears the stigma of recruiting and the admissions office is wary of bartering its soul. Consequently, the player may be accepted at Williams and not come or never bother to apply at all.



Gary Bensen, second leading scorer in the ECAC's Division II and the Ephs leading scorer.



Whit Knapp, three year standout for the purple icemen and right behind Bensen in team scoring.

Ideally, with the new rink and a more balanced view of athletics, more good players will begin to arrive more consistently and Williams will be able to establish a solid hockey reputation. This will subsequently attract qualified students who play hockey and want to play for a good team, people like Gary and Whit.

Beyond this, they had apparently enjoyed their years at Williams. They both cited the crowd as being one of Williams hockey's stronger points in that the fans can help build a team's momentum and have done so. They have had satisfaction from the success of the team in its upset victories over several stronger during

the past three years. Last year, the team defeated Middlebury, 7-1, in the middle of Winter Carnival and tied the top team in the division, Bowdoin, 2-2, in an alumni benefit game.

Gary's plans after graduation are uncertain. He would like a crack at hockey in Europe and a chance to travel. Whit plans to teach and coach in the New York City area, where he could also play for the St. Nicks squad, a team composed of former college players in the metropolitan area.

Although they both expressed some disappointment about hockey at Williams, both seemed optimistic about future Williams teams.

Skiing Heads Weekend Competition

By Josh Hull

The best skiers in the East will converge on Williams this weekend as the College hosts the Eastern Intercollegiate Ski Association Division I Championships. This meet, crucial in its role in determining the individual and team qualifiers for next month's National Championships, will include competitors from ten Eastern teams.

Ski conditions momentarily are good at the Berlin Mt. Ski Area, site of the Alpine and Jumping events, and at the Savoy State Forest, where the Cross Country race is to be held. Williams Coach Ralph Townsend, pointing to the "good cover and hard base," said that he expects "hard, fast courses." And steep ones, too, for the Alpinists: the Giant Slalom slope drops 1200 ft. in 4500 ft. and the Slalom slope drops 1200 ft. in 4500 ft. and the Slalom descends 450 ft. in 1100 ft. Of course the present favorable conditions are subject to the vagaries of the predictably unpredictable New England weather. Nevertheless, "all courses will be a good test", Townsend related, especially if the skies remain friendly.

Challenging courses seem a must for this meet in view of the talented, nationally recognized teams that will participate. The favorite will be the Dartmouth

team, considered by some to be the nation's finest. The contenders will be reputable squads from Middlebury, New Hampshire, Vermont, St. Lawrence, and host-school Williams, all of whom have fared similarly in previous competition. This, however, is the "big" one as only the top five teams in the point standings and the top five individuals in each event will make the trip to the Nationals.

Pre-meet prognostications tab powerful Dartmouth as the team to beat. Indeed, Coach Townsend believes that "Dartmouth is the team that is going to win," and that "Middlebury should be chasing them," followed by UNH, UVM, Williams, St. Lawrence, and possibly others in a "very close and difficult" battle for the four runner-up qualifying positions.

As Dartmouth bears watching in the team standings, so do a number of individuals likely to turn in notable performances. Heading the list are Chuck Bent, the Dartmouth captain and Sheldon Perry, the highly regarded Alpine entry, along with Bill Kenney, and Paul Reed of Middlebury; John McGill, Bruce Jacobson, and Co-capt. Chris Bryan, Williams; Bucky Doria, Vermont; Mark Kingsberry, UNH; and Larry Carter and Roby Politi of St. Lawrence.

Featured in the 9.6 mile Cross Country event will be Richard Trafton, Dartmouth; Steve Hinkle, Harvard; Peter Dascoulias, UNH; Perry Bland, Vermont; Dag Berntsen, Middlebury; and Richard Easton and Henry Gibb, Williams. And in the Jumping, top performers include Scott Berry, Dartmouth; Chris Ferner, Harvard; Bruce McLaughry, Middlebury; John Kendall, UNH; John Manson St. Lawrence; and Charles Jewett and George Malanson, Williams.

Whether Williams responds favorably to its familiar "home slope" by qualifying will be a matter of chance in Coach Townsend's opinion. "All teams are strong," said Townsend, so that "to finish in the first five, we cannot have any bad luck."

By Jim Todd

There will be a number of athletic contests over the weekend, as is usual for Winter Carnival. The highlight will be the ski races held at Berlin Mt. and the Savoy State Forest which will be the EISA Division I championship meet and thus determine who can go to the nationals.

Coach Al Shaw's Varsity basketball team will face Little Three foe Wesleyan at 8:00 P.M. on Saturday in the Lasell gym. The hoopsters beat the Cardinals in an earlier meeting. The freshman game will precede the Varsity at 6:15.

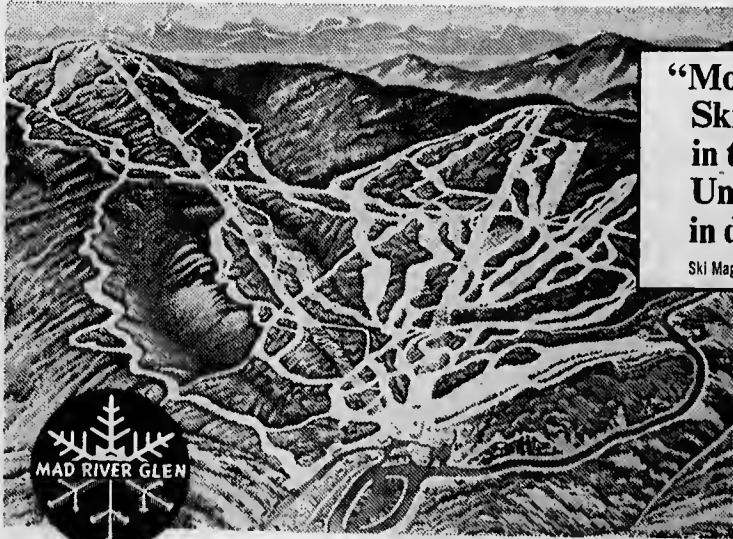
U. Conn. will invade the Robert

Muir pool at 2:00 that afternoon to tangle with the Eph mermen while the Frosh swimmers will also take on U-Conn. immediately after the Varsity meet.

The hockey team will have its hands full with a young Middlebury squad, featuring several Canadian skaters, who won the Williams Invitational tournament in January and beat the Ephs 8-5 several weeks ago. Last year the Icemen dropped Middlebury 7-1 after losing the first match-up.

Another weekend highlight will be the chugging contest and Bike race to be held Friday night at 7:00 on the treacherous Freshman Quad course.

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Winter Carnival Flickers And Fades



Photo by Sheila Rauch

Bruce Jacobson '73, Williams' top skier in Alpine events this year, skis in the individual slalom Saturday morning. He came in 13th in the event.

By Will Buck

Half an hour out of Williams-town, driving north on the Taconic from New York Sunday, the bright, sunny, clear and gloriously windy day turned gray. Only slightly gray at first, with big sunlit holes, but then thick and heavy, Berkshire gray. Then up past the 1896 House, and the 1752 House, and then he was home, the Williams student, escaped for the week-end to New York, was back to dreary gray.

The snow sculptures in front of the row houses were melting and dirty and decrepit. In front of the Faculty House there stood a wispy-looking ice-skater, made by Economics Prof. Robert R. Brooks. In the small circle of grass in front of Chapin Hall, burned black from last fall's pep rallies, there was a mound of snow - a snow sculpture that was never finished.

And Bryant House won the snow sculpture contest with a scenario of winter and children, somehow associated with a line from Dylan Thomas', A Child Christmas In Wales: "I don't recall if it snowed for twelve days and twelve nights the year I was six, or for six days and six nights the year I was twelve."

The freshman quad gaped back. The large puddle in its center that we freshmen have all affectionately come to know was bigger than ever and surrounded by mud. It was impossible to ford, and portage was difficult.

The road around the quad was filled with melting slushy ice and a few alien objects. This was the site where miniature gladiators performed for their delighted masters, circling round and round on bicycles, dodging objects thrown from the arena seats above. Berkshire House rode through to win, represented by John Bare '70 and Theodore Prentice '71. The losers suffered only their time and pains. In that respect the crowd was powerless.

Sometime before the race, also in the quad, there had been a beer chugging contest, and open cans were downed for time. Two and two tenths seconds won the contest. Willard Webb '72 of Gladden House drank fastest.

By 5:30 it was raining in Williamstown, and the college seemed depressed. There were a few lingering girls and parties, and a phone call to someone in Brooks House proved that the week-end lasted until midnight Sunday, if not later. Some girls planned to stay into next week. One planned to intentionally miss her bus tomorrow and stay till Tuesday.

The line for Sunday dinner at Baxter was longer than usual for 5:33. A few stories and rumors were passing about. Two plate



Photo by Sheila Rauch

Smiling Barney Prentice '71, of the victorious Berkshire House team sets off with other racers in one heat of Friday night's bike race on the freshman quad.

glass windows had been broken at Greylock, three windows were broken in Sage. But there was little joviality or laughter, just depressed exhaustion. It was the tail end of a hangover for some, for others, it was the weather, and for some, just an inexplicable malaise. Someone said, "Too bad there aren't more than one Winter Carnival a year!" No one even responded, not the slightest, "yeah."

There was a queen crowned sometime over the week-end. Someone thought it was Carolyn Hendrie, an exchange student for the year from Smith. No one else even knew there was a queen. The students beat the faculty 2-0 in a broomball game - a new Winter Carnival tradition.

The Byrds were here. They were great and they made people happy. They were full of spirit, and the crowd in Chapin, sitting, standing, wherever there was room, loved them. It was a phenomenon. But after it was over, the Byrds left immediately in a rented car. They took something

with them.

Baxter, Greylock, and Berkshire-Prospect housed three big parties on Saturday night. People said they were good. They were supposed to be good. There were a few other isolated pockets of action, Livingston Taylor sang and houses had smaller gatherings and cocktail parties.

Some Williams students skipped the Byrds and went to see James Taylor at Holyoke. Others went to N. Y. Some people went home. The dateless ones, left behind were above it all, or pretended to be, or they got drunk and maybe sick.

New York was fun. It seemed almost clean and it was fresh. Everyone I saw seemed to be happy, and an old Jew complained playfully. What happened here last weekend? Where was and what was the Carnival spirit? Was there a Winter Carnival?

You know, I had been happy up until 5:33 Sunday. There was nothing else to do. Damn all this. I went for a pizza and hoped that would fix things up a little.

Anger Aroused By Dining Exclusion

By Ira Mickenberg

Amidst widespread protests from row-house members, the Greylock Houses decided last week to bar non-house members from the Greylock dining halls. The Berspect dining hall is also restricted to Berspect members. This decision was indignantly received by many row-house members, who because of either the long distance from dormitory to house or the poor quality of house food, had been taking their meals at Greylock or Berspect.

Assoc. Dean Peter K. Frost, in commenting on the student discontent with the dining system, said, "The position of the administration is that this is an intra-student problem." For the administration to stop in and arbitrarily hand down a decision would, in Dean Frost's words, "be paternalistic."

The administration is, however, taking steps toward alleviating some of the problems caused by the student decision. An attempt is being made to improve the quality of the meals at several row houses, with innovations such as increased buffet-style dinners being introduced. In addition, to help those who live too far from their houses to attend lunch or breakfast, a plan is being con-

sidered to re-open the upperclass dining room in Baxter Hall. It was opened early in the first semester, but not enough students used the upperclass room to make the venture worthwhile.

Dean Frost also requested that house stewards come to his office with any suggested improvements they might have.

Last Tuesday night, Hopkins House President Jack Richtsmeier '71, attempted to extend the ban on row house members eating in Greylock by excluding all non-Hopkins members from the Hopkins dining area within Greylock. Some students interpreted this as a racist move against Gladden House black students who have been eating in the Hopkins dining room. Hopkins House member Steve Squires '70 said that Richtsmeier's actions were derived from "a biased and tyrannical view of the house presidency." Squires went on to say that, "Richtsmeier, I don't think, is innately prejudiced against the blacks, although he was spurred on by a definite racist element within the house, but his actions were an attempt to strengthen his own hand as president."

When several blacks approached the Hopkins dining area, they were met by drawn curtains and a "House Members Only" sign. Some of the blacks reacted with a verbal attack on the Hopkins members in the dining hall, many of whom had no knowledge of Richtsmeier's actions. One Hopkins House member took down the sign, and Richtsmeier took actions to resolve the situation.

After a Wednesday night meeting of all Hopkins House students, Richtsmeier issued the following statement:

"The incident in the Mark Hopkins House dining room last week was the result of two direct actions on my part. The misun-

Continued on Page 2

Weinglass Says Trial of 7 Biased

By Russ Pommer

"We have called for a commission to study the transcript of the trial and see if perhaps the court was in contempt of the American Judicial system and not the defendants in contempt of the court," Leonard I. Weinglass, defense attorney in the Chicago Seven Conspiracy Trial, said in a speech Sunday evening in Chapin Hall.

Mr. Weinglass criticized the proceedings of the trial as being completely biased, in a speech arranged by the Williams Area Draft Counselling Service and sponsored by Gargoyle Society, the Afro-American Society and the residential houses. As a result of the trial, Judge Julius Hoffman has sentenced Mr. Weinglass to one year, eight months in prison for



Photo by Joy Prendergast
LEONARD WEINGLASS
Lawyer for the Chicago 7

contempt of court.

"What the government did was take the eight most representative leftists in the country and lump them together under a single

indictment," Mr. Weinglass stated.

He explained that the law used, which prohibits crossing state lines with intent to incite riots, was signed by the President on April 11, 1968 as part of the Civil Rights Act only two days before the indictments. He added that Attorney General Ramsey Clark was opposed to the law as violating the first amendment of the constitution.

Mr. Weinglass stated that during the summer of 1968, he and his co-attorney William Kunstler challenged the laws but lost.

"But significantly," he said, "the government admitted that it had wiretapped seven of the eight defendants, even though only three of these cases were legal. It took

Continued on Page 5

CC Committee

At its last meeting, the College Council voted to establish a Constitutional Committee to help guide the Council in restructuring and writing a new constitution. The council is now looking for students to serve as members on the committee. Anyone interested should contact Bob Grayson '71 (458-9171) in Perry House or any College Council representative before Monday, March 2.

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Byrds Concert: Music Transforms Crowd

Yes that was McGuinn. Roger McGuinn. But there was no frizzed hair or notorious granny glasses. Just some blond guy who needed a shave and said, "We're not really the Byrds." And they weren't until he sang the Dylan words in the Jim McGuinn voice and ripped us all back to high school. Well that was him... he'd changed his name and the others weren't the same. But Byrd music, about a tambourine man, a spaceman, a rock-and-roll star, a president, burst through all barriers, knowing no season and surviving all the changes under heaven.

After "You Ain't Goin' Nowhere" the guy with the bass sang a song with the title "You All Look The Same To Me." The words spoke of groupies, black people, and Vietnamese and tried to excuse our inhumanities. But such excuses are meaningless. All interpretations aside, we had the fact of John York, staring with weary eyes at our twelve hundred faces, repeating, "You all look the same to me."

Somewhere around then they did some acoustic things. Gene Parsons, the drummer, sang the first and played the guitar. Jim the equipment man said, "My drummer is a pain in the ass 'cause he plays twelve instruments." McGuinn and lead guitarist Clarence White did some fine pickin' and Chapin was the Grand Ol' Opry for that moment of electrifying acoustic licks.

We were ripped from high school to Dallas, to some Cloud Nine Nashville at least eight miles higher than we started. On to "Easy Rider." McGuinn made explosions with his mouth and Captain America smolders still in a roadwise grave. Their music and words trained us well.

The lights blinked and we came back from intermission. The Byrds played new songs. And we beat our hands together. The Byrds played old songs and picked some crazy country tunes. Then we really beat our hands together and sometimes shouted for more. As they sang "Jesus Is Just Alright" our hippy dippy selves were transformed into a Southern Baptist Revival, our necks flushed red in tripping, ripping fervor.



Photo by Sheila Rauch
Skip Bottin, the Byrds' bass guitarist sings "You All Look the Same to Me," in Friday night's concert in Chapin Hall.

The Byrds were in control. They were doing what they liked and did best. Exciting a crowd of twelve hundred with their music. Though most of the crowd left after the last song, the excitement stayed packaged within the walls of Chapin.

As we packed the equipment, someone played a tape of the concert. We were quiet and listened attentively to the recorded encore. Parsons and York sat on an amplifier, swinging their legs and jawing a bit about heading for New York. They seemed unaware of their power. After all, who told them to make loud noise on steel strings and wood? Who told them that if they aimed their words at a microphone it would make their voices bigger? And people would love it?

This was supposed to be a review. But what was I to say? You shoulda seen the Byrds if you did not? Or I thought they played a fine set even if you didn't think so? They played for an hour-and-a-half and left soon after in a Hertz Renta Car with a bum heater. And so it flows.

Bo Bovaird

Letter:

Moratorium Alive?

To the editor:

I was disappointed and disturbed by the Record article, "Moratorium Movement Dies?" which appeared in the February 17 issue. The tenor of that article is I think accurately reflected by its second paragraph which reads in part, "The strong committee... has fallen to pieces and lost all sense of purpose and unity."

I would suggest that since the war continues with only the vague promise of Vietnamization we might at least be granted a purpose.

More fundamentally, however, the views of the most visible and

active organizers of the November Moratorium, Barnaby Feder '72, Rick Beinecke '71, G. William Turner '70, or myself, were not presented nor were we even contacted in preparation for the article.

While the piece perhaps accurately reflects the sentiments of two members of the committee, I would hope that the Record will present more accurate and comprehensive reporting in the future, and will not settle for the opinions of the Record's previous chairman, and executive chairman.

Joe Sensenbrenner
Moratorium Committee Chairman

Letters:

Four Respond To Wickes' Comments On U. Of Missouri

Midwesterner

I read Paul Wickes' Mizzou article, reprinted in the *Omaha World-Herald*, and would like to add a qualified second to his conclusions.

The number of straight, and even neo-fascist people grinding out four years of school in some dreary church college in the Great American Heartland staggers the imagination.

Even here the straight (although, thankfully, silent) people are a majority - and Nebraska Wesleyan is generally conceded to be one of the two or three most liberal schools in Nebraska, if that is saying anything.

This liberality consists of a continuous hassle with the administration about the insane rules by which we are governed. The hassle is led by a Student Senate president who was elected as a nice, straight, conservative, who lapsed into liberalism (Nebraska variety, of course) over the summer, and the approximately 150 liberals on campus, out of a student body of 1350.

At the moment the campus issues are intervisitation - not coed dorms, but intervisitation from 1-5 and 7-midnight in one dorm (which is opposed by a few students) - and the dismissal of two tenureless English instructors whom the students as a whole want rehired.

This, it must be admitted, is a far cry from three years ago, when the administration thwarted Student Senate efforts to put a cigarette machine in the campus center, but it is not far enough.

The lack of progress is not due so much to the "anti-progressive" actions and attitude on the part of the students as to their almost complete apathy and their general acceptance of typical Midwestern conservatism.

Liquor is still the big thing - the Greeks (whose system is gradually losing influence here) have several kegers a year, each - but grass and hash are more and more coming to be used by the half of the student body which is independent.

And there is still a great amount of support for the police - though not, of course, the war - that has not yet been eroded by

the Hampton-Clark murders or the Chicago Seven trial.

The governor of Nebraska put it very well the other night when he said at a campaign dinner that Herr Agnew "spoke for us all." Not for the sadly small "liberal minorities", but for the students who will tumble out of the colleges and universities clutching their B.A. and believing essentially what their great-grandparents believed when they died.

Sam V. Calvert
Nebraska Wesleyan

P. S. Incidentally, three students at Chadron State College had to go to federal court in order to be re-admitted without cutting their hair, and our Student Senate president was recently denied treatment by an allergist in Lincoln because of his hair and 'stache. You see what we live with.

'69 Transplant

To the editors:

I was most impressed by Joseph I. Donahue's (Kansas University '68) response to Paul Wickes' article about the University of Missouri. As one who has been turned out into the world of Mid-America just recently, I wholeheartedly endorse Donahue's criticism of Wickes.

Wickes is an effete snob. I've known this for years, but I was too impressed by the flashy filigree of Wickes' entirely superficial charm to do anything about it. No more! Swinging and sophistication - Donahue's words for the swinging, sophisticated Northeast - are not everything! It's time you youngsters did what Donahue says his KU undergraduates have already done: learn some responsibility in your upper-class years and get a haircut. Stop wearing funny clothes and snickering at closer cropped youngsters through your "Moustachioed hip-lips" (I must confess Donahue's anatomical reference has lost me here.) Stop "dabbling around" trying to find yourselves - KU students do all that with the first snatch.

Wickes is obviously such a dabbler. Considering himself too high-class to pick up girls off the street, or too liberal to join ROTC, Wickes has been involved with

such suspect organizations as SCIN (Student Committee for Improved Night-life) - an organization known to have picketed "skin flicks". Think of it! He would deny young men the outlet for their violent impulses. Without streetwalkers or ROTC or dirty movies where would we be? We would probably be homosexuals, that's where! It's time we stopped fiddling about and returned to the principals that made this country great: respect for womanhood, respect for human life, and just plain decency.

Wickes' article is obviously the work of a perverted dabbler. This becomes even more apparent when we ask ourselves questions like those Donahue posed. Before such opposition, Wickes' arguments melt away like the ghost of Christmas past. I too asked myself Donahue's probing questions: "They really print stuff like this in the Williams Record?" and "Do people at Williams really want Mr. Wickes... describing their views..." and finally "What about sexual relations?" Well Wickes, what about them?

Mark Dempsey '69

Two Seniors

To the editors:

We resent Mr. Joseph I. Donahue's (Kansas University '68) empirically unproven statement that we are "... probably just as dumb and just as naive..." as Paul Wickes. We were just sitting around mindin' our own God damn business, and he's got a hell of a nerve.

Neil Means '70
Jeffrey Freyman '70

Dining Cont.

Continued from Page 1

Understanding was caused by my personal actions without direct authority from the house as a whole and should not be interpreted as indicative of the views of any individual member of Mark Hopkins House. Upperclass members of the Afro-American Society who live in Gladden House, and their invited guests, along with all Greylock quad members, are free to eat in the Hopkins dining room. Uninvited row house members and freshmen will continue to be excluded from that dining area."

'Fast and Bulbous'

Since several mistaken notions concerning the phrase "fast and bulbous," (used in my "The Decline of the Carnival" article in the last issue of the Record) have arisen in the past few days, and since these notions have serious implications, it seems that a brief note explaining the history and non-meaning of that phrase is necessary.

Fast and bulbous is a phrase invented by Don Van Vliet, who goes by the name of Captain Beefheart. The phrase is used extensively on "Trout Mask Replica," the third and most recent recording by Captain Beefheart and His Magic Band.

Fast and bulbous has no meaning whatsoever. Captain Beefheart loves the way those words sound, and that is all. Fast and bulbous is meaningless, without meaning. Anyone who takes them literally, or seriously, or who looks bulbous up in the dictionary, should be tarred and feathered before being drawn and quartered.

Fast and bulbous should be pronounced "festen boolbis," with the accents on the fest and the boolb, sort of like the way you would pronounce Stepan Fetchit,

To my knowledge, the words were first used in the twelve page booklet, accompanying Frank Zappa's "Uncle Meat" masterpiece. (Zappa and Beefheart have always been close friends. They first met in Lancaster, California when Beefheart was 15, and now Zappa produces all the Beefheart albums, which are distributed on the Straight label, a subsidiary of Zappa's own Bizarre label.)

In the booklet accompanying "Uncle Meat," a special fast and bulbous jelly is shown in action, and is described as being zorch stroking.

But the real development of the phrase came with "Trout Mask Replica." In the middle of the cut "Ella Guru," Beefheart's bass clarinetist, called The Mascara Snake, can no longer restrain himself, so he laughs and says, "Right, right. Just dig it," to which Capt. Beefheart responds, "That's right, The Mascara Snake. Fast and bulbous. Tight also."

The phrase is next definitively defined at the beginning of the cut "Pachuco Cadaver," when Beefheart states, "A squid eating dough in a polyethylene bag is fast and bulbous. Got me?" The

listener, of course, does not get him, and is never intended to, for the phrase has no meaning. It just sounds nice.

It is mentioned for the last time at the beginning of "Pena" on the third side, when Zappa shouts out from the production booth "fast and bulbous," and the following conversation ensues between The Mascara Snake and Capt. Beefheart:

MS: Fast and Bulbous.

CB: That's right, The Mascara Snake. Fast and Bulbous. Also a tin tear drop.

MS: Bulbous also tapered.

CB: That's right.

The phrase, having no meaning, can be applied to anyone or to any situation. It was used before in the Williams Record to describe Betty Drake, the pert and perky steady of Chip Allen, and the Record also gave out a Capt. Beefheart Fast and Bulbous Citation in its annual awards issue.

Anyone who can find any malicious meanings or implications in the phrase should tell me, for I have never seen nor ever intended any such implications.

Jim Deutsch

'The Village Beautiful' Examined By Beinecke

By Rick Beinecke

(Editor's Note: The following article is the first in a series by Rick Beinecke '71 and Barnaby Feder '72 dealing with Williamstown and North Adams. Beinecke will be presenting a factual background of the area (he is a Williamstown resident). Feder will look at some of the more colorful aspects of and individuals in the Northern Berkshires.)

"The Village Beautiful", "Home of Williams College", Spring St. and the Spirit Shop, Chief Zoito and Filmore Baker. That is about all many of us know about the town that we spend nine months a year in. About North Adams, we probably know even less. It's that grubby town we pass through on the way to Boston. As for Adams, Clarksburg, Florida, Savoy, New Ashford, Cheshire, few Williams students have even heard of all of them, much less known that they, together with Williamstown, form what is called the Northern Berkshires.

Of these communities, two, North Adams and Williamstown, should be of particular concern to Williams people. They, together, are our community.

The differences between the two are striking in terms of rural New England. Although manufac-

turing is more important in Williamstown than most students realize (Cornish Wire and Anken Chemical and Film employ more people than the College), the College community, the white collar group that works in North Adams and lives in Williamstown, and local merchants dominate the town.

Williamstown has the largest land area of any town in Massachusetts (46.73 sq. miles) and a comparatively small but increasing population (1970 estimate: 8200 persons). The education system is considered one of the best in Western Mass; the median income level is one of the highest in the county; and, the percentage of poor is considerably below the county average.

In contrast, North Adams is a manufacturing town. Its seventeen plants range from Sprague Electric which employs about 3100 people to Barker Leather Company

whose ten employees make fibre board chair seats. Its residents are almost entirely blue-collar. Their median income in 1960 was almost \$1000 below that of people in Williamstown.

The same year the percentage of the poor was considerably above that of the county's. In contrast to Williamstown, there is a land shortage in North Adams. The population, although the second highest in the county (1970 estimate: 20,500), is decreasing. Young people are moving out, they are not being replaced by new arrivals. The median level of education is considerably below that of Williamstown, partially because of a poor school system but also because of factory recruiting.

There are other areas that illuminate the depth of North Adams' problems. Housing is a good example. North Adams has the highest percentage of deteriorated

housing in the state. It ranks second only to Fall River in the percentage built before 1939. The value of its housing is far below that of Williamstown. The median monthly rent is \$6 below that of the county and \$11 below that of Williamstown.

Wages are another good example. Pittsfield's wages average ranks 2nd highest out of 33 cities in the state. (\$3.25 per hr.). North Adams, by contrast, is between 29th and 32nd depending on the time of the year (\$2.60 per hour).

The list of problems that such conditions lead to is a long one. Chief in many peoples' eyes is a psychological one. North Adams people believe that outsiders, especially Williamstown residents, feel that they are inferior. They resent comparisons such as those that I have made, for they believe that they are tinted with a feeling that Williamstown residents

such as myself believe that we are better than they. As such, they often dislike outsiders, especially those from Williamstown. Tied to this is a defeatist, inferior type of feeling. It seems people in North Adams are used to low wages, bad housing, poor education, having endured them so long they are the norm. Today, as a result, citizens will put up with a lot before acting. Their unwillingness to act is one of the more frustrating problems that community organizers in North Adams have had to deal with.

Most of the above will not surprise any Williams student who has made a cursory comparison of Williamstown and North Adams. However, many misconceptions can grow out of such comparisons. In my next article, I will examine some of the common misconceptions about the economic situation in North Adams.

Calendar

TONIGHT

6:15 FRESHMAN BASKETBALL: Williams vs. R.P.I. Lasell Gym.

7:30 MOVIE: "A Summer to Remember." (1961, Russian) Language Center.

8:00 VARSITY BASKETBALL: Williams vs. R.P.I. Lasell Gym.

8:00 LECTURE: Dr. Robert Armstrong, anthropologist and director of the Northwestern University Press, will speak on African art. Lawrence Hall (Room 10).

10:00 COLLEGE COUNCIL MEETING: Griffin Hall.

WEDNESDAY

10:30 AM GALLERY TALK AND TOUR: A look at the Renoir paintings. Clark Art Institute.

4:00 FRESHMAN HOCKEY: Williams vs. Deerfield. Chapman Rink.

8:00 PANEL DISCUSSION: Haim Ellachar, the president of the Development Corporation International in Chestnut Hill, will head a panel discussion on the business world and operation of the American economy. Jesup Hall.

THURSDAY

3:00 GALLERY TALK AND TOUR: Clark Art Institute.

4:30 FACULTY LECTURE SERIES: Lawrence E. Wikander, librarian, will discuss "The Master of the Raging Book." Room 111, Thompson Biology Laboratory.

8:30 PLAY: "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" by Edward Albee, performed by the Hoosick Valley Players. Adams Memorial Theater (basement stage).

10:30 ROMAN CATHOLIC MASS: Thompson Memorial Chapel.

FRIDAY

4:00 CHEMISTRY COLLOQUIUM: Professor Ronald A. Kruse of the University of Connecticut will discuss "Introduction of Crystal Field Theory: Excited State Spectra of Coordination Compounds." Tea will be served in the library at 3:30. Room 19, Thompson Chemical Laboratory.

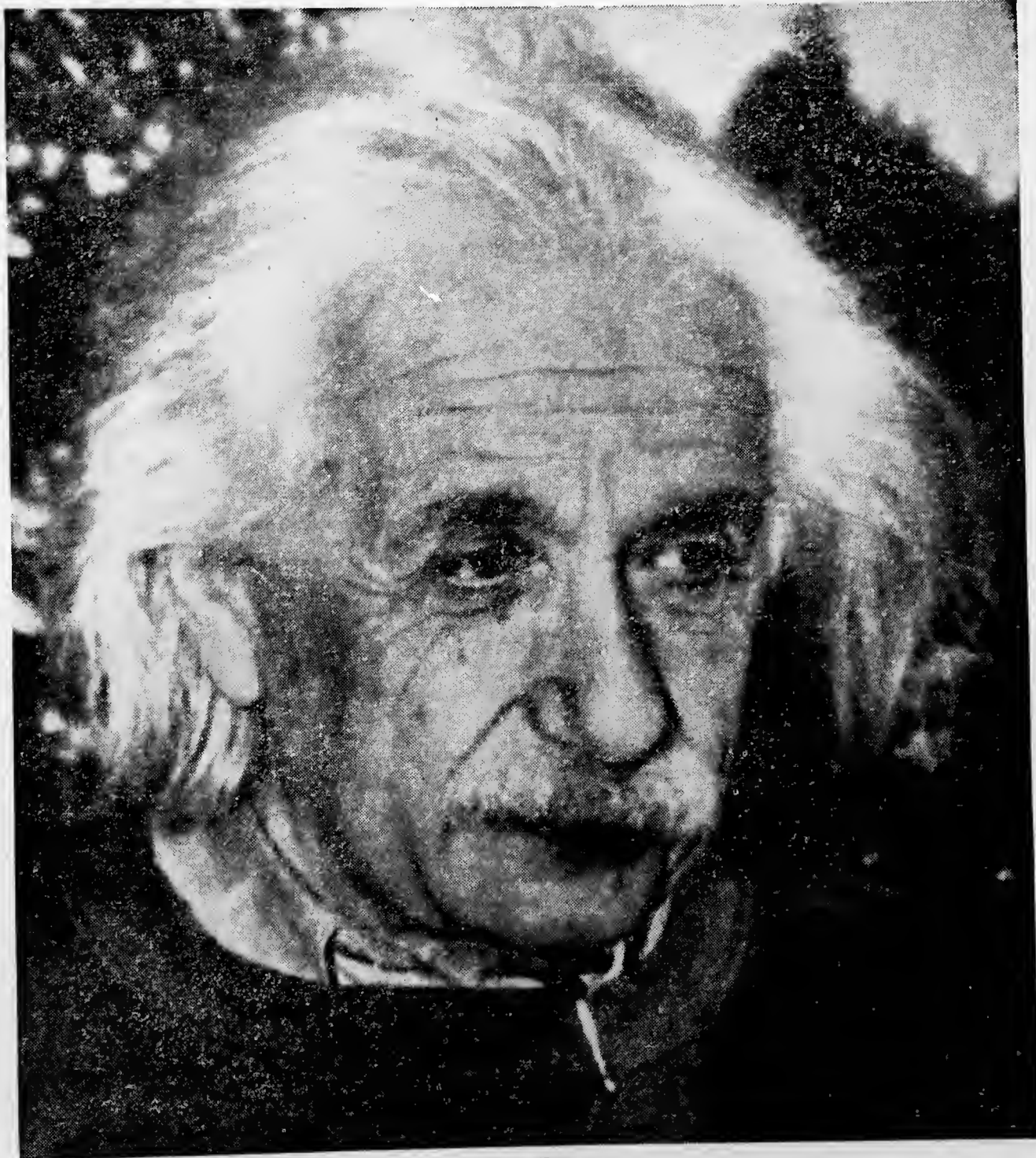
6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER AND DISCUSSION: Bill Milliken from Young Life, New York City. St. John's Church.

7:30 MOVIE: "The Fifth Horseman is Fear." Bronfman Auditorium.

7:30 PLANETARIUM DEMONSTRATION: Hopkins Observatory.

8:30 CONCERT: The Berkshire Symphony with Julius Hegyi, conductor, and Evan Thomas, tenor, will perform the music of Carl Wirth, Handel, Creston, Britten. Chapin Hall.

8:30 PLAY: "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" by Edward Albee, performed by the Hoosick Valley Players. Adams Memorial Theatre, basement stage.



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The Winter Study Program

Off-Campus Activities

Psychopharmacology

Drug Evaluation Taught

Highlight '99' Courses

By Andy Bader

The third annual Winter Study Program featured its usual assortment of campus happenings, ambitious "99" adventures and never-ending road trips.

The plethora of official offerings on campus, ranging from Aristotle to Zen were augmented by the individual projects of 150 students who were scattered from bird-watching positions in the Berkshire Hills to remote villages in Guatemala.

Twenty-one students took advantage of the chance for foreign study with some travelling as far as Japan and Turkey.

Paul Isaac '72 could be found in Chile conversing with senators of various parties about the nationalization of U.S.-owned Anaconda Copper. Isaac also spent time listening to the outspoken opinions of members of the Young Communist League concerning American policies in general.

He indicated that "unbelievable confusion" accompanied the takeover of Anaconda by Chile.

Robert Jones '71 spent the month in England examining

the National Health Service there. "I was interested in obtaining a more personal insight into the strengths and weaknesses of England's medical care programs than is possible from reading books and journals," Jones said.

Accordingly he visited several general practitioners and local health officials. Jones noted that there was "a tendency on the part of some doctors to treat patients as commodities rather than human entities."

He added that most general practitioners there are responsible for the medical needs of as many as 2000 people.

Closer to home John Eckfeldt '72 spent the month on an Indian reservation in Arizona observing the Rough Rock Demonstration School, a unique privately-run school for Indians.

Here on campus James Thornton '72 and Tom Brewer '73 worked with the admissions department to prepare a booklet on the life of the black student at Williams.

Both Bob '71 and Dave Loomis

'73 took advantage of a family trip to Japan and studied the language and aikido, a form of self-defense that verges on a religion.

Again this year Political Science and Economics were the two most popular departments for "99" projects with 23 per cent of the "99's" coming from the first and nearly 12 per cent from the second.

Several students, for instance lived in urban areas for the month, pursuing such projects as rent control legal-aid societies and the genetic composition of man.

A number of Williams students responded to a call from the Tenants Association of Boston for volunteers to help tenants find tenant relations.

Randy Vitousek '72 went to Hawaii, as he did in last year's program, this time returning to his home state with Ernie Wolfe '72 to explore ancient caves that contain housing and burial sites of the Hawaiian people of past ages.

By Chip Horne

"The principle purpose of Psychopharmacology 12 was to teach people what a good psychopharmacological experiment is and how to evaluate it properly," Visiting Psychology Lecturer Fred Leavitt explained.

Mr. Leavitt reasoned that in twenty years there will be a whole new series of drugs to be evaluated, so rather than teaching detailed facts about today's drugs, he has attempted to help the 30 students in his winter study class develop skills that will allow them to understand new drugs and their effects properly.

The class did discuss specific properties of drugs such as marijuana, LSD, the amphetamines, the barbituates, caffeine, nicotine, and birth control pills, but the emphasis was placed on general methods of drug evaluation.

One interesting experiment performed in the class illustrated that many of a drug's effects depend on the user's own expectations. Participants were given significantly large but unidentified dosages that were either an amphetamine, a barbiturate, or a placebo. Even though the drugs involved had been discussed beforehand, many people thought that they had received a placebo. No placebo was actually given, however.

A series of outside lecturers was presented in conjunction with the course. Harvard Botany Prof. Richard Schultes spoke about his research into drug use among primitive peoples in Central and South America; Edward Wolfson, director of the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry, discussed the dangers involved in drug abuse; and three young drug addicts from the Hampshire County Jail told of their experiences with drugs.

One source of confusion in discussing the question of drugs, Mr. Leavitt noted, is that people often "don't make the distinction between philosophical attitudes toward drugs and the actual effects that the drugs have."

Students who are trying to make a decision concerning the use of drugs should attempt to acquire as much information about them as possible, Mr. Leavitt said. He also added that those who feel present drug laws are unjust should work to have them changed.

Mr. Leavitt said that he realized that Winter Study was a "time to take things fairly lightly," and, as a result, much of the course's work was left to individual initiative.



Photo by Jay Prendergast

PROF. FRED LEAVITT
Winter Study Lecturer
on Psychopharmacology

Everyone passed. There was an exam, but it had no bearing on the grades.

"I was very pleased with my class," Mr. Leavitt said, "but disappointed in the disinterest shown by faculty and students toward the lecture program."

Two of the students in the course felt that their study in psychopharmacology had been worthwhile. Rob Singer '70 said that it had been "a very valuable experience, not a traditional course but a purely educational one."

Judy Pigott, a Skidmore senior here for Winter Study, said that the course was "interesting" and provided the "opportunity to listen to people in the class and outside it who had taken a broad range of drugs."

Mr. Leavitt said that at present there are no plans in the psychology department to expand this WSP into a full course in psychopharmacology.

Communal Life

Students Observe Russians, New Religion

By Peter Banos

In line with the recent trend towards more experience-oriented Winter Study Projects, several Williams students spent last month living in various communal environments.

Paul Pschick, '71, and Lindsay Beaman, '72, for example, lived at Tolstoy Farm, in Valley Cottage, New York. The farm provides a home for about a hundred Russian emigres. The academic purpose of the project was to give the students practice in the Russian language but as might be expected, the most memorable part of the students' experience was the contact with the emigres themselves. They range from some very old people who left Russia at the time of the Revolution, to some very recent escapees, including a few Czechs and Mongolians. The farm is managed by Countess Alexandra Tolstoy, the novelist's youngest and favorite daughter, and is highly esteemed by the State Department as a clearing center for recent emigres.

The project was arranged through Macalester College, which already had a program involving the farm. In all there were ten students living on the farm during the month, mostly of Macalester. Being almost the only young people there, they sometimes missed the usual college distractions, but in return were given a glimpse of an old and foreign way of life. They ate Russian food, observed Russian customs, and above all talked with the Russians. "Having these people was an experience in itself," Beaman commented. "The most educational part was just romping around with the Russians."

The people on Tolstoy Farm are a fascination in themselves, especially the old. There is a 70-year-old peasant called Kuzmich who despite his age still works eight or nine hours a day and still has a "full head of black curly hair." He is the farm's wine-maker, and can recite - letter-perfect - prodigious amounts of

old Russian epic poetry which he had committed to memory.

There are a few Old Believers - descendants of the "losing" side of a religious schism which took place in the 17th century. The Old Believers have been living in Turkey for centuries and still speak Russian as it was spoken in Peter the Great's time. And among the latest generation of emigres, there is a chap who worked in Sebastopol and will describe his hair-raising escape from the USSR to anyone who'll listen.

One fact which emerged was that these emigres from the Countess on down, are bewildered and frightened by the growing militance in this country among groups like the students and the Blacks. "This is Utopia for them" in that here in America they can sit around and talk without worrying about being reported to someone, and they fear that this freedom may be swept away by a

revolution similar to the one which their own country endured.

A different kind of communal experience was shared by Tom Jones and Tim Taylor, both '71. They visited the "Brotherhood of the Spirit" commune near Heath, Massachusetts, as part of their Economics WSP sponsored by Asst. Professor James F. Halstead. The commune has about fifty members, who are carrying on a kind of "spiritual Renaissance," living according to their ideals of compassion and the satisfaction of giving to others.

The members of the commune are planning to visit Williams College to conduct a religious service on March 19. The plan is highly tentative, since the commune is engaged in the process of moving to a new site, and experiencing the inconveniences involved in such a move.

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News Briefs

AMT PRODUCTION

Mollere's "Amphitryon" will be performed under the direction of Milton Commons of New York on March 6, 7, 12, 13, and 14 at 8:30 p. m. in the Adams Memorial Theatre. This production will be the American debut of the play in the English language as well as the first new version translated in over a century.

Mr. Commons helped found the famed Tyrone Guthrie Theatre of the Minnesota Theatre Company in Minneapolis four years ago. He has served primarily as workshop director and stage manager for the company, notably with the 1966 production of "House of Atreus", which marked the company's first touring venture. Mr. Commons also worked with Virginia's Barter Theatre and helped to establish a theatre in Richmond.

Based on the legend of Amphitryon's farcical encounters with the Gods Jupiter and Mercury, the play abounds in depictions, deceptions, and immense comedy of the Grand Mollere style. To Mr. Commons, the reality of the characters reveals that, despite the penchant for viewing our age as unique, what is truly essential to the human figure is valid throughout time.

JOBS FOR HASTINGS

The Population Council has awarded a \$3800 grant to Philip K. Hastings, director of the Roper Public Opinion Research Center and Professor of Psychology and Political Science, for a project involving publication of a bibliography of cross-national opinion data on population control. The volume will be published next month. An earlier phase of the project was financed by a previous grant of \$4250.

Hastings was also recently named to an advisory board of the National Council of Churches. The Board's central task will be to work with the Council in developing a consortium of religious information and data systems and to serve as liaison with existing information and retrieval projects in other substantive areas. It will examine the feasibility of models of cooperation established by other groups and recommend an organizational structure and membership standards for the Council's project.

DEGAS EXTENDED

The present exhibition of works by Edgar Degas at the Clark Art Institute has been extended through May due to the "enthusiastic response" it has received, although the ten works on loan from other museums and private collections will have to be returned after the previously scheduled closing date of February 22. The bulk of the exhibition consists of the Institute's own holdings, including oils, pastels, bronzes, and 42 prints and drawings. Many of the works were purchased by Robert Sterling Clark in 1919, marking his first serious collecting venture into 19th-century French art.

SCIENCE GRANTS

Williams College has been awarded grants of \$5,000 for the chemistry department and \$1,000 in unrestricted funds by the DuPont Company as part of its educational aid program.

Du Pont awarded a total of \$1,957,000 to 148 colleges and universities this year. The grants are intended "to help maintain or enhance excellence in teaching or research."

Williams has received annual grants from the Du Pont Company for many years.

CHAPIN LIBRARY

Representative works from nearly five centuries of English printing are currently on display at the Chapin Library in an exhibition entitled "The English Art of the Book." The exhibition, which is designed to be "entertaining as well as informative, decorative as well as educational," is the fourth in a series dedicated to the history of printing in various countries. German, Italian, and French bookmaking achievements have previously been dealt with, and the series will end next fall with an exhibition of American printing.

Weinglass Speech Cont.

Continued from Page 1

the position that it was in the national interest."

"This is the first time since Abraham Lincoln suspended habeas corpus that the government and the President has illegally suspended the constitution," he added.

Mr. Weinglass specifically condemned the behavior of Judge Hoffman.

After Judge Hoffman refused a plea by Bobby Seale for a delay in his trial because his attorney was in the hospital, he ordered the arrest of four constitutional attorneys who didn't come to the first day of the trial, Mr. Weinglass maintained.

"He then turned to Seale and said that he would release those men if Seale would waive his right to appeal the decision about the delay," Weinglass said.

"We were beginning to get the impression that this wasn't going to be a fair trial," Mr. Weinglass continued. "What happened after this was the reaction of eight men locked into a room with Judge Hoffman and stripped of their defenses."

Mr. Weinglass also blasted the method of the jury's reaching a decision. He explained that they formed themselves into two groups - the four convinced of the innocence of the defendants and the eight of the guilt - and negotiated back and forth as labor unions do. This, he said, is illegal.

"This is what Spiro Agnew said is a true American verdict, (applause) and perhaps it is," he said.

Mr. Weinglass also spoke of the inaccurate reporting in the press, saying, "I don't understand the repeated calls in the press that we were trying to sabotage and stop the trial, treating it as a circus. We wanted it as a forum of expression."

He later added, "It's terrible when The New York Times writes an editorial in today's paper telling what to do with unruly defendants, yet mention nothing about what to do with unruly judges."

In the question and answer period, when asked for his attitudes about his clients speaking out in court, Mr. Weinglass said, "These men acted in a natural

manner and didn't compromise themselves, and Bill Kunsler agreed with this."

He added that while a few of the actions of the defendants cited for contempt may have been contemptuous, the vast majority were not.

He pointed to the contempt citations for laughter on the part of the defendants and said that they were completely unfair.

When asked if he could expect any help from the American Bar Association, Mr. Weinglass replied, "It is politically not too dissimilar from the American Legion, and I'm not too hopeful."

Mr. Weinglass attempted to show the implications of the trial. "If most people believe that this is the triumph of the system, then the danger exists that those in power can do what they want with the system," he said.

"On behalf of the seven," Weinglass added, "I ask you to stand firm, not be intimidated, and become more aroused about those things in the system with which you are already becoming increasingly aware."



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WEDNESDAY

9:00 P.M. "Dialogue," featuring a discussion of the proposed final exam reforms with Jeff Stein and his guests.

12:00 Midnight John Seakwood presents Livingstone Taylor. Included will be tapes of Mr. Taylor's recent concert in the Greylock Dining Hall and excerpts from an interview with Taylor.

THURSDAY

9:00 P.M. Leonard I. Weinglass at Williams. Mr. Weinglass's speech will be rebroadcast in its entirety.

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 **ALCOA**

Skiers Fare Poorly In Carnival Events

By Josh Hull
The Williams Ski Team finished an unimpressive seventh place while heavily favored Dartmouth barely edged Middlebury for team honors in the Eastern Intercollegiate Ski Association Division I Championships last weekend. The well-attended meet, the central attraction of the Williams Winter Carnival, generated excitement that dispelled any doubts as to the vitality of the traditional Winter Weekend.

Dartmouth, which dominated their own Carnival meet a week-end ago, amassed a total of 386.6 points to Middlebury's 385.0. The Indians were led by Captain Chuck Bent and Sheldon Perry, who took first and third places respectively in the Individual Alpine Combined, and by jumper Scott Berry, who dramatically insured the Dartmouth victory with

a first place finish ahead of John Guest of Middlebury in the last event of the meet. Middlebury's Paul Reed, winner of the Giant Slalom, and Tom Glebink, who took second place in the Slalom, had helped them keep pace with the Indians.

Other teams to qualify for the top five were New Hampshire, Vermont, and St. Lawrence. In finishing third, New Hampshire won the Cross Country event and displayed balance that was epitomized by John Kendall's being honored as skimeister for accumulating the highest combined total of points for a four event skier. Vermont, too, performed well in Cross Country and boasted a second place finisher, Bucky Doria, in the Giant Slalom. The team was a solid fourth. St. Lawrence ended up in the fifth and final qualifying berth with 358.3 points,

well ahead of both Harvard (351.8) and Williams (344.3).

Williams' failure to qualify evidenced a frustrating effort that seemed jinxed from the start. Strangely, it was in the Alpine events, normally their strong point, that the Ephs literally fell from contention. The Giant Slalom on Friday morning proved particularly disastrous for the five Williams entries: Co-capt. Chris Bryan sprained an ankle prior to competition and had to forfeit, while on the slope John McGill lost a ski and Tom Stevenson and John Stulgis destroyed their chances by falling. Only freshman Bruce Jacobson, under considerable pressure as the last Williams skier to race, somehow

avoided any spills in speeding to an outstanding ninth place finish. The Ephs, however, seemed to be back on the right track later on Friday as they raced to fourth place in the 9.8 mile Cross Country event at Savoy Forest. George Malanson, in 18th place, and Charles Hewitt, in 9th place, turned in their best performances of the season, and Richard Easton, in sixth place, was one place short of qualifying as an individual for the Nationals.

Hopes for a continued comeback were deflated when the Ephs could do no better than sixth as a team in the Slalom at Berlin Mt. on Saturday. Bryan and McGill were disqualified and Jacobson, who had recorded the second best

time on the slope in his first run, fell during his second run thus marring a potentially great performance. Still, he picked himself up in time to finish in 13th place.

In the 45 meter Jumping, the concluding event of the competition, Malanson took 11th place and Charles Hewitt took 22nd. Williams, having suffered in the Alpine events, was thus unable to close the gap on fifth place.

The team will have, nevertheless, a representative in the Nationals, due to a fifth place finish by Malanson in the Individual Nordic Combined.

The skiers travel to Middlebury tomorrow for the final college carnival.

Wes Downs Hoopsters

By Robert Schmidt
The slick shooters of Wesleyan University built an early lead and then coasted to a 91-75 victory over the Williams quintet, as exciting "Little Three" basketball returned to the Lasell Gym last Saturday night.

The Williams squad, led by Phil DuVal's 18 points, put on a fine offensive show of their own, yet they simply could not overcome the Cardinals from Middletown, who outshot the Ephs from the floor, as all five Wesleyan starters finished the contest in double figures.

While DuVal's 18 points topped all Eph scorers and John Unterker followed closely with 16 in the vain Williams cause. Wesleyan was led by two high scoring forwards, George Fenton and Larry Elmers, who each garnered 20 points for the victors.

The Williams squad hopes to rebound when they return to action Tuesday night against R.P.I., before journeying to Union College next Saturday night.

By Bill Getman
Coach Samuelson's Varsity Swim Team bettered their record to 3-4 by defeating the University of Connecticut 51-44 last Saturday at the Robert Muir Pool.

Kirkland, Talbert, Cornell, and Hobart put the Ephs ahead 7-0, winning the 400-Medley Relay in 3:52.9.

John Howland and Rich Riley paced each other to an easy victory in the 200-Freestyle. Howland's winning time was 1:54.0. Fitzpatrick placed third for UConn.

In the 50-Freestyle it was four abreast all the way, but the Hus-

kie's Phippen touched first in 22.5. Mike Foley and John Anderson placed respectively for Williams.

Eph Scott Cooper surged ahead in the breaststroke leg of the Individual medley to win in 2:11.4 and place the Purple out ahead 24-10. Gordon placed second and Hoffman, third, for UConn.

The Ephs were again unable to place well in the diving competition, as the Huskies' Prins captured the event with 193.85 points. Prins' best dive, a forward dive with 1 and one-half twists in free form, with a difficulty factor of 2.2, earned 36.8.

Snyder placed second for UConn with 157.15 points and Constable took third for Williams with 140.7. Constable's best dive was a reverse dive in pike position, earning 32.3 points.

Eph James Cornell stretched his early lead to 15 yards to capture the 200-Butterfly in 2:10.4. Teammate Jerry Phelan placed second and Becker placed a distant third for UConn.

Williams' John Anderson came from behind to take second in the 100-Freestyle, but moved too late as Phippen scored his second victory of the day, touching first in 50.1. Phillips was third for UConn.

UConn Captain John Hoffman won the 200-Backstroke in 2:12.9 after a close race against Ephs Dick Chinman and James Kirkland. Chinman placed second and Kirkland, third.

Howland Double Winner
Eph John Howland became a double winner, and showed his endurance in the 500-freestyle, coming from behind in the fourteenth lap to win in 5:27.9 by 20 yards over UConn's Brindmour.

Rich Riley was third for Williams. Pike Talbert swam a steady race in the 200-Breaststroke, to finish Williams scoring for the day.

*Talbert's winning time was 2:26.1. The Huskies' 400-Freestyle Relay team easily won in 3:28.2, but it was not enough, as Williams won the meet 51-44. Rose, Fitzpatrick, Phillips, and Phippen swam the relay for UConn.

The Williams swimmers look to bettering their 3-4 record when they host Wesleyan on February 28, and travel to Amherst on March 7, before the New Englands at Springfield, March 12-14.

SUMMARY

400-Medley Relay - WILLIAMS (Kirkland, Talbert, Cornell, Hobart) 3:52.9.
200-Freestyle - Howland (W) 2. Ryley (W) 3. Fitzpatrick (UC) 1:54.9.
50-Freestyle - Phippen (UC) 2. Foley (W) 3. Anderson (W) 22.5.
200-Individual Medley Cooper (W) 2, Thomson (UC) 2:11.4. Hoffman (UC).
Diving - Prins (UC) 2. Snyder (UC) 3. Constable (W) 193.85.
200-Butterfly - Cornell (W) 2. Phelan (W) 3. Becker (UC) 2:10.4.
100-Freestyle - Phippen (UC) 2. Anderson (W) 3. Phillips (UC) 50.1.
200-Backstroke - Hoffman (UC) 2. Chinman (W) 3. Kirkland (W) 2:12.9.
500-Freestyle - Howland (W) 2. Brindamour (UC) 3. Ryley (W) 5:27.9.
200-Breaststroke - Talbert (W) 2. Lettes (UC) 3. McCoy (UC) 2:26.1.
400-Free Relay - UCONN (Rose, Fitzpatrick, Phillips, Phippen) 3:28.2.

Panthers Win Hockey

By Jim Todd
A powerful Middlebury squad beat the Varsity hockey team 7-2 in the Lansing Chapman Rink Saturday before a near capacity Winter Carnival crowd. This was the second meeting of the two teams this season, the first ending in an 8-5 Middlebury triumph.

The first period brought visions of last year's meeting when the Ephs upset the Panthers 7-1. Although not as fast as the visitors, Williams' scrappy offense constantly pressured their opponents' goal and narrowly missed scoring on several occasions while the defense used solid forechecking to keep Middlebury off balance. The only goal of the period came at 19:14 after a Williams slashing penalty gave the Panthers a power play situation and they slipped a centering pass to the right of Purple goalie, Phil Bartow.

The second period was a complete reversal of the first and left the crowd wondering if it was really the same Williams squad

that had played in the opening frame. The visitors' stronger skating and sharper passing eventually wore the Ephs down and they notched five goals to put the game out of reach.

Williams tied the game at 1-1 when George Reigeleuth took a perfect pass from Whit Knapp and flipped it in from in front. Middlebury came back at 5:23, tipping in a soft slap shot to take the lead for good at 2-1. They scored at 6:44 on a breakaway, at 10:41 on a slap shot, at 13:09 coming around from behind the cage, and at 14:45 on another slap shot. The period ended with Middlebury leading 6-1.

Both teams scored once in the final frame as the Purple regained some of its earlier composure. The Purple goal came when Brian Patterson tipped in a loose puck from in front of the Panther crease. The game ended 7-2.

The icemen travel to Vermont on Tuesday where they will take on the University of Vermont.

Mat Champions

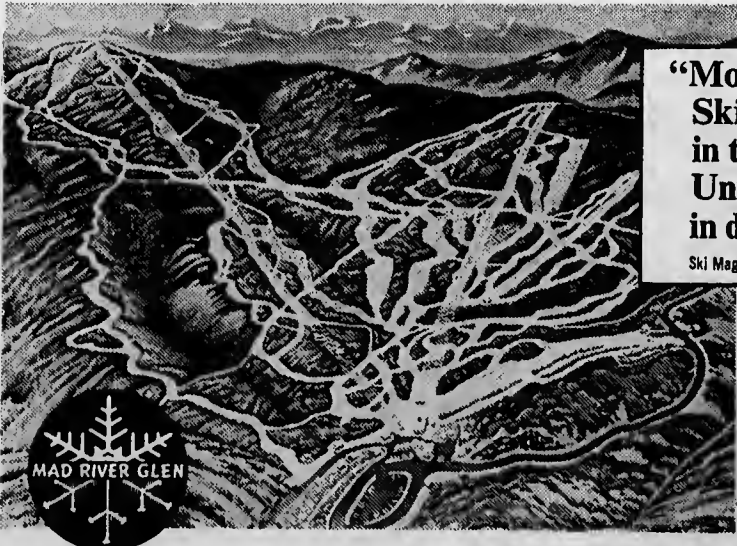
By Bill Rives
Coach Dailey's wrestlers entered the Little Three Championships with the realization that they could not win team honors. Despite the fact that six freshmen have been representing the varsity in dual-meet competition this year, such an allowance was not made at Wesleyan last week. The freshman and varsity teams were recognized as distinct units, and both Eph squads suffered heavy losses by forfeit.

However, there was a good deal of motivation for individual excellence, as seven Williams wrestlers captured Little Three titles. Freshman Alan Palevsky received a default after injuring his Wesleyan opponent in the process of a takedown maneuver. The agile Emlen Drayton pinned his Cardinal opponent in 4:57 to record his first Little Three Champion-

ship.

Tom McInerney picked up his ninth and tenth wins of the year as neither of his opponents was capable of going the distance with him. Mark Lesniowski, who has been representing the varsity in the 190 pound class, expressed the sentiment that, "they felt like 123 pounders" after besting two opponents, one of whom he pinned in 3:45.

On the varsity level, Co-captains Ed Hipp and George Sawaya were joined by heavyweight John Hitchens in the winners' circle. Hipp once again proved his match situation prowess in pinning his Wesleyan rival in 4:06. Sawaya showed considerable strategy and expertise in subduing his opponents by a combined score of 15.4. Hitchens ousted Darell Hazell of Wesleyan with a pin in 4:03.



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JOE DEWEY

The Williams Record

VOL. LXXXIV, NO. 6

THE WILLIAMS RECORD, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1970

PRICE 15c

Moliere Play to Open In American Premiere

The American premiere of the English language translation of Moliere's **AMPHITRYON** will be presented by Cap and Bells at the Adams Memorial Theater, March 6, 7, 12, 13, and 14 at 8:30 p.m.

The legend on which the play is based tells of Jupiter's descent to earth disguised as the warrior, Amphitryon to seduce the virtuous wife.

Directing the production is Milton Commons, workshop director and stage manager with the famed Tyrone Guthrie Theatre in Minneapolis. After helping to establish that company in 1964-65, he went on to work on such shows as the 1966 **HOUSE OF ATREUS**, the Guthrie's first touring venture.

In addition to his work in the Twin Cities, Mr. Commons has worked with Arlene Francis, Caesar Romero, and others, established a theater in Richmond, and was associated with New York's Poet Theater.

This last was important to Cap and Bells, for while there he first came into contact with the **AMPHITRYON** script. Although the Minneapolis company was unable to fit the newly discovered **Amphitryon** into its schedule despite Mr. Commons' enthusiasm, he refused to let the matter drop.

An invitation from Cap and Bells to direct their 1970 production eventually arrived, and **AMPHITRYON** became the choice of a play.

Translator Passage gave permission for his version to be used at Williams - marking the first time it will be spoken onstage, being an unpublished document - and the machinations of auditions scheduling, designing, and synthesis began.

AMT designer and Cap and Bells advisor Jack Watson was signed on to do the lighting, while Rita Bottomley, long synonymous with costumes in the Berkshires, was asked to do the medley of clothes ranging from soldiers to goddesses.

Miss Bottomley has her hands full, for Mr. Commons made the decision to present **AMPHITRYON** with the entire cast in masks.

These were fitted to each person's face in advance, plastered, and painted with appropriate designs according to character. "Several characters," Miss Bottomley noted, "have to change masks. Mercury, for example, disguises himself as Amphitryon's valet, so he has to switch from a god-mask into a valet-mask. This involves a very quick costume change, too."

Robert T. Williams, who designed such past shows here as **GUYS AND DOLLS**, **CAROUSEL** (both winter season), and **A FUNNY THING HAPPENED ON THE WAY TO THE FORUM** (summer theater) is returning from a hectic opening week of **MAME** at New Jersey's Paper Mill Playhouse to supervise final touches on the setting he designed for **AMPHITRYON**.

It consists of a large house front with balcony, a series of revolving columns, and a very different variety of effects called for in the script. Certain moments do, of course, present some problems. The opening, for instance, demands that Mercury be bantering with Night in midair, each on their respective cloud or chariot. This is only one of several intriguing puzzles being worked out by the technical crew which is building the show in this final week.

Mr. Commons says of **AMPHITRYON**, "It's a wonderful series of incredible events, and still a few major considerations stay in our minds. Human emotions, for one thing, change little through the ages in Moliere's opinion. The identity crisis everyone onstage goes through at some point or another is something anyone can feel sympathy for. Finally, this play is a comedy. It has a terrific capacity to provoke and involve people with recognition and, most of all, laughter."

The American premiere of the English-language version, opens next Friday, March 6th, at 8:30 p.m., repeats Saturday night, and returns the week after on the 12th, 13th, and 14th. Students are admitted free with ID and are urged to call 458-3023 from 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on weekdays.

Viewpoint:

AMT Not A People's Theater

On Main Street, between Greylock Quad and the Faculty Club there is a large brick structure set off by tall white Greek doric columns that most Williams students will admit to having entered once or twice during their college careers. A few others have never missed a production. A small select group of insiders have actually worked there.

But the Adams Memorial Theatre is not so much the college's theater, the students' theater, or the community's theater, as it is the property of its directors. And it is used to their benefit and advantage.

As a theater at least physically owned and subsidized by the college, the AMT and its staff are in a unique position. Free of monetary necessity, they are also free of the requirements of public taste, opening the stage to a wide range of theatrical endeavors impossible on the professional stage, or in small local theaters.

At the same time they have the ability as well as the responsibility to create an audience by introducing drama to people whose experience tends to be limited. Audience here does not refer to a large body of onlookers, but to a large body of participants, actors, designers, directors, set constructors, even ushers, participants in the dynamism and vitality of the theater.

This year has seen little such development. The choice of plays, the consistent recasting of actors in similar roles, and the indirect dismissal of Jack Watson as technical director of the theater have not only prevented the opening of the AMT to the college and community, but have come as the final assurance that this is not a theater for students, but for its faculty.

The season on the main stage opened with a production of Robert Bolt's fiasco play, **A**



"The AMT should become a people's theater."

Man for All Seasons, which has become a repertory and revival staple as well as an Academy Award-winning film. Its revival here was not only a considerable waste of valuable funds, but unimpressive as the season's opener.

John von Szeliski's lavish and exorbitant production of **The Wild Duck** followed. Ibsen is a major playwright, and **The Wild Duck** is one of his better plays. Yet in the context of college theater, it was not worth the expansive set now stored away, hoping to be shipped to Washington, D.C. for the American College Theater Festival.

Serjeant Musgrave's Dance, the most recent production, has been the most successful. Due to circumstance, we were introduced to a number of new actors in major roles. Because of a short rehearsal period, and several last minute illnesses, the production lacked the meticulous polish evident in the Bolt and Ibsen, but this was in a sense the most gratifying production. For the first time it seemed that the AMT was

not just an insider's theater.

There are any number of new plays that in original and vivid productions would be the source of greater involvement in the theater at Williams.

The most obvious instrument for this change is Cap and Bells. As a student organization, Cap and Bells is in a prime position for bringing more students into the theater by means of its own productions.

The success of the upcoming Cap and Bells production of **Amphitryon** is perhaps crucial to the ultimate value of theater at Williams. **Amphitryon** is a little known play by Moliere being given its English premiere in the United States. Its failure at the box office could be the death blow for Cap and Bells.

Amateur theater has the potential for vibrancy and fire that often does not exist in the large metropolitan theaters. This potential should be realized and exploited to the fullest extent, and the AMT should become a people's theater.

Will Buck

Students Claim UPI Distorted Weinglass Speech



LEONARD WEINGLASS was his speech accurately reported?

(Editor's Note: The following is an article submitted by freshman Putnam Smith and Robert Muller, pointing out wire service distortions of the address delivered by Chicago 7 attorney Leonard Weinglass last Sunday in Chapin Hall.

Ironically in his address, Mr. Weinglass had complained about press distortions and sensationalism surrounding the four month Chicago trial.) (WEINGLASS)

(WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.) - ONE OF THE LAWYERS FOR THE CHICAGO SEVEN... LEONARD WEINGLASS... MADE A FIERY SPEECH LAST NIGHT AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE IN WILLIAMSTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS. SPEAKING TO A LARGE CROWD WEINGLASS SAID...

"REGARDLESS OF THE FINAL OUTCOME OF THE TRIAL, THIS MOVEMENT IS TOO STRONG TO DIE." LATER HE SAID... "ANYONE WHO ENTERED THE COURTROOM FOR 30 MINUTES COULD TELL HOW BIASED AND DISCRIMINATORY THE COURT WAS AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS." HE ADVISED THE STUDENTS MOST OF WHOM SUPPORTED HIM, TO... "STAND FIRM, ASSERT YOURSELF AND DO NOT BE INTIMIDATED."

(SUB WEINGLASS)

(WILLIAMSTOWN MASS.) - ONE OF THE DEFENSE LAWYERS IN THE CHICAGO SEVEN CONSPIRACY TRIAL HAS CALLED ON COLLEGE STUDENTS TO CONTINUE THEIR PROTESTS OF THE TRIAL. SPEAKING AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE YESTERDAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN, ATTORNEY LEONARD WEINGLASS TOLD STUDENTS... "STAND FIRM, ASSERT YOURSELVES, AND DON'T BE INTIMIDATED." AFTER THE TRIAL, WEINGLASS WAS CITED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT BY JUDGE JULIUS HOFFMAN AND SENTENCED TO 20 MONTHS IN JAIL.

WEINGLASS TOLD STUDENTS AT WILLIAMS TO KEEP UP THE STRUGGLE BECAUSE... AS HE PUT IT... "THERE ARE A LOT

OF JUDGE HOFFMAN'S AROUND."

The two statements printed above were received at the radio station on the United Press In-

ternational wire at 1:30 and 6:30 a.m. respectively on the morning of Feb. 23, following Mr. Weinglass' speech at Chapin Hall Sunday night. Imagine, if you will,

that the two releases had been dated Amherst rather than Williamstown, and that you had heard them over a morning news

Continued on Page 4

4 'Greasers' Rob Unisex Boutique

By Will Buck & Arturo Calventi

Williamstown's resident hippie, earth-mother, Pam Sullivan, was the victim of a great rip-off last Tuesday night when two Pittsfield greasers and their molls (girl) walked into Mother's Image, her unisex boutique on Spring Street, and made off with two leather vests and four hash pipes, collectively valued at 30 dollars.

According to Mrs. Sullivan, the gang cased the joint an hour before the actual robbery. She described them as high school greasers, "more the six-pack type than dope people. They even asked me what the hash pipes were for."

One of the men was "rather effeminate, with very short hair, and a high voice. His girlfriend was a kinky-haired overbleached blond, later the infamous driver of the get-away car," Mrs. Sullivan said. She was wearing corduroy pants, a lace blouse, a pea-

jacket, and "navy blue pointy-toed sneakers." Mrs. Sullivan said, "Both girls were wearing those big furry hats which are tied at the neck and have pom-poms hanging from the strings."

The second girl was darker and non-descript. Her partner wore a cap, "like those the Advocate says are the latest fad on campus, and a gray tweed coat that wasn't at all funky." Mrs. Sullivan went on to say that "they looked like the kind of people who might carry switch-blades."

At 8 p.m. the four returned, just as Mrs. Sullivan received a phone call for Philosophy Prof. Laszlo Versenyi. Mr. Versenyi's former phone number is now the Sullivan's, and they are constantly receiving calls for him.

The police report states that Mrs. Sullivan was on the phone for 30 seconds, and during that time three members of the gang spread themselves over the store

and removed the merchandise. The fourth member had already descended to Spring Street under the pretense of purchasing a package of cigarettes, but had instead warmed up the car. As they escaped one member of the gang shouted, "Next time we'll bring some money."

The terrified Mrs. Sullivan immediately telephoned the cops to report the crime.

Mrs. Sullivan explained, as she indicated the muddy footprints the hoodlums had left, that she believed their intention had not been to rob but to shoplift. "After all," she said, "they made no effort to disguise their identities, and mentioned that they often hung out at the Wooden Nickel in Pittsfield."

In her catalogue of the stolen merchandise delivered to the police, Mrs. Sullivan said she neglected to mention the loss of the spread themselves over the store hash pipes.

The Williams Record

Russell B. Pulliam, Editor-in-Chief
Paul J. Lieberman, Co-Editor

THE WILLIAMS RECORD is an independent newspaper published twice a week by the students of Williams College. Entered as second class postal matter Nov. 27, 1944 at the post office at North Adams, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price \$7 yearly. Subscription orders, undeliverable copies, and change of address notices should be mailed to the newspaper at Baxter Hall, Williamstown, Mass. 01267. All editorial correspondence must be signed by the writer if intended for publication. Unless signed, editorials represent the opinions of the Record editorial board (editor-in-chief, co-editors and managing editors).

Coeducation Etc.

An article in the February 24 issue of *Look* features a Williams ('70)-to-Vassar transfer student and his opinions of the recently left behind institution: "He had tried two and a half years at his father's alma mater, Williams, one of the best Little Ivy colleges, but the courses turned him off. His marks fell, he ended up on academic probation. He also disliked what he calls the neo-fraternity atmosphere—getting plowed at beer parties—and he finally became a TV shut-in."

A somewhat similar view of Williams appears much closer to home in an article written by freshman Michael Helson in the recently published first edition of *Free Fire Zone*, "A magazine for creative effort and response to that effort." Helson mockingly describes his indoctrinating road-trip voyage with an upperclass 'Mr. Williams', one "Fred Braubilger", who is pictured as a Porsche-driving, Bee-voo worshipping numbskull.

It's almost understandable that a freshman views "the Williams Student" as a repulsive neo-fraternity-ite. Is not freshman year the time when that very "neo-fraternity-ite" role seems a most threatening, and yet a most real solution to the crisis precipitated by being thrust into the alien Williams social milieu? It is certainly the traditional solution.

Nevertheless, this is a dying solution. The not uncommon image of Williams as a bastion of the beer and band ethic is more mirage than reality. Last week's non—"old-time, rah rah, beer-and-band" Winter Carnival is just one recent example of the death of the neo-fraternity atmosphere.

But if the beer and band ethic is more mirage than reality why do our present and past students maintain it in myth in *Look* magazine and a new campus publication? Perhaps it's because after we dispose of the neo-fraternity, beer blasting element within us all, we are left mainly to confront life-style alternatives that somehow resemble the isolated tube-room hibernation chosen by the above mentioned Williams-to-Vassar transfer before his exodus.

The image of isolation individuals is harder to deal with and harder to make fun of than the image of the "hou demo". Yet it is closer to our reality. And while the image of isolation may seem obvious in the form of a late night tube room crew, is it not also manifest in the other gatherings, hoping to make themselves groups solely through the shared magic carpet trip on drugs? Perhaps even the noise of the traditional demo can be viewed as a veil covering an often not-too-well-hidden loneliness.

Some may criticize this as implying just another stereotype—that of college student as isolated or lonely. No stereotype is intended here. Williams is undoubtedly the home of a wide diversity of "solutions" to the shared problem—that of isolation.

But just what is the often inarticulate need implied in an apparently increasing loneliness? It is the need for intimacy. Sometimes it's a call for just one person with whom one can be close. In large groups it's a desire for "community". And no longer, it seems, can the stereotype of the beer and band ethic keep us from looking this need in the face and searching for an "answer". Have not the drug phenomenon, the rise of sensitivity groups and the turn to the east somewhat been stabs at such a solution?

In any event, the need for intimacy while "inherent in the human species", seems accentuated as a problem enveloping the college years. It's also a problem whose solution has seemed to become more elusive in our society. In addition, as it's a problem that by definition involves "the other sex", it's also a problem whose solution becomes almost impossible in a "segregated environment."

This is one reason why our commitment to coeducation is so crucial. Certainly coeducation is no panacea—in many ways it just raises new problems. But it is just such new problems that we must confront—how do we relate to each other as real people, without losing sight of our differences and without treating each other as objects?

Indeed, the question of how we proceed with coeducation will probably be the most important issue facing the CUL, the Provost, the President, the Trustees and the college community in general this year. Certainly there is much to be done.

Central is how the issue of housing is dealt with. The present location of woman on the campus extremities makes them practically subject to "neo-road trip" encounters with Williams men. Coeducational housing facilities, instituted for at least those women who want it, is a must. In addition, co-ed housing would hopefully bring into coeducation that large segment of the college now virtually excluded—the row houses. Indeed, the present wall-off attitude of the Greylock and Berkshire-Prospect Dining facilities has meant more Row House - Co-ed separation. Then again, the present arrangement seems to indicate that merely shared eating facilities does not imply "adequate" co-education.

Any decision on co-ed housing will also affect the college policy with respect to freshman inclusion in upper-class houses. Should not male freshmen be given the option of whether they want to be placed, if possible, in a co-ed complex? Most important will be the decision of CUL. Having apparently decided in favor of random selection for freshmen on the basis of the need to maintain diversity in the houses, the Committee implied in the Jessup meeting several weeks ago that all houses were not qualitatively different. It will be interesting to see whether any recommendation CUL makes on co-ed housing will itself imply a judgment that one type house (Greylock) is actually more desirable.

The forthcoming decisions on the structure of coeducation at Williams will be important. It was a long time coming. And while it will not immediately solve the problem of intimacy, it will hopefully put an end to the old ethic which hid this very real problem in the myth of a neo-fraternity Williams.

—Lieberman

Letters to the Editor

Buckley

Dear Mr. Pulliam:

My old friend, Jim Campaigne Jr., tells me that you have been named the editor of the *Record*. A note to congratulate you. If there is anyway that I or *National Review* can help, let me know. My best to you and your family.

Yours faithfully,
Wm. F. Buckley, Jr.

Co-Editor's Note: This was a personal letter addressed to Russell B. Pulliam, but we're printing it anyway. We are so proud. I take full responsibility for my actions... Paul Lieberman.

Blasts Record

To the editor:

Searching for Winter Carnival spirit on Sunday night seems as

dubious as looking for journalism in the *Williams Record*.

Page one has come to editorials and a two line, 2-inch by 4-inch table of contents. Will Buck's editorial rates a banner headline and the week-end in Williams-town can be characterized by a writer who was in "almost clean...fresh" New York City. We can only wait and see if Buck will follow in the Deutsch tradition, turning to the "criticism" of social life now that athletics have been buried.

Page two includes a three column "explanation" of last issue's three word caption which needed to be cut, not foot-noted. Deutsch's continual reveling in trivia ignores the apology which is in order.

I only hope the journalism evident in the recent issues of the *Record* are evidence of learning pains, and not a precedent.

Gary L. Conrad '70

Gladden Dining

To the editor:

It is not Gladden House policy to exclude anyone from our dining room.

A vote taken among house members during the first week of February was to establish a consensus about the matter of crowding. The house opinion was then to be discussed with those of the other Greylock Houses in order to formulate a policy.

In light of this fact we can only view the position reported in "News Briefs" in the *Record* of 17 February as misleading and unfactual.

All members of the college community are welcome in the Gladden House Dining Room. Only in the event of crowding will the invitation have to be reconsidered.

Jerry Wheelock '71
President of Gladden House
Tom Dapice '70
Treasurer ex-officio

The Arrangement

Plastic Movie About Plastic People

The curtains parted with a faint rustling of plastic... only it wasn't the curtains. Ella Kazan's latest ego trip, "The Arrangement," is about a "44-year-old man who doesn't like himself," (Kirk Douglas), who is having an affair with a girl who "has a built-in crap detector," (Faye Dunaway). Unfortunately, his wife (Deborah Kerr) promises "to stick with him through everything," and nearly does.

This is, of course, an unfair summation. The film has many good ideas - most of them stolen from "Personna," "The Seventh Seal," and "Wild Strawberries," to mention but a few. There are some good lines. Faye leaves Kirk because "The screwing I'm getting isn't worth the screwing I'm getting." Where have we heard that before?

Basically "The Arrangement," is the same arrangement that Bob and Carol and Ted and Alice had. It is a plastic movie about plastic people. Big game ad exec

is put on to what life is really all about and he flips out when he realizes that he's blown it. The entire facade of his Beverly Hills life is swept out to sea by the tidal wave of Faye's heavenly body. Escape, suicide...

Make me puke.

Review

The high point of this desert classic is its humor. Whether or not Kazan realizes how funny he is. "We'll never know what went on in the private hell that is the soul of this man. We only know what his neighbor's told us..." That's funny!

The pictures are okay - kodak doesn't make many mistakes -

and the acting is what might be expected. Deborah Kerr and Richard Boone are passable, Faye Dunaway is half-naked and therefore half-passable, and our hero snarls and screeches his way through another one. (Actually he's a little better than usual, but I still like the Frank Gorshen imitation better than the real Kirk Douglas.)

Ella Kazan may have graduated from Williams many years ago, but I could swear he's a sophomore in Wood House who took Charley Samuels' film course last semester. Hell, he's just discovered what film making is all about! Look at all these neat new gimmicks to throw together into one film! This is art! And a message! Boy do I hate myself - I could almost vote myself out of existence...

And so a film is born. For nearly two hours Ella Kazan hates himself to death - and loves every minute of it. Crinkle, crinkle.

Mark Siegel

WMS - WCFM



Previews of Programs

On 650 AM -- 91.3 FM

SATURDAY

7:30 Play by play coverage of the Williams-New Hampshire Hockey Game. A live broadcast from the Chapman Rink with Carl Friedman and Dory Griffinger describing all the action.

10:00 Steve Levine '73 will present two hours of the finest modern jazz. To be included in this week's program: pieces by John Coltrane and Art Blakey.

SUNDAY

1:00 On this week's "Opera in Stereo," Cliff Robinson '70 will feature the complete recording of Verdi's *Aida*.

4:00 This afternoon's "Show-time" will concentrate on recent Broadway musical and movie music. The complete soundtracks to *Midnight Cowboy* and *The Music Man* will be presented.

9:00 "That's the Question" Tyler House returns tonight to defend their title against a challenging team from Spencer House. A sample question: "All Gaul was divided into three parts; today all Borneo is divided into four parts. Name them."

Calendar

TONIGHT

6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER and DISCUSSION: Bill Milliken, from the Young Life in New York City, will speak. St. John's Church.

7:30 MOVIE: "The Fifth Horseman is Fear." Bronfman Auditorium.

7:30 PLANETARIUM DEMONSTRATION: Hopkins Observatory.

8:30 CONCERT: The Berkshire Symphony with Julius Hegyi conducting and tenor Evan Thomas will perform the music of Carl Wirth, Handel, Creston, and Britten. Chapin Hall.

8:30 PLAY: "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" by Edward Albee is scheduled to be performed by the Hoosick Valley Players in the Adams Memorial Theater basement stage.

SATURDAY

10:30 GALLERY TALK AND TOUR: George Heard Hamilton, the director of the Clark Art Institute, will describe the paintings of the museum's Renoir collection. Clark Art Institute.

2:00 VARSITY AND FRESHMAN SQUASH: Williams vs. Amherst. Squash Courts.

2:00 VARSITY AND FRESHMAN WRESTLING: Williams vs. Amherst. Lasell Gym.

2:00 VARSITY SWIMMING: Williams vs. Wesleyan. Lasell Gym

3:30 FRESHMAN SWIMMING: Williams vs. Wesleyan. Lasell Gym

3:30 FRESHMAN HOCKEY: Williams vs. R.P.I. Chapman Rink.

7:30 VARSITY HOCKEY: Williams vs. New Hampshire. Chapman Rink.

8:30 PLAY: "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" by Edward Albee is scheduled to be performed by the Hoosick Valley Players on the Adams Memorial Theater basement stage.

SUNDAY

3:30 MOVIE: "The Reign of Czar Nicholas II" will be presented by Mr. and Mrs. Alexis Jordan of New York. The film is ideologically and historically a partial copy of the priceless records collected and preserved by the Union of the Reverers. Mrs. Jordan will provide narration as the film is shown. Weston Language Center.

TUESDAY

4:00 POETRY READING: Samuel Cornish, a black poet who is the editor and publisher of the magazine "Mimeo," will read from his works. Berkshire - Prospect Lounge.

7:30 MOVIE: Yancey (1964, Spanish). Weston Language Center.

Record, Advocate Request CC Funds

The College Council met for three hours Tuesday night, considered requests by the two campus newspapers for money and also looked into the selection of students for several new student-faculty committees.

Record and Advocate Request Money

The main business of the Council was taken with hearing requests from the editors of **The Record** and **The Advocates** for grants of \$500 and \$843 respectively. Record editor-in-chief Russ Pulliam '71, co-editor Paul Lieberman '71 and business manager Jerry Carlson '72, who spoke first, cited the rising costs of printing their newspaper and a desire to include more pictures in future issues as the main reasons for the \$500 grant. They also stated a desire to print more six-page issues than their budget now allows.

Charles Rubin '72, appearing on behalf of **The Advocate**, asked for \$843 in order to publish 8 more issues of their newspaper. He pointed out that this sum would defray 75 per cent of the cost of printing the newspaper and the remaining 25 per cent would be provided by advertising revenue. The Council had previously given

Council Decisions

1. CC adopts new procedure to defer final vote on new issues for one week period.
2. Delays decision on subsidies for Boston Ballet student tickets until freshman interest is gauged.
3. Foreign Students Committee granted \$260 for semester.
4. Defers decision on grants to Record and Advocate for one week. Advocate asks for \$843 while Record wants \$500.
5. Discusses nature of new student-faculty committees. Issue of whether to appoint or elect student members remains open for campus discussion until next week.
6. CC plans two meetings next week in order to deal with problems of reconstruction of the constitution.

\$600 to **The Advocate** in order to defray the cost of their first four issues which have appeared in recent weeks.

The Council decided to put off a final decision on the two requests since the sums involved are large and the Council must consider the possibility of incurring a deficit if it grants the requests. The requests will be reconsidered at the next meeting of the Council Tuesday night.

The Council did, however, pass a motion that gave **The Advocate** \$100 in order to publish their next issue.

Adopts New Procedure

The Council passed a motion resulting from a suggestion by parliamentarian Paul Isaac '72 that the Council defer decisions on new issues for a period of one week in order to encourage greater exposure of issues to the campus. The procedure would limit debate to twenty minutes on a new issue. At the end of that period the issue would go on the agenda of the following week's meeting when a full debate and final vote could be taken. However, the procedure may be suspended for a particular issue that may need immediate

attention if four-fifths of the members are willing to do so.

Boston Ballet Subsidies Asked

The Council then went on to hear a request from James R. M. Fraser-Darling '72 who asked for \$400 in order to subsidize student tickets for the appearance of the Boston Ballet. Since the houses are already contributing for their own members the request concerned the Freshman class and the girls on campus. Fraser-Darling asked for the funds in order to provide \$2 tickets for these students instead of the \$7 price being asked. The Council deferred the matter until an approximation of the number of freshmen and girls who would be interested in going to the Boston Ballet can be established.

Discuss Student-Faculty Committees

The Council then discussed the need for placing students as soon as possible on three new student-faculty committees, the Winter Study Committee, the Admissions Committee, and the Student Activities Committee. The Winter Study Committee will be evaluating the 1970 Winter Study and formulating policy for the next Winter Study. The Admis-

sions Committee concerns itself with admissions policies in general and acts mainly as an advisory body. The new Student Activities Committee will consider all budgetary matters and make recommendations to the College Council.

A final vote will be taken at the next meeting of the Council in order to give interested students a chance to either express an interest in being on one of these committees or give an opinion about the method of selection of student members.

Money For Foreign Students

The Council also approved a grant of \$260 for the Society of Foreign Students whose budget request was held up last fall because of organizational changes in that group. The money would be applied to this semester's activities and to pay off debts to the College incurred last semester.

Two Meetings Next Week

The Council announced, finally, that in addition to its regular meeting next Tuesday, a second meeting will be held Thursday to begin discussion of restructuring the constitution.

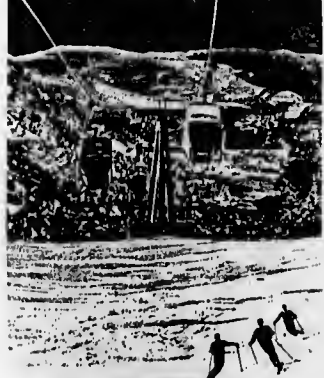
News Brief

Free University

A class in modern sculpture, under the auspices of the Free University of Williamstown, held its initial meeting Monday. The course is completely unstructured, leaving individual students free to pursue projects according to their interest. Clay, wood, and metal are the principle mediums for sculpture, and the shops at Mt. Greylock High School have been made available to the class.

Artist-shop teacher Bill Schusel is supervising the activities of the class, but will offer no formal instruction. The classes meet Monday nights at 7:00 P.M. Anyone interested should contact Tom Rauh in 20 Carter House, telephone 8-8286.

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UPI Charged With Yellow Journalism (Cont.)

Continued from Page 1

brief on WCFM. What would you have believed had occurred? The two stories, read and considered, would seem to indicate that a radical lawyer had spoken to a group of receptive students, "presenting a highly biased and inflammatory account of the events in Chicago and their national implications, in an effort to spur the students toward further demonstrations of protest over the Chicago trial. Clearly this is fiction.

The fact of the matter is that the dateline read Williamstown, and that the account rendered by the press bears little resemblance to the actual event. It is a rare occasion that one has the opportunity to witness, first-hand, such blatant misrepresentation of the facts by the syndicated press. In his opening remarks, Mr. Weinglass himself spoke of this problem, and the subsequent reporting of his talk bears him our remarkably well.

Even the most cursory consideration of the coverage Weinglass received reveals its appalling inadequacy. His purpose was hardly to incite vigorous protest on the part of his audience; his style could hardly be termed "fiery". On the contrary, he said, "Now what happened has not been properly reported and has not been put into perspective, and I just want to briefly review with you the actual history of what happened in Chicago." The body of the speech that followed stated specifically who the men on trial

were, the provisions of the bill under which they were being tried, the history of the bill, the history of the trial itself, and, for four minutes of his hour-long speech, the general place of the trial in the contemporary political scene.

Upon closer examination of the articles, one finds numerous errors consistent with the overall error, in the form of misquotations and, in one instance, the complete elimination of the context in which a key statement was made.

The second quotation in the first release was actually an answer to a question that followed the conclusion of the speech. What Weinglass actually said was, "I don't know whether the press was intimidated. I don't know whether or not they completely understood or appreciated what was happening, but people came into that courtroom for 20 minutes and understood it very well. Julian Bond took the stand and was in that courtroom for twenty minutes and came out and held a press conference in which he said that he grew up as a black man in Georgia and in all his life he had never been in a court that was so completely one-sided and unjust as this court. Richard Goodwin, the speech writer for Bobby Kennedy and Jack Kennedy, said the same thing... and people just were passing through the courtroom as witnesses gained a very quick impression of what was happening and I don't know why the press failed to sense that

or see that as fully as they did." Obviously, the UPI quotation reflects very little of the original: "20 minutes" has become "30 minutes"; the words "biased and discriminatory" are, at best, loose derivations of "one-sided and unjust", and, for that matter, the words were credited to Julian Bond by Mr. Weinglass. Yet another point: the word "defendants" never occurred!

The last remark quoted in the second release further exemplifies the problem of misquotation. The press states that Weinglass "told the students to keep up the struggle because... as he puts it... 'there are a lot of Judge Hoffman's (sic) around.'" The actual context from which the statement was taken was a protest by Weinglass about the state of the American judiciary today. He said, "It is a commentary on the state of things that the criminal trial lawyers in Chicago, who talked to us by the score, have told us that they've all known about Judge Hoffman, that this is the way Judge Hoffman is, and they've all known it, and yet no one has done anything to correct it, that situation, and apparently people are still willing to live with it. Judge Hoffman is not an unusual person; there are many, many 'Judge Hoffmans' around." The fact that the lawyers who practice before them know it and do nothing about it, is shocking." Even disregarding the fact that the reporter failed to report Weinglass' words accurately, the message that they were meant to

convey was completely distorted. Perhaps the worst contextual distortion in the articles was the statement that Weinglass "advised the students (to)... 'stand firm, assert yourselves and do not be intimidated.'" In this instance, the quotation itself was correct, but by removing it from its original context, the reporter effectively and totally changed the implications that the statement contains. As the statement stands in the two articles, it seems to us to represent an urging of student violence, whereas, when it is returned to its proper place in the sequence of Weinglass' remarks, it implies nothing of the kind.

He states, "The use of the judicial process has always been the final means (of government oppression) but I think this time the anti-war movement, the black liberation movement, and the youth movement are too strong to be contained, and I'm hopeful that if the support continues and grows and develops and people understand and know the truth of what happened, that we will not have the kind of oppression that most people anticipate, and so, on behalf of the Seven who are still in jail, I ask you to stand firm and assert yourselves, and not to be intimidated by this law, this prosecution, or the fact that they're still in jail, and continue to increase your awareness of oppression, and that's part of it; and that was mostly done in the Sixties. And now increase your arousal about what you are already aware of, and hopefully we will have some justice from this case, and ultimately some good coming out of it all."

Further, Weinglass urged students to help by "continually expressing your support in terms of demonstrations. I understand that there are petitions going around, write in to your congressman, discussing it in school, and just not letting it die. Just not letting it tail into the back pages, because if that happens, then they've won, and I'm sure a lot of you who are active know much better than I what would be effective action, but anything that brings out the truth of what happened and keeps bringing it to the fore is helpful to them (the Seven)." He adds, "Unless there is a growing concern and a growing awareness of what's happening to them around the country, properly expressed, and the violence that's happened is being used against them, I might add, to deny them their bail, then I'm afraid that the circuit court, very quietly and with-

out much fanfare, will uphold Judge Hoffman, and will deny them their bail pending the appeal."

The latter quotations above clearly indicate Weinglass' attitude toward protest movements: he feels that protest that resorts to violence only hinders the cause it hopes to promote. Therefore, he denounces the violence associated with the Chicago trial. He simply does not call for violence or any such deviation from the normal means of protest available to the public, as the two U.P.A. releases would seem to imply.

The one quotation we have not yet mentioned, "Regardless of the final outcome of the trial, this movement is too strong to die", could not be located, or at least could not be identified, in the body of the speech. It is possible that this remark was located in an answer to one of the questions asked in the final ten minutes, as the tape which we have used as a source does not include the last few queries put to Mr. Weinglass, but, in the light of the fact that the release places it before a quotation which we discussed previously, this seems doubtful, and we are left with the question, "where is this statement located?" Regardless of the answer, we are again the victims of misleading reporting. We were either misled as to the location of the quotation, or Mr. Weinglass was so badly misquoted that we are unable to recognize this comment in its original context. The possibility remains, of course, that the statement simply does not exist!

In any event, the conclusion of these arguments is obvious: the story, as reported, is misleading, and, in some instances, plainly false. The implications are manifold. Excerpts from these releases were distributed throughout the nation. How many listeners were deluded in the manner suggested in the opening paragraph? Can such irresponsible reporting be condoned? What can be done? Governmental censorship or control, such as Vice-President Agnew seems to advocate, is clearly no solution. Indeed, in a case such as this, with its extensive political ramifications, such a solution could only lead to even greater amounts of public misinformation than is the present case.

With the ever increasing importance, scope, and influence of the media today, responsible journalism must be the public demand. Public consciousness of this fact, and public action as, a direct outcome of that consciousness, represents the only hope of remedy for the disturbing licentiousness of the press today.

Putnam C. Smith '73
Robert Muller, '73

Young Execs Learn Their Stuff

By Dave Schooler

Three young company presidents were greeted warmly by a crowd of nearly 30 students at a forum at Jesup Hall Wednesday night.

Although hundreds of graduates of Williams are now leaders in business, the scant turnout may indicate a change in the students' interests. James Hunter, President of the James Hunter Machine Company of North Adams, summed it up noting, "Fewer and fewer young people are interested in business and perhaps this is good. Students have a greater social awareness, and it is up to young businessmen to project this image of social awareness."

Yet the students in attendance were indeed serious and interested in the remarks of the youthful leaders. Poignant questions included, "How soon can a young

executive get to the point of real responsibility?" and "Would you recommend to the aspiring young executive to go on to graduate school?"

The other two members of the panel were Peter Petricca, President of the Petricca Construction Company in Pittsfield, and Haim S. Ellichar, President of the Development Corporation International in Chestnut Hill, Mass.

The three belong to the Young President's Organization, a non-profit association of presidents of large companies who have become president before they reached the age of forty. The group of about 2,300 presidents was formed to allow an exchange of ideas between presidents.

The presidents deemphasized their own rise to power, concentrating on the questions of those

present. However James Hunter joked about being the fifth generation to assume the company's presidency. His brother Dick also runs the business, and he admitted that the reason that he became president was "My name was James."

Mr. Ellichar has spent much of his career working on low cost housing, particularly in Latin America. Much discussion centered around this topic with Ellichar noting that "housing can't be built cheaply. The necessity is for governmental subsidy." He also noted that United States foreign aid programs in Latin America have had little success.

By the way, the answer to the questions about the time it takes for the executive to gain responsibility was answered simply - it all depends on personal initiative.

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WSPs Deal With Cities and Politics

By David Webster

January's Winter Study Program found several Williams students involved with projects related to urban life and politics. Rick Beinecke '71 organized a foray into the politics of Massachusetts, Beinecke and five other students, Tim Murnane '71, Bill Strong '71, Phil Swain '72, Bob Oulimette '72, and Harold Holmyard '73, spent the month working in the office of State Representative Michael Dukakis (D. - Brookline) who, according to Beinecke, is an unannounced candidate for lieutenant governor of Massachusetts.

The students stayed in a dormitory at Tufts and spent their time in getting to know figures in Massachusetts politics. They conferred with Mayor White's top aid Barney Frank, former Mayor

and Clerk of the State Supreme Court John E. Powers, and various representatives, senators, reporters and lobbyists.

They also did work for Dukakis such as driving him around to various personal appearances in his effort to line up delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

The project was sponsored by Political Science Prof. James M. Burns '39, who led discussions both before and after the stay in Boston. Said Beinecke: "I think we got out of it what we wanted."

Boston was also the locale for another project on urban politics. Four Williams students, Paul Haklisch '72, Lon Hill '71, Dennis Shidlovski '72 and Mark Rubinstein '71, went to Roxbury where they spent the month in the offices of the Tenants Association of Boston.

The Association was formed after a Federal Housing Authority project was found by several of its tenants to be sub-standard. The tenants banded together in order to have a greater voice in legal matters concerning tenants of the new project. The Tenants Association expanded and is now city-

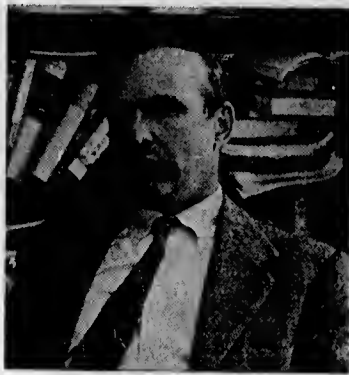
wide.

Haklisch, Hill, Shidlovski and Rubinstein spent their time working with Association people. They learned about tenancy and the rights under the law of tenants. They worked with files, checked complaints, interviewed tenants and landlords and developers in an effort to understand both sides of the housing crisis in Roxbury.

Paul Haklisch remembers with particular poignancy the fire-bombing of one of the landlord's offices - a week after the landlord had evicted twenty people from a building. In the blast an 18-year old boy lost his life. "It's funny, but the people seemed to accept the incident. It was nothing strange to them - they're used to that sort of thing happening."

Like the students in the politics in Massachusetts WSP, the people who went to Roxbury wanted to get out and see for themselves the realities of modern urban life. "It was so depressing in many ways," Haklisch said, "but it was immensely worthwhile to see these things for ourselves."

The project was organized by John Kunstatter '72 as an outgrowth of last April's Give-A-



PROF. JAMES M. BURNS
Sponsored Boston WSP

Damn Weekend. Political Science Professor Fred Greene was the sponsor.

Another WSP that found Williams students in the city was sponsored by Asst. Political Science Prof. David Tabb. Six Williams students, Peter Adrian '71, George Davidson '72, Roger Luchs '73, Marvin Short '73, Allen Staver '73 and Randy Thomas '73, spent from late December until January 30 living with black families in Patterson, N.J.

The six worked in politically-

related jobs set up by a black social worker from New York City. Some worked for OEO, others for Model Cities, others as building inspectors. At nights they returned to the ghetto.

The black social workers met with the group twice a week to talk things over and to aid the students in understanding the problems of the families they were living with.

"For the first time, poverty became visible to the group members," said Tabb. "Some of the students felt they were really able to communicate with the blacks, and this had a deep meaning to them. No dramatic changes took place, but they did get a glimpse - an idea of what was going on."

Tabb went on to advocate the value of experimental education, but urged that it be backed up with some formal training. He pointed out that for students interested in the urban crisis, there are several courses dealing with city problems: the Economic Department's Urban Economics course, Prof. Sutcliffe's course on Community Action, Prof. Gaudino's Williams-in-the-City program, and his own Politics and Poverty course, among others.

Symphony

The Berkshire Symphony will give the third concert of its twenty-fifth anniversary season at 8:30 tonight in Chapin Hall, with Evan Thomas, tenor, as guest soloist. Julius Hegyi will conduct.

The program includes Mr. Thomas singing Handel's "In Praise of Harmony," and Britten's "Les Illuminations." The orchestra will perform Paul Creston's "Partita" for strings and flute, and the world premiere of Carl Anton Wirth's, "Serenade."

In the Creston piece, Margaret Hanford will perform the solo flute, and Daniel Grove, the violin solo, Miss Hanford, James Mark, Edward Gale, and Matthew Rich will perform solos in Wirth's, "Serenade."

Mr. Thomas, a member of the Metropolitan Opera Studio, has appeared in many American opera companies' performances.

Tickets for the concert will be available at the door, or in advance at Hart's Drug Store in Williamstown. Many area students will be admitted without charge through various sponsorships.

Dinner Tonight

Bill Millikan, the head of "Young Life", a youth organization in N.Y.C., will be the speaker at a Chapel Board supper-discussion tonight. His topic is "The Creative Alternative".

The dinner will be held at St. John's Church beginning at 6:00. All are welcome. There is no charge.

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SPRING STREET

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

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By Bill Getman

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The initial minutes of the game were tense as a tight R.P.I. man-man defense caused several

turnovers and kept the Williams' scoring down.

As the first period progressed, guard Greg Williams and center Dick Small loosened up to surge the Ephs out ahead of the foul-ridden Engineers for a 44-26 half-time lead. Williams had scored 14 points in the first half, and Small tallied 11.

Williams dominated the early part of the second half, but as four of the Purple's starters foul-

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Steve Creahan was fed for 14 points in the second half to tie Dick Small as the Eph's high scorers for the night with 17 points each. Greg Williams finished with 16 points, Dick Max with 14 points, and Tom Geissler scored 10 to lead the Purple victory.

R.P.I.'s team was dominated by 6' 4" co-captain Dan Walch, who led the game scoring with 30 points. Walch's fast reflexes, smooth movements under the boards, and accurate outside shots plagued Williams throughout the game. At times Walch seemed to be everywhere, and a one man team for R.P.I.

The victorious basketball team, led by Co-captains Hoyt Cousins and Greg Williams, will defend their near perfect 9-1 record at Union on Saturday, February 28.

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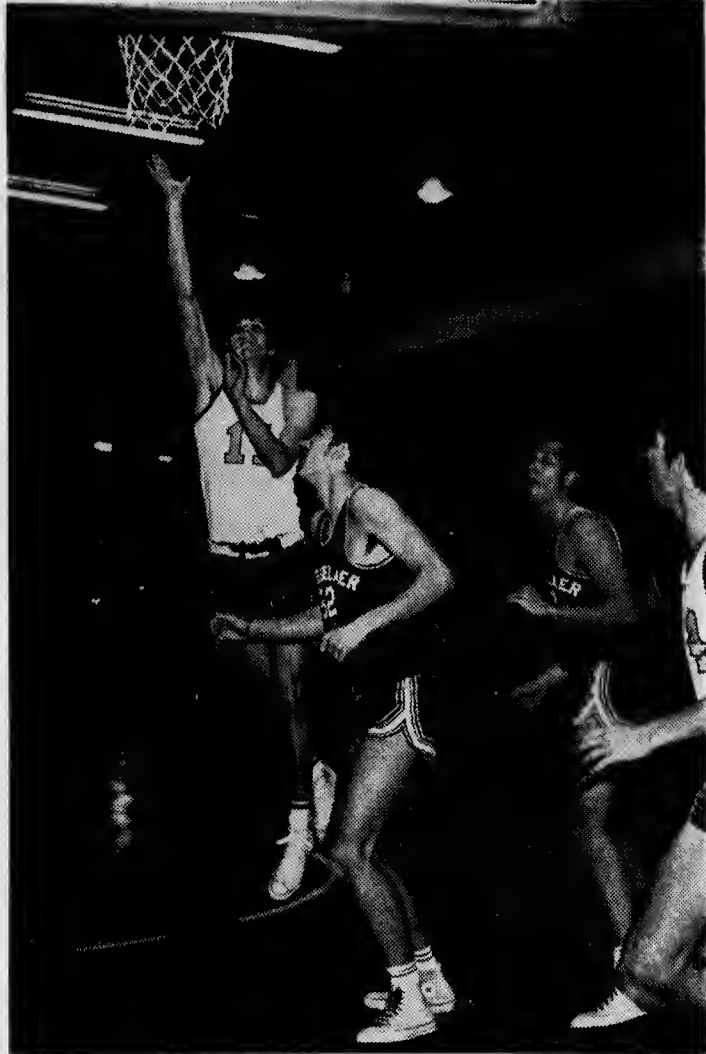


Photo by Bill Berry

Joe Hamilton drives in for two against the RPI Frosh. Coach Jay Healy's Frosh squad has compiled a fine 9-1 mark so far this season to bolster hopes for future Eph Varsity squads. The team plays Union on Saturday.

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Lacrosse coach Renzi Lamb reports that more than 50 candidates are working out for his spring squad. "Working indoors on a natural surface has done wonders for the squad," Lamb said. "Our conditioning and playing capability are far ahead of last year's."

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McInerney's roommate, the lithe Emlen Drayton, should be a bonafide contender at a reduced weight of 142 pounds. Drayton has suffered only one dual meet

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'Amphitryon' To Open Friday At AMT

Lawson '71 Calls Play 'Critical Step'

The American premiere of the English language of Moliere's *Amphitryon* will be presented by Cap and Bells at the Adams Memorial Theater, March 6, 7, 12, 13, and 14, at 8:30 p.m.

Following is an interview between Will Buck of the *Record* staff and Steve Lawson, president of Cap and Bells. The interview deals with production aspects of *Amphitryon* and theater at Williams.

Record: Why did Cap and Bells decide on *Amphitryon* for its major show?

Lawson: First, it's a fantastic comedy - a series of incredible disguises, illusions, and so on - a real farce of identity crises. Moliere took the Greek legends and blended them with his own amazing style.

Also, it's a very human work - the characters confide openly in the audience, provoking it to the laughter of sympathy and recognition. We're assuming that all those people 'out there' are each individual's best friend and should be treated as such.

Perhaps most important, *Amph-*

itryon represents Cap and Bells continuation of last spring's beginning, *Camelot*, done all on our own with no help from the AMT. In terms of students involved, whether onstage or backstage, this was theatrically the biggest totally extracurricular effort here in recent years.

Record: What about the unusual aspects of *Amphitryon*?

Lawson: The script calls for some wonderful effects and innovations, technical as well as directorial. Even more vital than the clouds, flying messengers, and chariots is the tough problem of look-alikes.

The *Amphitryon* story necessitates two gods impersonating two men. Milt Commons, our director, made the decision very early to meet the problem with masks. So, Rita Bottomley, our costume designer, has had an incredible ten days taking clear plastic molds, fitting them to each actor, plastering them, then shading and designing on them.

Meanwhile, the shop hasn't stopped going for one solid week at least. The housefront is final-

ly up, the periaktoi - sort of revolving columns - are under way, and other basics such as lights, painting, and sound - a short score composed for us - are falling into place.

Record:

What about theatre here in general?

Lawson:

I think you have to distinguish "upstairs" and "downstairs" theatre first. "Downstairs," meaning the Studio, with an incredibly cramped space and limits on technical ideas, invariably gets a bigger, more enthusiastic reception. Why? Maybe the choice of plays - Ionesco and an original last year, Beckett and Pinter this year.

The concept of "no distance" between actors and audience figures in - entirely different from main stage shows. Personally, I think the staff could do more in the Studio, letting any student directors try out their ideas upstairs.

Another factor overshadows these, though - the great reaction to student-produced shows outside the AMT, such as "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" in Chapin and Henry IV at the Inn. No institution, building or otherwise, comes anywhere near the importance of the people involved.

University theatre today has a very weak base - few students, if any, have the background or unswerving devotion to create a theatre program by themselves. All you've got is energy - energy to put a show together, feel the excitement of doing it, looking back and wanting more. Take away energy, and theatre is worthless.



Photo by Rony Livingston
Mercury (Steve Lawson '71) and Night (Jaan Hertzberg '71) display their masks during the prologue to "Amphitryon," the Moliere comedy of mistaken identities Cap and Bells is premiering in English Friday night at 8:30 p.m. and will also be presenting Saturday night and March 12, 13 and 14.

Record:

How do you see this year so far - the directors, the choice of shows?

Lawson:

First, I don't agree entirely with your recent article that Williams theatre is used only for the advantage of the directors. We do need a lot more communication on the choice of plays, since both men have chosen exactly what they wanted to do in the past two years for major productions. Steve Travis has done mostly modern plays, while John von Szeliski tries to rejuvenate more traditional ones.

When you say the AMT is 'used for their benefit,' though, I get a Boss Tweed picture of Steve Travis chuckling over his gold which doesn't ring true. His productions of *The Caretaker* and *American Hurrah* have been what you seem to sigh for: "new plays... original and vivid productions."

Your article, after all, was based on only three shows, and not entirely accurate.

If you want a 'People's Theater,' you need bodies to create it, audience as much as actors and crew. But this year's most contemporary, "non-insiders" show, *Serjeant Musgrave*, was poorly received. The most experimental of the three majors, it had, even for WSP abysmal houses and audience response.

Continued on Page 4



"I'm ho ond, you're me ond . . ." *Amphitryon* meets Jupiter (David Strathairn '70 and Chris Emerson '70) in a classic confrontation scene. Greek legends are given on individual twist through Moliere's farcical style. "Amphitryon" runs March 6, 7, 12, 13, and 14. Photo by Rony Livingston

Corr Lauds '69 CC

Achieved 'Radical But Beneficial Change'

To the editor:

The purpose of this letter is not self-indulgence or an apologia pre vita sua of the 1969 College Council; but, by recounting some of its achievements, to re-establish the proper perspective on the Council as an effective catalyst for campus change that merits the support and respect of the student body.

The paramount goal of the past Council was to make Williams College a better school. The consensus of the Council was that this goal could be achieved by enfranchising the students in the decision-making process; allowing students to control their own social lives; utilizing a viewpoint and expertise unique to students; and encouraging students to engage in the educational experience of making and implementing College policy.

To this end the Council supported, initiated or achieved the following:

1. Giving students the option of having someone other than their house president as their representative to the Council;
2. Including exchange students as full members of the Council with voting and participatory privileges proportional to their numbers;
3. Raising for the first time since the Angevine Report (1962) the possibility of house inclusion other than totally random selection;
4. Increasing freshman representation on the Council from 1 to 4 members;
5. Placing students on the Discipline and Educational Policy

Committees as full and equal members with the faculty;

6. Succeeding in having the Faculty Finance Committee re-evaluate and alter its allocation to the "Sacred Seven;"

7. Morally and financially supporting Williams black students in their quest for a relevant and meaningful education;

8. Running the first successful referendum and student elections in almost a decade;

9. Reorganizing the Foreign Student Committee so as to allow foreign students a greater voice in managing their own lives;

10. Giving students a vote on their ACEC budget and publishing organization funding requests;

11. Attaining student representation on all Committees that had previously been excluding student input (including Admissions, Athletics, WSP, and Appointments and Promotions);

12. Morally and financially supporting Williams College in the Vietnam Moratorium;

13. Submitting the proposed Nov. 15th concert to a student vote;

14. Establishing a preliminary committee to investigate the restructuring of the Council;

15. Having truly open meetings that were publicized in advance and often times were attended by as many as 300 students.

While some may rightfully quarrel with the judgment of the Council on the freshman inclusion and Vietnam moratorium issues, one can only point out that the "truth" or the "right" is never so facile as a simple polling of the student body. A balance should

be struck between leadership and representation. If the Pendulum swung too far towards elitism during the last year then perhaps that was the necessary price for the swift achievement of radical but beneficial change in a college guided by tradition. In any event, at best the Council might have achieved its goal of making Williams a better college for it did place students in the decision-making process; at worst it contributed towards a more politicized, aware campus.

For the 1969 College Council,
Kelly Corr, President

WHEW! Outlines Earth Week Plans

The Williams Habitable Earth Week (WHEW!), to be held April 21, 22, and 23, will feature task forces reporting on local aspects of the environmental crisis and talks by former Vermont Gov. Philip Hoff '48 and Rep. Morris Udall (D-Ariz.) on the national and world-wide environmental issues.

Sponsored by the Environmental Studies Center, the Williams Outing Club, Gargoyle, and the residential houses, WHEW! will be held in conjunction with the national Environment Teach-In Day on April 22.

WHEW! activities will begin on the afternoon and evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, April 21 and 22, with reports by task forces composed of students, faculty, and local citizens on local environmental issues. The focus of the re-

ports will be on the campus plan, individual and college responsibility for the environment, Mount Greylock (and recreation), and the Hoosic River Valley.

On Thursday afternoon Williams alumni who are involved with or concerned with environmental problems will take part in a panel discussion on regional problems, moderated by Mr. Hoff. Rep. Udall will then give a public lecture Thursday night.

Meeting Wednesday

There will be a meeting in Bronfman Auditorium at 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday, March 4, for all students and faculty members interested in taking part in the task forces. For further information contact: Bob Gordon (8-8510), Tom Hudspeth (8-8208), Bob Katt (8-5103), Bill Carney (8-5775), or Rick Belnecke (8-8289).

Black Panthers

Two members of the Boston Black Panther Party, sponsored by the Williams Area Draft Counselling Service, the Gargoyle Society, Afro-American Society, and various residential houses, will lecture and show movies of Panther activities on Thursday, March 5.

Depicting various segments of Panther life, the films will be shown in Bronfman auditorium at 3 p.m. for 25 cents. The money will be used to provide breakfasts for young children in Roxbury.

The lecture, "Revolutionary Action on Campus and Community", will be at 8 p.m. in Chapin Hall, followed by an informal question and answer period.

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'Amphitryon' To Open Friday At AMT

Lawson '71 Calls Play 'Critical Step'

The American premiere of the English language of Moliere's *Amphitryon* will be presented by Cap and Bells at the Adams Memorial Theater, March 6, 7, 12, 13, and 14, at 8:30 p.m.

Following is an interview between Will Buck of the Record staff and Steve Lawson, president of Cap and Bells. The interview deals with production aspects of *Amphitryon* and theater at Williams.

Record:

Why did Cap and Bells decide on *Amphitryon* for its major show?

Lawson:

First, it's a fantastic comedy - a series of incredible disguises, illusions, and so on - a real farce of identity crises. Moliere took the Greek legends and blended them with his own amazing style.

Also, it's a very human work - the characters confide openly in the audience, provoking it to the laughter of sympathy and recognition. We're assuming that all those people 'out there' are each individual's best friend and should be treated as such.

Perhaps most important, *Amph-*

itryon represents Cap and Bells' continuation of last spring's beginning, *Camelot*, done all on our own with no help from the AMT. In terms of students involved, whether onstage or backstage, this was theatrically the biggest totally extracurricular effort here in recent years.

Record:

What about the unusual aspects of *Amphitryon*?

Lawson:

The script calls for some wonderful effects and innovations, technical as well as directorial. Even more vital than the clouds, flying messengers, and chariots is the tough problem of look-alikes.

The *Amphitryon* story necessitates two gods impersonating two men. Milt Commons, our director, made the decision very early to meet the problem with masks. So, Rita Bottomley, our costume designer, has had an incredible ten days taking clear plastic molds, fitting them to each actor, plastering them, then shading and designing on them.

Meanwhile, the shop hasn't stopped going for one solid week at least. The housefront is final-

ly up, the perlattoi - sort of revolving columns - are under way, and other basics such as lights, painting, and sound - a short score composed for us - are falling into place.

Record:

What about theatre here in general?

Lawson:

I think you have to distinguish "upstairs" and "downstairs" theatre first. "Downstairs," meaning the Studio, with an incredibly cramped space and limits on technical ideas, invariably gets a bigger, more enthusiastic reception. Why? Maybe the choice of plays - Ionesco and an original last year, Beckett and Pinter this year.

The concept of "no distance" between actors and audience figures in - entirely different from main stage shows. Personally, I think the staff could do more in the Studio, letting any student directors try out their ideas upstairs.

Another factor overshadows these, though - the great reaction to student-produced shows outside the AMT, such as "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" in Chapin and Henry IV at the Inn. No institution, building or otherwise, comes anywhere near the importance of the people involved.

University theatre today has a very weak base - few students, if any, have the background or unswerving devotion to create a theatre program by themselves. All you've got is energy - energy to put a show together, feel the excitement of doing it, looking back and wanting more. Take away energy, and theatre is worthless.



Photo by Randy Livingston
Mercury (Steve Lawson '71) and Night (Joan Hertzberg '71) display their masks during the prologue to *Amphitryon*, the Moliere comedy of mistaken identities Cap and Bells is premiering in English Friday night at 8:30 p.m. and will also be presenting Saturday night and March 12, 13 and 14.

Record:

How do you see this year so far - the directors, the choice of shows?

Lawson:

First, I don't agree entirely with your recent article that Williams theatre is used only for the advantage of the directors. We do need a lot more communication on the choice of plays, since both men have chosen exactly what they wanted to do in the past two years for major productions. Steve Travis has done mostly modern plays, while John von Szelski tries to rejuvenate more traditional ones.

When you say the AMT is 'used for their benefit,' though, I get a Boss Tweed picture of Steve Travis chuckling over his gold which doesn't ring true. His productions of *The Caretaker* and *American Hurrah* have been what you seem to sigh for: "new plays... original and vivid productions."

Your article, after all, was based on only three shows, and not entirely accurate.

If you want a 'People's Theater,' you need bodies to create it, audience as much as actors and crew. But this year's most contemporary, "non-insiders" show, *Serjeant Musgrave*, was poorly received. The most experimental of the three majors, it had, even for WSP abysmal houses and audience response.

Continued on Page 4



"I'm he and, you're me and . . ." *Amphitryon* meets Jupiter (David Strathairn '70 and Chris Emerson '70) in a classic confrontation scene. Greek legends are given an individual twist through Moliere's farcical style. "Amphitryon" runs March 6, 7, 12, 13, and 14. Photo by Randy Livingston

WHEW! Outlines Earth Week Plans

The Williams Habitable Earth Week (WHEW!), to be held April 21, 22, and 23, will feature task forces reporting on local aspects of the environmental crisis and talks by former Vermont Gov. Philip Hoff '48 and Rep. Morris Udall (D-Ariz.) on the national and world-wide environmental issues.

Sponsored by the Environmental Studies Center, the Williams Outing Club, Gargoyle, and the residential houses, WHEW! will be held in conjunction with the national Environment Teach-In Day on April 22.

WHEW! activities will begin on the afternoon and evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, April 21 and 22, with reports by task forces composed of students, faculty, and local citizens on local environmental issues. The focus of the re-

ports will be on the campus plan, individual and college responsibility for the environment, Mount Greylock (and recreation), and the Hoosic River Valley.

On Thursday afternoon Williams alumni who are involved with or concerned with environmental problems will take part in a panel discussion on regional problems, moderated by Mr. Hoff. Rep. Udall will then give a public lecture Thursday night.

Meeting Wednesday

There will be a meeting in Bronfman Auditorium at 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday, March 4, for all students and faculty members interested in taking part in the task forces. For further information contact: Bob Gordon (8-8510), Tom Hudspeth (8-8208), Bob Katt (8-5103), Bill Carney (8-5775), or Rick Beinecke (8-8289).

Corr Lauds '69 CC

Achieved 'Radical But Beneficial Change'

To the editor:

The purpose of this letter is not self-indulgence or an apology pre vita sua of the 1969 College Council; but, by recounting some of its achievements, to re-establish the proper perspective on the Council as an effective catalyst for campus change that merits the support and respect of the student body.

The paramount goal of the past Council was to make Williams College a better school. The consensus of the Council was that this goal could be achieved by enfranchising the students in the decision-making process; allowing students to control their own social lives; utilizing a viewpoint and expertise unique to students; and encouraging students to engage in the educational experience of making and implementing College policy.

To this end the Council supported, initiated or achieved the following:

1. Giving students the option of having someone other than their house president as their representative to the Council;
2. Including exchange students as full members of the Council with voting and participatory privileges proportional to their numbers;
3. Raising for the first time since the Angevine Report (1962) the possibility of house inclusion other than totally random selection;
4. Increasing freshman representation on the Council from 1 to 4 members;
5. Placing students on the Discipline and Educational Policy

Committees as full and equal members with the faculty;

6. Succeeding in having the Faculty Finance Committee re-evaluate and alter its allocation to the "Sacred Seven;"

7. Morally and financially supporting Williams black students in their quest for a relevant and meaningful education;

8. Running the first successful referendum and student elections in almost a decade;

9. Reorganizing the Foreign Student Committee so as to allow foreign students a greater voice in managing their own lives;

10. Giving students a vote on their ACEC budget and publishing organization funding requests;

11. Attaining student representation on all Committees that had previously been excluding student input (including Admissions, Athletics, WSP, and Appointments and Promotions);

12. Morally and financially supporting Williams College in the Vietnam Moratorium;

13. Submitting the proposed Nov. 15th concert to a student vote;

14. Establishing a preliminary committee to investigate the restructuring of the Council;

and 15. Having truly open meetings that were publicized in advance and often times were attended by as many as 300 students.

While some may rightfully quarrel with the judgment of the Council on the freshman inclusion and Vietnam moratorium issues, one can only point out that the "truth" or the "right" is never so facile as a simple polling of the student body. A balance should

be struck between leadership and representation. If the Pendulum swung too far towards elitism during the last year then perhaps that was the necessary price for the swift achievement of radical but beneficial change in a college guided by tradition. In any event, at best the Council might have achieved its goal of making Williams a better college for it did place students in the decision-making process; at worst it contributed towards a more politicized, aware campus.

For the 1969 College Council,
Kelly Corr, President

Black Panthers

Two members of the Boston Black Panther Party, sponsored by the Williams Area Draft Counselling Service, the Gargoyle Society, Afro-American Society, and various residential houses, will lecture and show movies of Panther activities on Thursday, March 5.

Depicting various segments of Panther life, the films will be shown in Bronfman Auditorium at 3 p.m. for 25 cents. The money will be used to provide breakfasts for young children in Roxbury.

The lecture, "Revolutionary Action on Campus and Community", will be at 8 p.m. in Chapin Hall, followed by an informal question and answer period.



Previews of Programs

On 650 AM -- 91.3 FM

TUESDAY

8:00 ROAD SHOW with Bill Sweeney '71. Music of Simon and Garfunkle, Peter, Paul, and Mary, Joni Mitchell and other folk groups.

10:00 THE TOM RAUH SHOW: Rauh presents two hours of the finest modern jazz.

12:00 THE THREE KINGS: Mark Messing '70 and the underground sound. Definitely not music to fall asleep to.

WEDNESDAY

9:00 "Dialogue" features Williams AISEC organization.

THURSDAY

8:00 "The Philco Hall of Fame." A rebroadcast of the New Year's Day, 1945 program, starring Bob Hope as Master of Ceremonies. With the Paul Whiteman Orchestra and Chorus.

Associate Dean Peter K. Frost and Charles M. Jankey '59, Director of Student Housing, have issued a memo explaining the College's policy on off-campus living.

Three basic reasons were given for the restrictions placed on off-campus housing. Foremost is the college's commitment to "the educational philosophy underlying the concept of a residential college." This involves a recognition of the educational value of the students' experience outside of the classroom. Thus, when it was decided to replace the fraternity system with College-operated housing, a primary consideration was a desire to "strengthen the residential experience." "In this transition, an attempt was made to preserve the best features of small group living which the fraternities had provided."

Secondly, the memo cites financial considerations. The College now "faces unprecedented financial pressures" and can ill afford substantial fluctuations in the demand for college housing.



CHARLES M. JANKEY
Director of Student Housing, and Associate Dean Peter Frost explain the College's policy on off-campus housing.

In the third place the college's relations with the community

must be considered. "Experiences at other institutions, particularly large universities in urban areas, have shown that when a college permits a substantial number of students to live off-campus, rents rise and community relations deteriorate." This would harm many programs in which the College is interested, such as the Greylock ABC.

On the other hand, a student may have valid reasons for desiring to live off campus. Therefore, "the College has usually permitted between fifteen to fifty students to make arrangements for their own housing." Unfortunately, the final decision on the number of students who can be granted such permission cannot be made until after final exams have been corrected. The inconvenience caused to some students by the delay in notification is regretted but unavoidable.

The following categories of students are listed as those to which the College tries to grant permission for off-campus housing:

- (1) Students who plan to marry within a month;
- (2) Students who have been invited to live with faculty members;
- (3) Students out of phase with their original class;
- (4) Special permission in the interest of the residential house;
- (5) Special permission for personal reasons, obviously decided according to the merits of the particular case. The order of priority is, in general, the one given above.

Lastly, the memo points out that the policy is pending review by the Committee on Undergraduate Life.

Letter: Gurgle Not Uncouth

To the editors:

In this age of increasing understanding, tolerance, and awareness of the traditions, feelings and prejudices of various groups and individuals, we find it extremely disheartening that some nebulous forces presumably connected with the powers-that-be are pursuing a course of systematic psychological genocide aimed at that renowned fun-loving organization known as THE GURGLE SOCIETY. Just as the stereotypic notion of the "dumb athlete" is no longer applicable so too must the generalization that all connoisseurs of alcohol are crude, rude, and socially unacceptable or uncouth, unkempt, and disheveled be dispelled!

We therefore put forth the following NON-NEGOTIABLE DEMANDS:

1. That the College recognize our continued worth in contributing to the meaningful dialogue of "The New Williams."

2. That they admit the possibility of alcohol as "A Viable Alternative."

3. That the discriminatory practices of some groups towards our society hereby cease and desist.

4. That the proper recognition and appreciation be extended to the fine, able-bodied group of young men who graced Weston field with their presence as cheerleaders this past season.

Gary Schroeder '70
Robert Hixon '70
Ron Clark '70
(a loyal supporter)

The Williams Record

Russell B. Pulliam, Editor-in-Chief
Poul J. Lieberman, Co-Editor

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Students Attack Buck Articles

Browne '72

To the editor:

In the past two issues The Record has carried two front page editorials by Will Buck '73. Both articles, rating large headlines, show Mr. Buck's use of the Record for irresponsible journalism. Writing about the social malaise of Winter Carnival after spending the weekend in New York only brings forth the social malaise existing in Mr. Buck.

In the recent Record, he charges the AMT of not being a people's theatre after viewing only three plays, two of which he did not like. Mr. Buck shouldn't make such accusations based on such limited experience and knowledge.

The Record's request to the College Council for more money because of rising costs is absurd. Replacing Mr. Buck's column with an ad would ease the financial situation and improve the quality of reporting.

Ted Browne '72

(Editor's Note: Will Buck replies to Browne's letter as follows:

I have seen every production at the AMT this year, save the recent Hoosier Valley Players' version of Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" and I have enjoyed them all. My contention is that the AMT has not grown from production to production, but has continued to operate at an established level.

Despite the quality of most productions, a failure to grow, is in effect, stagnation. Readers were perhaps misled by the editing because of space requirements of a portion of the article dealing with the Studio Theater, but Mr. Browne is in no position to evaluate my theatrical "experience and knowledge."

The following was cut, at the

printers, due to space requirements, from the original copy of the AMT viewpoint:

"Experimentation, even downstairs in the experimental theater, has been sparse. The second half of the first Studio Theater production, "Exercises and Things", seemed like a good omen, but only until the recent Beckett-Pinter production has anything justified that beginning."

"More plays, produced less extravagantly is one source of revitalization and correction of the dismal situation. For the AMT to become a theater, the stagnancy that the Drama Department has seemingly promoted must be ended."

In reference to Cap and Bells opening the theater to involvement: "This began with last year's production of "Camelot", and with the helpful advisorship of Jack Watson. It will hopefully continue into the future despite his departure in June."

Sullivan '72

To the editor:

During the last week the Record published two front-page articles by Will Buck. Mr. Buck described with marvelous inadequacy the events of Winter Carnival in the Tuesday issue and then layed into the AMT for not being a "peoples' theater." Mr. Buck's scant and derogatory comments on Winter Carnival can be understood for he preferred on that weekend the pure and clean New York air to the Carnival atmosphere. If Mr. Buck enjoys New York, fine, but if he wants to write about Winter Carnival he should at least stay on campus to see what did happen before he sticks his foot in his mouth.

Briefly, in order to do Carnival justice, the snow sculptures were creative considering the little amount of snow we had. The broomball game was exciting and one of the better performances on Chapman Rink this season with a large crowd staying to the very end. The "Byrds" were good but (and I am sure Mr. Buck would agree if he had been here) "Pure Lard" was horrendous, torturing our eardrums with repetitious electronic blasts and a whining female.

Winter Carnival has lost much

of its appeal but its good points should not be forgotten nor underrated especially by a FRESHMAN who neither has nor wished to experience a Winter Carnival. If Mr. Buck does not have enough incentive to find himself a date or at least remain on campus to get his details first hand, he should keep his mouth shut and his pen still. The "social malaise" of Will Buck is Will Buck himself.

The Adams Memorial Theater is another one of Mr. Buck's outstanding editorial subjects. He apparently considers the AMT a closed group of performers. However, the theater has been advertising throughout the year for participants in its productions and is always open to new ideas and people. "The Acharnians" and "Camelot" are excellent examples of the variety of ideas and the opportunity for large participation in the AMT productions. Mr. Buck calls "A Man for All Seasons" "unimpressive as the seasons opener." I attended the play and the reaction of the audience when leaving the theater and reactions and comments of friends and relatives points "A Man for All Seasons" as one of the most impressive performances given at the AMT.

The worst production I have seen at the AMT was this year's "Freshman Review" in which the stumbling, clumping Will Buck fell around stage in pursuit of some invisible object. Maybe Mr. Buck's dissatisfaction with the AMT results from his own inability to join the talented ranks of the theater. Thank God for That!

Will Buck should follow the advice of the Record's article in responsible and factual journalism.

Philip Sullivan '72

(Editor's Note: Will Buck replies to Sullivan's letter as follows:

"Winter Carnival Fiekers and Fades" was a personalized view of the spirit present here on Sunday afternoon, and was based to a certain extent on discussions with students who had spent the week-end in Williamstown. The story in no way aspired to be anything other than a personal perspective, nor was it intended as a "derogatory comment" on Winter Carnival. The article's only criticism of the social weekend was implicit in the prevailing spirit it attempted to capture.

Malicious, and personal insults are worthless and childish. I agree that both "The Acharnians" and "Camelot" are excellent examples of the variety of ideas and the opportunity for large participation in the AMT productions." But there are many other plays which offer the opportunity for such involvement on a large scale. The AMT has the facilities and the potential for becoming a vital theater. Cap and Bells is in the best position to effect this. The article argued for Cap and Bells and its growing importance.)

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Student-Faculty Committees:

'Enlightening Experience' Greeted Enthusiastically

By Randy McManus

Among the more significant changes which have occurred at Williams over the last year is the inclusion of students into the regulatory and decision-making processes of the college. Students are now playing a larger role in determining the circumstances which affect their lives during their four-year sojourn in the Village Beautiful. At present students serve on three committees together with members of the faculty - the Committee on Educational Policy, the Committee on Undergraduate Life, and the Discipline Committee - and are slated to join numerous other previously all faculty committees in the near future.

In an attempt to ascertain the efficacy of the new committee structure, a series of interviews were conducted with both students and faculty now serving on the three existing joint committees. Based on these interviews, the system seems to be working out quite well. Typical of the comments expressed was that of History Prof. Robert G. L. Waite, chairman of the Discipline Committee, who stated: "I'm very enthusiastic. I wholeheartedly favor student representation."

The CEP became a joint committee at the beginning of this year, being comprised of five students and seven faculty members. This committee has been researching and studying a variety of issues, including the grading experience, inter-disciplinary studies, the honors major, and problems of transitional students, as well as having approved all new course offerings, changes in major sequences and all course descriptions which were changed significantly.

In describing the work of the CEP, Political Science Prof. Fred Greene, chairman of the committee, stated: "The variety of problems we consider is enormous. The control and regulatory features of the CEP are very large - the bureaucratic position is such a great determinate of our job."

Bob Herman, the sophomore representative to the CEP, felt that his work on the committee thus far had been an "extremely enlightening experience". He went on to describe the problem of orienting oneself, to attain the necessary background in order to participate fully in the work of the committee. "Too many students take an over-simplistic view of things. Being on the committee allows you to see that the issues are more complex than one initially suspects. Seeing the complexities of the problems involved on certain issues shows how naive many radicals are in their demands for changes."

The initial need to familiarize oneself with the complexities of the issues faced by the CEP together with the problems encountered in effecting change in a bureaucratic structure were also noted by Mel White, freshman representative on the CEP. However, both he and Herman stated that they now feel "at home on the committee" and looked forward to their work on the committee during the second semester.

The CUL, in existence since last year, is composed of five students and five faculty members. It has concerned itself almost entirely this year with the problems of student housing. On this committee it is the students who provide most of the knowledge acted upon. Assoc. English Prof. John Reichert, chairman of CUL, described his experience on the committee as "totally eye-opening." He stated that he had enjoyed working with the group very much and added that "the faculty could not possibly do a good job without the students on the committee, because they don't know the residential system first hand."

The role of the faculty members on the committee must also be emphasized, according to Bran Potter, one of the senior representatives on CUL. He explained



ROBERT G. L. WAITE
Discipline Committee Chairman calls joint committees "mutually educative"

that the position of the faculty gives them a different perspective on the problems of undergraduate housing. He stated: "The faculty can take an overview, with objectivity, using an educational model, whereas the students have the down-to-earth experience with housing. And the faculty is more realistic as far as the way things move politically."

The Discipline Committee has long had student representatives, although this is the first year in which students on the committee have had voting privileges. Eight faculty members and eight students serve on the committee. Prof. Waite described the experience this year as being a great improvement over the old system under which students served as non-voting members. In his words, the joint committee is "mutually educative". "Under this

arrangement", he added, "the committee can obtain a better perspective on common problems".

The student members of the Discipline Committee have recently assumed a dual role, functioning also as the Student Honor Committee. In this capacity they are considering the proposal for instituting self-scheduled exams, as well as studying the possibilities for a complete revamping of the Williams Honor System, according to John Cornwall '70, a member of the Discipline Committee. John felt that his work on the committee was a tremendous experience and was very pleased with the cooperation between student and faculty representatives. He commented: "The faculty is really interested in what we have to say - they really care."

Discipline Committee member Drew Hatcher '71 stressed the burden of responsibility he felt as a member of the committee but felt that it was important that students play a major part in disciplinary actions concerning their fellow students.

All the students consulted seemed generally pleased with the cooperation and openness of their faculty colleagues on each of the committees. Several student committee members did note, however, some reluctance by faculty committee members to view student suggestions with the same receptiveness as they did those of their faculty associates. On the whole, though, the students interviewed were of the opinion that the faculty members of their respective committees encouraged them to participate fully and candidly in the activities of the committees.

The faculty members of the committees, on the other hand,

seemed quite pleased with the performance of the students on their committees. Prof. Greene stated: "The student membership on the CEP very faithfully attends, make cogent observations and participate freely and fully in discussions of the committee."

When there are divisions within a committee, the split is rarely between the faculty and student members, according to those interviewed. Prof. Greene noted that the CEP is usually in agreement on major issues, since its members try to work together in gaining a common understanding. Mr. Reichert emphasized that the CUL acts as an integrated body, rather than one composed of two separate groups. He stated: "We sit around and talk and educate one another. We don't always find harmony, but splits are not along faculty-student lines."

The one problem frequently cited by student committee representatives was the difficulty of communicating with their fellow students. The chief method used, as explained by several committee members, revolves around informal conversations with other students. It was generally believed that any student who was interested in the work of a particular committee would contact one of the student members to make his views known. As Mel White explained: "The opportunity is there for us to express opinions of the students at large, in so far as we can ascertain them".

There was a common belief among the committee members, both student and faculty, that much progress had been made in their respective committees, and all looked forward to the work of their committees during the remainder of the year.

The apparent success of the



BRAN POTTER '70

CUL member emphasizes the role of the faculty in the committee system

joint committee structure of the CUL and CEP, and the Discipline Committee is important not only for what it means in terms of the achievements of these existing committees, but because it indicates the probable future success of coming faculty-student ventures. "Certainly," Bran Potter stated, "it seems that this system is a great improvement over having separate student and faculty committees. The system of students and faculty serving together on an equal basis on committees is both more honest and more effective. It avoids clashes that could arise from simple misunderstanding or communications problems".



CEP MEETING

John Hubbell '71 (center) presents a proposal on revising the exam schedule to CEP members (left to right) Richard Berg '71, Mel White '73, Steve Lawson '71, Prof. Fred Greene, chairman and G. William Turner '70 at a meeting last fall. Prof. Greene said that "the student membership on the CEP participates freely and fully in discussions of the committee."

Calendar of Campus Events

TONIGHT

7:30 MOVIE: "Yanco" (1964, Spanish; no dialogue) Weston Language Center.

WEDNESDAY

4:00 VARSITY HOCKEY: Williams vs. Hamilton. Chapman Rink.

7:30 FRESHMAN HOCKEY: Williams vs. Mass. Chapman Rink.

THURSDAY

MOVIES: Black Panther Party members will show films on Panther Street action and demonstrations. Bronfman Auditorium.

4:30 FACULTY LECTURE SER-

IES: Conrad A. J. van Ouwert, professor of religion, will discuss "Mysticism: Between Psychology and Religion." Room 111, Thompson Biology Laboratory.

8:00 LECTURE: Two Black Panthers from Boston are scheduled to speak on "Revolutionary Action on Campus and Community." Chapin Hall.

8:00 LECTURE: John Mellor, professor of agricultural economics at Cornell University, "The Development Process Within Agriculture in Low Income Countries." Center for Development

Economics.

10:30 ROMAN CATHOLIC MASS: Thompson Memorial Chapel.

FRIDAY

2:30 LECTURE: Professor William Bossert of Harvard University will present a talk on "The Evolution of Mating Behavior in Animals." Room 106, Bronfman Science Center.

6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER AND DISCUSSION: Panel on ecology and environment. St. John's Church.

7:30 PLANETARIUM DEMON-

STRATION: Hopkins Observatory. 7:30 MOVIE: "An Outcast of the Islands." Bronfman Auditorium.

8:30 MUSIC IN THE ROUND: Julius Hegyi will direct a program of the music of Saint-Saens, Arthur Woodbury, Robert Barrow, and Beethoven. Tickets are required. Thompson Memorial Chapel.

8:30 PLAY: "Amphitryon" by Moliere. Milt Commons, director. Tickets \$1.50 at the box office; students are admitted free. Adams Memorial Theater.

Low Wages Generate Problems In North Adams

By Rick Beinecke

(Editor's Note: This is the second part of a series by Rick Beinecke '72 and Barnaby Feder '72 on the problems and people of North Adams and Williamstown. The next story, by Feder will be a look at Villa St. Pierre, the house-man at Brooks House.

The problems of North Adams extend far beyond the psychological one mentioned in the first article. There are others, more easily defined, yet often very complex. Added to this is the fact that some areas which outsiders view as problems do not worry residents. The perspective of this introductory article must be that of an outsider. Future, more detailed stories will look at some of these areas in depth with more emphasis on how North Adams people view their own situation.

Contrary to what many believe, the chief problems in North Adams is not a surplus of labor. Unemployment is low in North Adams. Neither is it dependency on Sprague Electric, North Adams has a good mix of industries. Furthermore, even if Sprague's employment falls, as expected, to only a 1000 in ten years, most jobs lost probably will be quickly eaten up by industries in the area which need labor and now cannot get enough of it. Rather, the problem is low wages. Sprague is a major

cause of this since its wages are below that of many other area companies such as GE - Pittsfield (which employs 1500 from Northern Berkshire) or General Cable.

Other problems are related to this. There is no land in North Adams on which to build new housing or settle new industry. This blunts the great expansion of the city which is needed to keep it a viable, prosperous unit. The downtown, which serves as the commercial center for much of Northern Berkshire, has deteriorated. An urban renewal program has been started in an effort to remedy this. But it has had many problems and will not be completed for a long time. Also, related is the out-migration of young people due to low wages and other reasons which strips the city of many of its best and most promising individuals.

Housing is another big problem. Old, deteriorating schools, municipal buildings, and sewerage lines are also sources of trouble. Interesting is the fact that new highways, a major issue in Williamstown, ranks low in North Adams' worries, with people divid-

ed over whether a better Rt. 8 to Pittsfield would truly aid the city.

Williamstown has a different set of problems. The town-college relationship is probably the most obvious and also the most misunderstood. From many townspeople's point of view, Williams represents money, a rich man's school, not part of the county as North Adams State or Berkshire Community College are. Furthermore, it is the home of "intellects", and many faculty are suspected of intellectual snobbery, for example, backing liberal issues yet complaining of the cost of a job by a local person. There is also a sort of big brother fear. The college does do much for the community. It is always trying not to offend it. It does seem to have a sincere interest in the community. Yet no matter what it does, the fact that the town is, to a great extent, dependent on the college taints much of the relationship.

There are numerous other issues that keep coming up in the town. The proposed highway bypass of Williamstown is a major one. It reached a head last spring in a public hearing in which the

overwhelming town sentiment was against either of the proposed routes. As of this writing, the results of the hearing are uncertain and the town is writing the state for confirmation of the probably correct rumor that the plan has been shelved. That still leaves a major traffic problem in the town, with Route 2 to North Adams and the ski and racetrack traffic on Route 7 the primary difficulties.

Another issue is sewerage. The town needs to build a major new sewer line to catch the estimated 52 per cent of town sewerage that still is not treated. A secondary treatment plant must also be built and the major question now is whether it should be built in conjunction with North Adams.

The town also needs a new elementary school. A plan to build one was voted down last summer. Many, though, are hopeful that a revised plan will be passed this year.

Zoning will also be an issue this year. Many people resent the present zoning restrictions. A change in these is possible as the town must vote soon on a revision of the bylaws.

Other areas in which there will be much discussion this year are taxes and reevaluations. On taxes, the major complaint is against the college. This is largely unjustified. The college pays taxes on all but 25 of the 2700 acres it owns in town. On these, it pays the town for water and sewerage and fire protection costs. There is no expense to the town, since there are no schoolchildren in these buildings and the college has its own police force and does its own maintenance. On reevaluation, the last valuation was 16 years ago. The big fear among people is that they may have to pay greater taxes when the true value of their property is known.

Lastly, there are several other regional issues that effect the whole area. Mt. Greylock and its future is one of these. Regional planning or possibly some form of regional government is another.

All of these issues effect Williams College. Many opportunities for working on them are available to Williams students. It is the hope of many that more students will become interested in the communities, narrowing the gap between "town and gown".

AMT Cont.

Continued from Page 1

As far as the notion of constant recasting goes, no one can deny it exists. I do think, though, if a lot of people I know would forget the "I-can't act" syndrome and show up at auditions, a welcome change in the makeup of casts would occur. No matter how much you love theatre, or kill yourself for it, you can't do it with ten or fifteen people over and over. Theater here needs new blood - and fast.

Record:

What do you see as the future of Williams theater?

Lawson:

If the staff directors can't (or perhaps shouldn't) provide the impetus for real, widespread involvement, students will have to. Unless this occurs very, very soon, we may as well give up and revert to safe, dull, sterile theatre. How any director can propagate a theatre meant for students while banging out a book, I have not yet discovered.

The imminent loss of Jack Watson, the tech director and designer, is the greatest blow to creation of a real climate of theatre here I could think of. Not only has he cemented a love of drama in students - he's opened it up to many others. But tenure has reared its head as a vehicle for dropping him, and his departure makes "People's Theatre" much more difficult in the years to come.

To get specific, if people who read this are turned on by the chance to take part, Amphytrion can use them tomorrow and Thursday afternoons for painting, hanging lights, doing props, etc. Painless, surprisingly fun, and the excitement is contagious. If this is what is meant by "realizing potential to the fullest extent," then now is the time.

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New Environment Program To Begin Next Fall

Next fall Williams College will begin an undergraduate program in environmental studies that may be unique in the field.

Students will be offered a "co-ordinate program" in which the subject of environment will be considered in a liberal arts context. Core environmental courses will be supplemented by courses in other disciplines, including ecology, art, economics, political science, geology, and physical sciences.

The program will enable students to explore environmental issues in depth while continuing to major in a traditional discipline, receiving credit toward their major for courses in the program.

Although at latest count there are more than 100 "environmental science" programs in operation or about to begin at colleges and universities across the country, few, if any, place major emphasis on undergraduate teaching in the liberal arts tradition, nor do they stress interdisciplinary cross-over among the humanities, social science and sciences, as does the program at Williams.

The program was developed by the Williams Center for Environmental Studies, now in its third year of operation, which will also direct it with the assistance of a special faculty committee having representation from all three divisions of the college and headed by Professor Vincent M. Barnett, former president of Colgate. The decision to establish the program was approved by a unanimous vote of the faculty.

Carl H. Reidel, assistant professor of political science and assistant director of the environmental center, describes the program as a way students can study environmental concerns appropriate to their chosen major and career goals while at the same time acquiring a balanced perspective on the environment as a whole.

Prof. Reidel noted that most "environmental science" programs tend to have a specific focus, usually reflecting traditional conservation concerns: air and water pollution, land use and resource management, agricultural and economic development, recreation or regional planning. Others are limited expansions of professionals engineering, medical, and science fields.

At Williams, the program will attempt to approach the topic of environment as a field of synthesis,

recognizing "that 'environment' can be perceived and studied in many ways - biologically, economically, politically, culturally, psychologically, and historically."

Prof. Reidel, who regards the environmental crisis as "essentially a crisis of knowledge and education," maintained that individual technological approaches to its study have failed to take into account the "total ecology of the environment."

"The Williams approach seeks another dimension in environmental studies," he said, "one that involves the full range of arts and sciences around which a liberal arts education has traditionally centered. I believe this is vital to comprehend the environmental crisis we face today with all its immense complexity."

"The crisis is as much an ethical, cultural and social problem as it is a scientific one," he stated. "Ecology, perhaps in a metaphorical sense, is the core - the way of thinking."

A student enrolling in the coordinate program will take four introductory courses during his freshman and sophomore years. These are an economics course on current issues of social and public policy, an art course on environmental planning and design, a biology course on the structure and function of ecological systems, and one of three other courses depending on the student's major.

For students majoring in the humanities or social science, two science courses are the fourth-course option: a geology course, "The Changing Face of the Earth," or "The Physical Sciences and the Environment." Studies majoring in science will take a political science course, "Politics, Bureaucracy, and the Public Environment."

In their junior year, students in the program will take an environmental "core sequence" course plus an upper-level course in their major which is directly related to the study of the environment.

The core sequence course, "Perspectives on Environmental Analysis," will be taught by Prof. Reidel and members of the departments of art, biology and economics, meeting jointly with the class. The goal is to "examine the essential interrelationships between these disciplines...in an effort to develop the perspective

needed to comprehend and analyze the complex, interdisciplinary nature of environmental problems."

The team instruction format for the core courses is experimental and supported in part by a \$200,000 grant awarded last fall to the Center for Environmental Studies by the Rockefeller Foundation.

The final course in the program, "Environmental Policy and Planning," is also a core course and will be taught by Professor Andrew J. W. Scheffey, director of the environmental center. It will examine "the political, ecological and cultural forces underlying the emergence of environment as a major focus of public policy..." Particular emphasis will be placed on the interactions between the planning process at local, state and national levels, and policy formation at the agency, legislative and judicial level.

Considerable student interest has already been shown in the program. About 85 students are enrolled in the course, "The Environmental and the Physical Sciences," which is part of the program. It is being taught by William R. Moomaw, assistant professor of chemistry, who is a leader in the Sierra Club and other conservation activities in the region. Another 100 students are participating in preparations for the Williams observance of the national environmental teach-in scheduled for April 22.

Alumni Visit; Discuss Inclusion

By Russ Pommer

Approximately ninety Williams graduates and their wives were on campus Friday through Sunday for alumni House Council Weekend.

The central event for the alumni was a discussion in Bronfman Auditorium Saturday morning regarding the residential house system and freshman inclusion into the houses.

At this discussion, President Sawyer welcomed the alumni and explained some of the more recent changes at Williams. He mentioned the finished hockey rink, the Winter Study program, and Williams' change toward co-education. He spoke of the Eleven College exchange, transfer students, and the plan to admit women freshmen in the fall of 1971.

Regarding coeducation, he said that there were educational reasons for the change, as well as reasons relating to costs.

Bran Potter '70, Chairman of the alumni Council Committee and a member of CUL, began the discussion on the residential houses and random inclusion by briefly describing how the system has worked in the past.

The next speaker was Hill Hastings '70, Chairman of the Student Choice Committee which plans and carries out freshman inclusion. He indicated that he thought the random system of inclusion has worked very well, and that it will probably be continued.

He said the limit of going into a house in groups up to four

would probably be maintained, as he feels any larger number could threaten the randomness of some of the houses.

The next speaker was Phil Swain '72, who said he views the physical separation of freshmen as unhealthy. He asked for the temporary association of Freshman entries with the houses, plus a choice for the students between a row house or Greylock-Berkshire-Prospect.

Paul Wickes, '70 ended the speeches, saying that he thought the random selection system has worked very well. He pointed out that house unity, which students often see lacking, is not necessarily beneficial, and may run contradictory to the goals of the random system.

After this panel presentation, the alumni asked questions and partook in discussion.

The other events planned for the alumni basically centered around the residential houses. The alumni had lunch, cocktail parties, and dinner at the various houses.

Mr. John English, Director of Alumni Relations, stressed that he wanted the alumni to be able to have discussions and come into close contact with the students, so that the alumni could get a better idea about what Williams is like today.

In addition to this, the alumni could attend an open house at the Alumni House, a concert by the Berkshire Symphony Friday evening, plus numerous athletic events.

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SPRING STREET

Mermen Sink Unbeaten Cardinal Squad

By Bill Getman

As Eph James Cornell touched at the end of the 400-freestyle relay last Saturday in the Robert Muir Pool, he won a crucial meet against previously unbeaten Wesleyan, 54-41, secured at least a tie for and a probable Little Three Swimming crown, and set a new pool record for that event.

John Howland, John Anderson, and Mike Foley, the other members of the relay team, literally ripped the old record of 3:20.4, set by an Amherst team in 1987, off the record board after the meet to put up their names and the new record of 3:19.5.

The new record, the traditional "rat trap" cheer, and the dunk of Coach Carl Samuelson capped the last home meet which was cheered by an overflowing

gallery of spectators and officiated by Robert Muir himself. Muir, an outstanding former swim coach for Williams, was the American swim coach for the 1956 Olympics.

Williams first showed their strength with an easy victory in the 400-medley relay. Hobart, Talbert, Olson, and Cornell turned in a winning time of 3:55.5.

The 200-freestyle was lost to Wesleyan's Lieberberg in 1:52.3. Rich Ryley and John Howland placed a close second and third for Williams.

Eph John Anderson began his triple-winning afternoon by turning in a time of 22.5 in a very close 50-freestyle. Mike Foley placed second for the Purple and Wien took third for Wesleyan.

Cardinal captain John Ketcham captured his first win of the af-

ternoon with a 2:07.9 in the 200-individual medley. Edmondson took second for Wesleyan and Scott Cooper placed a close third for the Ephs.

Wesleyan's Dave Forbes undisputedly captured the diving competition with 233 points, well ahead of Cardinal Graham's 142.75 and Purples' Bill Constable with 120.45. Forbes last dive, an inward 1 and one-half in pike position with a difficulty factor of 2.4, earned near perfect ratings for 50.40 points.

James Cornell and Dave Olson paced each other to a Purple victory in the 200-butterfly, Cornell winning in 2:10.3. Spohn placed third for Wesleyan.

The Purple's John Anderson scored his second win in the final lap of the 100-freestyle with a time of 50.0. Lieberberg and Wein

placed respectively for the Cardinals.

Wesleyan's captain John Ketcham became the second double winner of the day by taking the 200-backstroke in 2:12.4, ahead of Williams' Co-captain John Kirkland and Rich Chinman.

The 500-freestyle stretched out in file soon after the beginning, and Wesleyan's Callahan swam to an easy victory in 5:19.4. Howland and Cooper placed respectively for the Purple.

With the score 42-37, Pike Talbert scored a first in the 200-breaststroke for Williams, but Dave Olson missed third by inches which would have insured a win. Talbert's winning time was 2:24.5. Winer and Mendelowitz placed for Wesleyan.

The outcome of the meet therefore depended on the 400-freestyle relay, and the tension rose as Williams' best faced the best from Wesleyan. The first three swimmers swam shoulder to shoulder, bringing the crowd to its feet as Eph James Cornell entered the water at the same time as Wes-

leyan's star, John Ketcham. Cornell found enough adrenalin to surge ahead to the "GO, GO, GO" of the crowd to touch to victory in record time and nail down a 54-41 win.

This win marks the 38th win against Wesleyan since the schools began swimming each other in 1919.

The Eph mermen will travel to Amherst next weekend to better their present 4-4 record and win the Little Three Crown before going to the New England Championships March 12-14.

The Little Ephs lost a squeaker to the Wesleyan freshmen 48-47.

Recent record setter Tom Crain scored a double win in the 200-freestyle and 200-backstroke and also swam the anchor leg of the Ephs' 400-freestyle relay team. The frosh put up a valiant effort, being able to enter only one person in many events.

The Purple frosh face Amherst next week to try to get out of the cellar with their 1-5 record.



Photo by Sheila Rouch

DAVE JOHNSON

The squash captain led his team to an 8-1 triumph over Amherst, thereby capturing a second Little Three title this year for Coach Clarence Chaffee.

Varsity Wrestlers Down Jeffs

By Josh Hull

Lord Jeff must have grunted in his grave last Saturday as the Williams wrestlers (3-5) ended their dual meet season with an 18-14 victory over Amherst (4-5) before an enthusiastic crowd at Lasell Gymnasium. The Ephmen, with freshmen manning five weight classes, collected their points on six decisions while yielding only three decisions and a forfeit to their Little Three opponent.

Alan Palevsky, a 118 lb. freshman, started things off for Williams by racking up a 14-2 decision over his slim Amherst counterpart. Eph Wilson Ben (126 lbs.) dropped a decision but senior Rick Foster (142 lbs.) followed with an inspiring 4-3 victory on a reversal with only five seconds left. The teams traded points in the next two classes as freshman Emlen Drayton (150 lbs.) won a clear-cut decision and Jon Malkmes (158 lbs.) lost one.

Williams, down 11-9 at this point, scrambled into the lead when undefeated freshman Tom McInerney (167 lbs.) controlled his period to gain two pts. riding time for a pivotal 3-2 triumph. Senior George Sawaya (177 lbs) and freshman Mark Lesniowski (190 lbs.) then guaranteed the Williams victory by winning decisions before muscular John Hitchins sustained a 3-0 loss in the Heavyweight bout.

The next date on the grapplers' schedule is March 6-7 when they compete in the New England at Springfield.

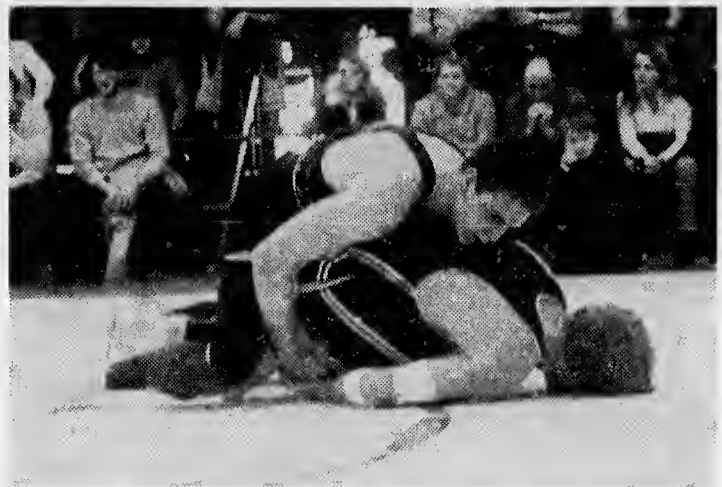


Photo by Roy Zarcos

TOM MC INERNEY

The 158 pounder rides out Amherst's Dave Case in the waning seconds of their hotly-contested match last Saturday. McInerney defeated Case, a former freshman New England champion, 3-2 on two points riding time.

SUMMARY:

118 lb. class: Palevsky (W) dec. Cornigans (A), 14-2	158 lb. class: Ward (A) dec. Malkmes (W), 10-0
126 lb. class: Manwell (A) dec. Ben (W), 11-6	167 lb. class: McInerney (W) dec. Case (A), 3-2
134 lb. class: Blair (A) by forfeit	177 lb. class: Sawaya (W) dec. Martin (A), 11-4
142 lb. class: Foster (W) dec. Mes-sing, 4-3	190 lb. class: Lesniowski (W) dec. Schoepfer (A), 5-0
150 lb. class: Drayton (W) dec. Danielson (A), 13-5	Hwt.: Sklaver (A) dec. Hitchins (W), 3-0

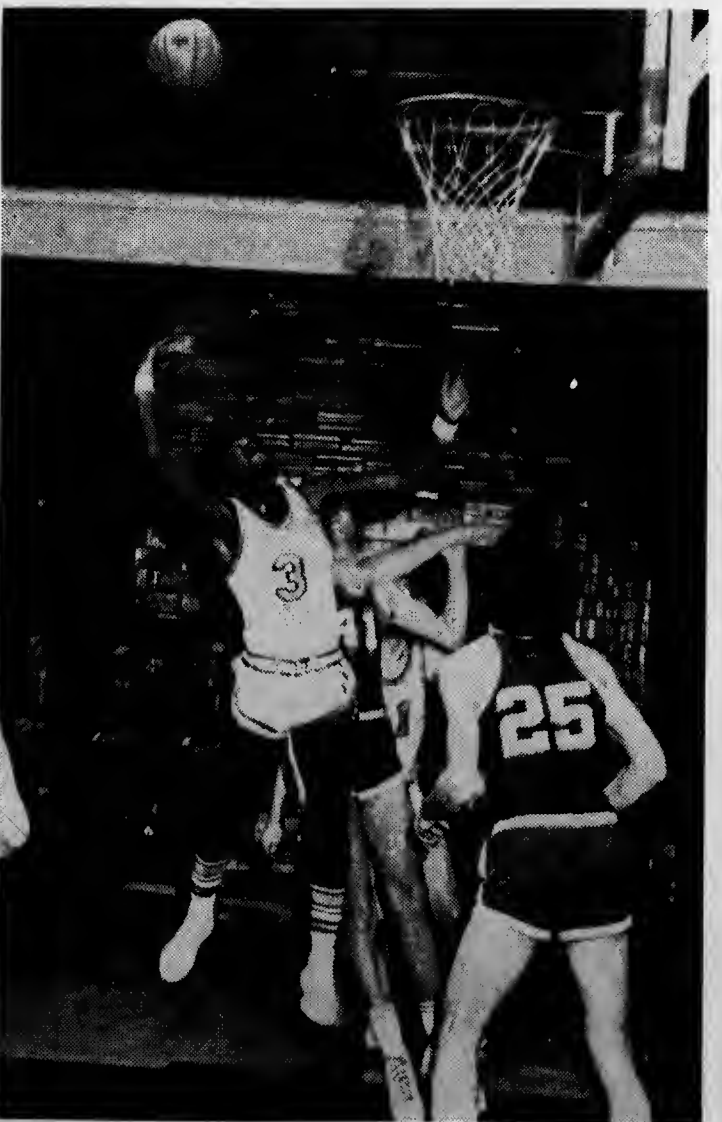


Photo by Bill Berry

Vern Manley, '72, scoring against RPI. Saturday night the varsity lost to Union 87-71 while the frosh boosted their record to 10-1 by downing the Union Frosh 92-75. Both squads travel to Amherst on March 7.

Amherst Falls 8-1

Individual Results

Williams 8, Amherst 1.

1. Johnson (W) d. Pelletier (A); 3-0
2. McBroom (W) d. Croft (A); 3-0
3. Taylor (W) d. Sayward (A); 3-0
4. Blackford (W) d. Cushman (A); 3-0
5. Williamson (W) d. Suhre (A); 3-0
6. Kinney (W) d. Nicklas (A); 3-0
7. Warner (W) d. Strickler (A); 3-0
8. Travis (W) d. Sarafan (A); 3-0
9. Bingham (A) d. Scarles (W); 3-0

Wildcats Down Icemen

By Jim Todd

Williamstown was treated to some genuine ECAC Division I hockey Saturday night as the seventh ranked team in the East, rolled past the Ephs 9-3.

It was the Wildcats twenty-seventh game of the season including the Great Lakes Invitational in Detroit where they beat Michigan Tech 7-0 and Michigan State 4-3 enroute to the title.

The game was enjoyable in that it was fun to watch a good team in action. The visitors opened the scoring at 3:14 when Bill Munroe took an ice-long pass and went in alone on Williams' goalie Phil Bartow. Good Williams forechecking kept the Wildcats off balance until 7:58 when Lou Frigon scored from in close. This goal established a new UNH season point total record for the rangy center who also notched one in the second period. Two more goals in the final two minutes gave the Wildcats a 4-0 lead as the period ended.

Ephs Get Three

In the second period UNH scored twice in the first 1:43 to go ahead 6-0. Williams got its first goal at 1:46 as sophomore Brian Patterson, who has become a solid wing for the Purple, beat the New Hampshire goalie to his left after circling around from behind the cage. Several minutes later Patterson brought the score to 6-2 when he tipped in a soft Gary Bensen shot. The Wildcats came back with three goals off new Eph netminder Jim Munroe before Bensen backhanded a Jack Curtin pass into the open net and the period ended 9-3.

The third frame was fairly dry as New Hampshire's first line went to the showers and the visitors began putting their defencemen at wings. Although Williams pressured several times

they were unable to score and the period ended 9-3.

The evening was not a total loss as, after informing me that his team had taken 87 shots in the first two periods, the UNH statistician told me that the Chapman Rink was the nicest he had seen.

The team travels to UMass on Tuesday before closing out the season against Hamilton and Amherst. Their record now stands at 5-10-1.

Earlier in the day the Frosh squad fell to RPI 7-6.

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Skiing

By John Clarke

The Williams College ski team finished their Division I Carnival skiing last weekend with a rather mediocre performance at the Middlebury Carnival. In overall point standings Williams finished seventh in a field of eight.

The Dartmouth team edged Middlebury for the third straight weekend for first place, due primarily to the performance of junior Scott Berry. Berry eeked out a Lewis College skier to take first place in the jumping event and give Dartmouth the needed total points to top Middlebury in team competition.

Williams fared poorly in all events mustering at best only an individual ninth place finish by Chris Bryan in the slalom. John McGill unfortunately broke his leg in a practice run Thursday evening and was unable to compete in carnival events.

Dick Easton, Chuck Hewitt, and George Malanson have qualified to compete in the NCAA Championships at Franconia, N.H. next weekend. Qualified skiers on the Alpine team will travel to North Conway, N.H. for the Eastern Giant Slalom Championships.



Gordon Clapp '71 (left), as Sosia, and Steve Lawson '71 as Mercury, confront each other in an Act I scene from the Cap and Bells production of "Amphitryon." The Moliere comedy of mistaken identities opens tonight at 8:30 and will be presented again, March 7, 12, 13, and 14.

'Amphitryon' Opens Seems Flat But Profitable

Although it is a premiere production in our language in our country, although it is by Moliere, about gods (who even fly), has generally good acting, fine costumes and a mechanically and visually engaging set, somehow *Amphitryon* - rendered by Milt Commons and Cap and Bells this week and next - is somewhat flat.

In comedies a lot of characters have to be flat. Put unbending characters together in always changing configurations amid shifting situations, and you get incongruity - the stuff of comedy.

Then if situational comedy seems of a low grade, you loosen a few characters so they become aware of their ridiculousness. The shifts begin to occur within one consciousness, among one's own pet pretensions, emotions, mannerisms. Humor then is "human."

Of course, Moliere and the AMT people try to integrate both types of characters. Jupiter (Chris Emerson) with his sidekick Mercury (Steve Lawson) are each one-dimensional, the first the image of calm control while Mercury has a hachetman's constant cynicism.

The big boy wants to bed with Alcmena (Sharon Weissman) so he metamorphoses into the shape of her husband, Amphitryon (David Strathairn) a Thesbean general of making war. To stand guard, Mercury assumes the shape of Amphitryon's valet, Sosia (Gordon Clapp) whose wife is Alcmena's chambermaid, Cleanthis (Barbara Widen).

It's in the mortal males that character becomes complex. (The women are just fine projections of, respectively, nobility and shrewery.) Amphitryon's first splendid (and funny) concern gives way to consternation, then helpless confusion and frustration as he realizes the (literal) duplicity of his marriage. His basic response is rage, but

Strathairn fails to fill out his character by not giving us time and emphasis enough to absorb rage's crucial quiet counterpoint: "my anxious weight of sadness" at "the height of all lies that have ever been." Does "humanity," even full human comedy, start from hurt? And is hurt the first felt effect of our unstable, shifting minds, then metamorphosed (sometimes) into joy?

It is Sosia - who only gets beat around a bit by his impersonator - who says the perfect thing about what gods, or wives, or words, or yourself or whatever embodies a man's uncertainty can do to men: "I didn't quite believe it till the pain got bad."

Sosia is a good, earthy conglomerate (so why the clown nose and tangerine garb?): noble messenger and low fool; cowardly but unsubdued by gods; honest to the point of glorying in his own pretension. He's the play's most widely aware character since his basic response to everything is acceptance. He is a powerless person, and that renders him incapable of pretense, just as surely as his wife is too homely to be dishonest (though in that respect, Widen was mis-cast). Clapp does all this well.

In fact, falsity ascends with power in this play. Low men offer flattery to high men, and the gods with false forms and limber tongues metamorphose morality itself into its inverse.

What makes *Amphitryon* flat is its divine machinery. The gods operate too smoothly; they're locked-in and they lock up the drama. The big encounter and the big revelation - essentially the whole last act - are mired in predictability. If the gods nearly drive men mad, they also straightjacket their actions. Fate is too much of one surface.

What makes the play a profitable experience is what happens farthest from the gods.

Bill Carney

CUL: No Frosh Choice But More House Transfer Opportunities

by Andy Bader

The Committee on Undergraduate Life has recommended that freshman inclusion continue on a random basis but that the "opportunities for transfer and choice within the residential house system be clarified and expanded . . ."

These recommendations are part of a report to the Student Choice Committee and the College Council. The report was signed by nine of the ten members of the Committee. (An article concerning the minority opinion expressed by Rod Brown '71 appears below this story.)

In calling for continuation of the random system of freshman inclusion the Committee report stated:

"We do not oppose such "limited choice" on the grounds that it would lead inevitably to fraternities, or cliques, or to kinds of rushing. We oppose it simply on the grounds that limited choice would constitute a potentially significant deviation from total diversity - a deviation at the wrong stage of a student's development and for insufficient reason.

"One can only speculate on the long-range effects of limited choice. It seems likely that considerable diversity would remain within the houses. On the other hand it also seems likely that whatever broad differences students perceive between the two kinds of houses - either in social composition, attitude, or atmosphere - would be intensified in subsequent years as the differences become more perceptible . . . the proper question, we believe, is when and for what reasons the college's commitment to fostering diversity and tolerance should be interrupted. In our opinion the kinds of situations described in Part 11 (concerning expanded transfer procedures for upperclassmen) deserve attention and flexibility much more clearly than does the situation of the freshman desiring a broad choice among kinds of houses. They deserve flexibility primarily because they arise after the student has already learned a good deal of what the house system can teach him about himself and his relations to others."

In light of the Committee's desire to maintain random selection while increasing the opportunities for upperclassmen to change houses the CUL has recommended the following:

"1. That any individual student, or any group of up to four students, may, at the end of any year, enter the random pool to be assigned to a new house.

"2. That any individual junior may petition the Student Choice Committee to move to a different specific house or to a dormitory for his senior year. The Student Choice Committee should grant such requests, after consultation with the house presidents, provided that the number of transfers to that house neither significantly reduces the number

of sophomores who may be included nor alters the College's basic commitment to diversity.

"3. That requests for a change in residence prior to the end of the year be handled by petition to the Student Choice Committee. Students would have to demonstrate good reasons in such cases for not waiting till the end of the year."

Two other recommendations concerned improvements for dealing with off-campus living and cases where a student leaves college thereby making a room available.

The Committee concluded its report by saying, "We believe that the kinds of choice recommended (in the report) will provide an

effective solution for many of the causes of dissatisfaction within the present system without in any way diminishing its strength."

The report, signed by nine of the members of the Committee, was followed by a statement by Morris Goodwin '73, one of the members. "In concurring with these recommendations," he said, "it is understood that I am not committing myself to a position with respect to housing arrangements for black students which are currently being negotiated by the Administration and the Afro-American Society."

The CUL will present its report to the College Council on Tuesday night at 9 p.m., and all interested are invited to attend.

Minority Favors Limited Choice

By Will Buck

In conjunction with the publication of the CUL's report on inclusion and choice in the residential system, CUL member Rodney Brown '71 has published a minority report which questions the relationship between randomness and diversity and advocates limited choice for freshmen.

The report, analyzing the value and meaning of diversity, suggests that freshman inclusion is only slightly related to the issue. It goes on to state that if "substantive and interactive diversity" is one of the college's major concerns, "an investigation of admission policies - both socio-economically and in terms of individual interests and inclinations" should be undertaken.

Brown also notes in the report that the assignment of students to houses in groups very easily causes polarization and the formation of blocks.

Comparing the value of ran-

domness as compared to a limited choice in which a freshman could express a preference for a row house or for a Greylock, Berkshire-Prospect House notes "the vast amount of separation that already exists on this campus, whether it is the freshman-upperclass split, the sophomore-Row House split, or the West College-Row House split."

Concluding that "limited choice has only a limited relevance to the problem of diversity," and that in terms of logistics it might be easily instituted, Brown states, "Imposing absolute Randomness would reflect a needless negativity on the part of the College Council and the CUL. The freshmen have perceived two different architectural living arrangements available to them for their next three years at Williams. Now they would like, as is only to be expected, to indicate a preference. There is no reason to deny this request."

College People Win Williamstown Elections

By Will Buck

William R. Brookman, and Econ. Prof. Robert R. Brooks defeated their opponents for the office of selectman and town Monday elections. Nearly 48 per cent of the town's registered voters, or 1,762, turned out, a drop from last year's 57 per cent turn out.

In the race for the three-year seat on the Mt. Greylock Regional School Committee, John LePage defeated History Prof. Benjamin J. Labaree. Both Mrs. Barbara Barnett, wife of Political Science Prof. Dr. Vincent M. Barnett, former president of Colgate College, and Winthrop M. Wassenar won seats on the Elementary School Committee in very close voting.

Williams College was well represented in the elections. The new selectman is the superintendent of the college-owned Mt. Hope Farm. Mr. Wassenar is the assistant director of the physical plant at the college. Defeated in the race for the Elementary School Committee was Lawrence Lanoue, foreman in the buildings and grounds department at Williams.

The major issues in the race for selectman were the prospect of a regionalized sewer system with North Adams, Williamstown traffic problems and the shelving ers,

by the state of the Williamstown by-pass, and finally, means of broadening the tax base to ease the over-all tax burden.

Williamstown and North Adams both have appropriated a combined total \$21,500 for an in depth study pertaining to a regional sewage system. Said Brookman during the campaign, "Without this study, an opinion is meaningless. When these facts are determined both initial costs and operating costs over a period of time must be evaluated in determining if regionalization is most advantageous to Williamstown."

Brookman further commented on the various means of reducing the tax burden, stating that while an increase in the number of businesses and industries in Williamstown would broaden the tax base, it would not necessarily ease the burden. Only by changing the zoning by-laws to accommodate industry could both ends be achieved.

The major issues for the candidates running for the Mt. Greylock Regional School Committee dealt mainly with cost. Seen by some as unnecessary is the present system of using teachers' aides. Mt. Greylock costs are seen of a regionalized sewer system as an excessive portion of the tax dollar to some Williamstown voters.

Panthers Condemn 'Genocide'

By Ira Mickenburg

"The United States government is perpetrating a program of genocide against the black people of America," said two Roxbury members of the Black Panther Party who spoke before an almost-capacity crowd in Chapin Hall Thursday evening.

The main portion of the Panther's speech was devoted to clearing up several misconceptions the audience may have had about the purposes and tactics of the Black Panther Party. Stressing the fact that Williams students are very isolated from the problems of the black ghettos, the speakers asserted that the Panther Party is primarily an organization of black people within a community who are trying to relieve some of the miseries of that community. The Panther's pro-

gram of providing free breakfasts for young school children is one of such relief measures.

Perhaps the greatest misconception surrounding the Black Panthers is in regard to the use of guns. The speakers claimed that the government would have the public believe "that we are nothing but a crazy bunch of niggers running around shooting people." The truth of the matter is that the Panthers have only used guns in cases of self-defense, they said.

The speakers also outlined the three main sources of conflict between the United States government and the black people of America as: "(1) greedy, imperialist businessmen; (2) lying politicians and (3) brutal, racist policemen." These three categories of oppressors, the speakers stated, combine to exploit the

black people in the ghettos, and to insure that these black people remain poor, ignorant, and powerless.

The Panthers concluded their talk with a plea to all students to go out into their own communities and work towards ending government oppression. "The job of the white students is to fight white racism in their white neighborhoods. The job of the black students is to get out and organize the black people in their neighborhoods."

The Panthers were the third in a series of radical speakers presented by the Williamstown-North Adams Draft Counselling Service. The next speaker in the series will be Arlo Tatum, of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, on March 17.

The Williams Record

Russell B. Pulliom, Editor-In-Chief
Poul J. Lieberman, Co-Editor

THE WILLIAMS RECORD is an independent newspaper published twice a week by the students of Williams College. Entered as second class postal matter Nov. 27, 1944 at the post office at North Adams, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price \$7 yearly. Subscription orders, undeliverable copies, and change of address notices should be mailed to the newspaper at Baxter Hall, Williamstown, Mass. 01267. All editorial correspondence must be signed by the writer if intended for publication. Unless signed, editorials represent the opinions of the Record editorial board (editor-in-chief, co-editors and managing editors).

Sarli on Spring St.

Fuego: Compelling . . . And Skin Too!

From the wisdom and traditions of Sigmund Freud and Teilhard de Chardin, Argentinian director Armando Bo has fashioned a compelling psychodrama which attempts to resolve the many spiritual and physical dilemmas that confront us each day. We are led from the twin summits of pleasure and regret to the deep, dark, recess of guilt, where, if we are lucky, we are redeemed and satisfied. *Fuego* is a masterwork, reminiscent of Bergman in its psychological probing and religious questioning. *Fuego* also pays homage to DeSica, Rossellini and Dovzhenko in its depiction of naturalistic phenomena, the passions and man's relation to the damp earth. The influence of Godard can be seen in its political statement. *Fuego* is at once a deeply religious film and at the same time, a climatic melodrama, full of satanic imagery and blissful suffering.

Isabel Sarli, an especially gifted actress plays Laura, a woman of great excesses and behemoth needs. She is seen shorn of worldly trappings and ravaged by the most brutalizing psychic and bodily tensions. She searches for absolution in the woods of her mountain home, in the canyons of New York City, in the sanctified space of a village church and in the crystal depths of a mountain lake.

However, she can find no human or superhuman person or thing that might fit her needs

and quench her unmanageable and unnatural desires.

Bo's skillful direction and editing complement the penetrating message of this film. The fractured cutting, spinning panoramas and stylized movement of the principals, evoke a spiritual netherworld, full of anguished turmoil and smoldering emotional heat, which the mentally bankrupt and physically empty carry like albatrosses on their troubled bosoms. His references to the sky and fire are subtle but never ambiguous or repetitive. When we leave the theatre, we are thoroughly drained because we have seen the battle between religious forces and passionate impulses that takes place in our minds and bodies every day. We are oddly sad because no side ever wins.

The film's music is excellent. It throbs with the excitement and passion of the heroine when she thinks she has found salvation and lapses into the most alluring pathos when she finds she has lost.

Rarely has the problem of contemporary society been presented so lucidly on the screen. This is a memorable film and certainly should not be missed by the discriminating movie-goer. The feelings of this reviewer and the first night audience can be best summed up in the words of an aesthete from Wood House: "She had the biggest pair of jugs that I've ever seen!"

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Letters:

Buck Articles Attacked Again

Misconceptions

To the editor:

In his February 27 article on the Adams Memorial Theatre, Will Buck exhibits several disturbing misconceptions. This is perhaps not surprising in that Mr. Buck seems to specialize in subjects which he knows nothing about. His experience in Williams theatre is limited at best. He has appeared in two eminently forgettable roles in the Freshman Revue and the Wild Duck. In both his reluctance to attend rehearsals set a fine example for others connected with the shows.

Williams theatre is and always has been open to any and all students who wish to participate. Mr. Buck's "small, select, group" consists of anyone with at least two arms and a leg who shows up to work. It is certainly not select and the fact that it is small reflects only in the general apathy of the Williams student. All auditions are open and well advertised (flyers were sent to every Williams student advertising the auditions for *Amphitryon*). Certainly the meager turnouts for these auditions are not the fault of the directors.

Five or six plays are produced and directed by students each year in the downstairs Experimental Theatre. The number need not be this small; any student interested in directing his own play may come and talk with Steve Travis, the coordinator of the X, at the beginning of the year. The chances are excellent that there will be time available on the schedule.

Mr. Buck praises Seargent Musgrave's *Dance* as being a new play, well performed and laudable because it introduced a new and original kind of theatre, quite different from *Man For All Seasons* the old standby and the classic *Wild Duck*. Yet both of the latter played to full houses while Musgrave's was a box office flop. If the interest for new theatre exists, it certainly has not been made evident. Last year's *Cap and Bells* production, *Camelot*, was a huge success at the box office while ticket sales for this year's *Amphitryon* are so far quite depressing. However, *Amphitryon* promises to be a show just as well-produced, and it is certainly much better written—simply contrast the art of Moliere with that of Lerner and Leowe. If the

Williams audience desires new and innovative theatre, they certainly have failed to support it.

Lastly, I may assure Mr. Buck that a failure of *Amphitryon* at the box office will definitely not be "the death blow" for *Cap and Bells*. If people do not see it because they have never heard of it, the comment on the public's taste will be sad indeed, and if Mr. Buck or anybody else wishes to become a member of a "small, select group", he need only walk over to the theatre and join it.

Michael Lehman '72

'Nebulous Claim'

To the editor:

I sincerely disagree with the "Viewpoint" expressed by Mr. Buck '73 in the February 27 Record. I am not sure of the reason for Mr. Buck's nebulous claim that the AMT should be a people's theatre instead of the capitalistic and boring cliché which his article might suggest, to the naïve, that it is. Perhaps he does not think that any people are involved in the tremendous amount of work and art going on within its doric columns.

Perhaps Mr. Buck was disappointed in his performance in the subsequent minor role in the *Wild Duck* (it is in producing plays with casts large enough to include and expensively costume such a role that directors might be called lavish). Perhaps Mr. Buck might have tried out for a role or accepted a technical position in one of the six other productions which have been well received this year. I personally invite Mr. Buck to audition for *Waiting for Godot* on March 8th and 9th, 7:30 in the AMT library. He can join the small, select group of over 85 different students and townspeople who have enjoyed working in the AMT, *Cap and Bells*, *Studio Theatre*, and scene workshop.

Perhaps Mr. Buck should have attended at least one Williams Winter Carnival before feebly—but with so much of that fake sophistication—deprecating the institution as less valuable than a greasy pizza.

In that Mr. Buck points out that *Amphitryon* is a show of which the college community should take cultural advantage by purchasing tickets for, he is not being blatantly petty, and I congratulate him. (See the show, by

all means.) However, in that his factual evidence is non-existent, his dislike of three big-name shows in favour of "something new" (what?) ignorant, and his comments on the faculty and more involved theatre students are insulting, I urge the editors of the *Record*—for the sake of peaceful coexistence—to give Mr. Buck assignments less theatrically-oriented.

William M. Weiss '72
Editor's Note: William M. Weiss '72 suggests that Will Buck should be given less theatrically oriented assignments. Will's February 27 viewpoint on the Adams Memorial Theater was not an assignment but merely an expression of opinion. All reporters on the "Record" staff are welcome to write viewpoints, and non-staff members are encouraged to write their opinions in the forms of letters to the editor. Mr. Weiss is thus encouraged to disagree with Will, but I will not censor the opinions of Will on theater or any other topic.

As for Will's article on winter carnival, it should have been labeled a viewpoint, since it was just that, and another article should have been written to report what happened on the weekend. Unfortunately a lack of time and staff support made it impossible to have two such articles in the Tuesday issue after winter carnival.

I will not prevent any staff member of the *Record* from writing his opinions in viewpoints, regardless of whether or not I agree with them. So the peaceful coexistence between the *Record* and AMT that Mr. Weiss wishes for may have to be abandoned in favor of an open expression of opinion.

Russ Pulliam, editor-in-chief

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News Briefs

Future of CEP

The major exam and the honors degree will be the most important topics for the Committee on Educational Policy (CEP) in their coming meetings, according to Prof. Fred Greene, chairman of the committee.

CEP will be dealing with the route a student must go to obtain a degree with honors. The committee will also attempt to formulate a policy concerning the major exam, an option presently given to each department. Last year the faculty voted to allow each department to decide whether to require a major exam as a one year trial.

Senior Wins Scholarship

Matthew H. Wikander, '70, has won a Marshall Scholarship for two years of graduate study at an English University of his choice. He plans to study English literature at Christ's College, Cambridge University.

The Marshall Scholarships, given annually to 24 top students throughout the United States, are awarded by the British government, which established the program in 1953 in appreciation for aid received through the Marshall

Plan for European recovery following World War II.

Young Republicans

Stuart Dornette, '71, was elected chairman of the Young Republicans at their first meeting of the semester Monday night. Randy McManus, '72 is the new secretary-treasurer. Other members of the executive committee are Jim Woodward, '72, Paul Isaac, '72, and Stuart Berryhill, '73.

Book Collection Contest

All undergraduates are eligible to enter the ninth annual Carl T. Naumberg Student Book Collection Contest for 1970. The \$100 prize goes to that student whose collection is judged to be most representative of a well-defined field of interest in which the student has chosen to collect. Those interested should see Mr. Richard Archer in the Chapin Library before March 21.

AISEC

AISEC, a program designed to provide participants with management experience, through a summer job, held an open meeting last Thursday night. Anyone unable to attend but interested should contact Brooks Browne '72.

Calendar of Events

TONIGHT

6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER AND DISCUSSION: Panel on ecology and environment. St. John's Church.

7:30 PLANETARIUM DEMONSTRATION: Hopkins Observatory

7:30 MOVIE: "An Outcast of the Islands." Bronfman Auditorium.

8:30 MUSIC IN THE ROUND: Julius Hegyl will direct music of Saint-Saens, Arthur Woodbury, Robert Barrow, and Beethoven. Mr. Hegyl will play the violin; Charlotte Hegyl will be at the piano. Also performing in the concert: Susan St. Amour, viola; Rudolf Doblin, cello; Margaret Hanford, flute-piccolo; and James Mark, clarinet-bass clarinet. Thompson Memorial Chapel.

8:30 PLAY: Moliere's *Amphitryon*, directed by Milt Commons. Tickets \$1.50 at the box office; students admitted free. Adams Memorial Theater.

SATURDAY

8:30 PLAY: Moliere's *Amphitryon*, directed by Milt Commons. Tickets \$1.50 at the box office; students admitted free. Adams Memorial Theater.

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CC Votes Newspaper Funds

By Steve Hardy

A total of \$1250 was voted for the *Record* and the *Advocate* by the College Council Tuesday. The *Record* received \$500 by a vote of 10-7 and one-half, to cover unexpected costs which have arisen during the year and to expand coverage of campus events.

The *Advocate*, represented by Charles Rubin '72 and Chris West '72, received \$750 by a vote of 10 and one-half to 6 with one abstention, in order to continue publication this semester.

At the last meeting of the Council, \$100 had been allotted to the *Advocate* for the costs of this week's issue. With the appropriation of the money to the two papers, the Council went approximately \$500 into debt.

In other action, John Finnerty '71 was unanimously approved as a member of the Student Choice Committee, and Second Vice President Bob Grayson '71 announced his recommendations for the College Council Constitutional Reconstruction Committee. The Council unanimously approved his nomination of Council members Paul Isaac '72, Andy Bader '72 and Bruce McColm '72, and non-members Lew Steele '72, John Finnerty '71, Eli Szklanka '72 and Jay Prendergast '72 to the Reconstruction Committee.

The Council also discussed the composition of the student-faculty committees which now have positions open. The Council decided unanimously that positions on the Admissions Committee, the Winter-Study Projects Committee, and the Student Activities Tax Committee would all be filled by students appointed by the Council rather than elected from the college in general. The Council

also stipulated that the three positions on the Winter Study Projects Committee would be filled by one representative from each academic division.

Bob Grayson also asked that anyone interested in serving on any of the aforementioned committees submit to him, by Wed.,

March 11, either directly or through a Council member, a written statement concerning his reasons for wishing to be on the committee and his background and qualifications.

The Council scheduled a regular meeting for next Tuesday night at 9:00 in Griffin.



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Former Eph Qb. Tells His Story

Ferraro Explains Retirement Decision

By Bill Rives

"Congratulations, you are now a Seminole," the telegram read. The Florida State University coaches were kicking up their heels...and for good reasons. They had won out in competition with 31 other colleges and universities by landing the high school prospect from Clifton, N.J. The 17-year old quarterback had signed a letter of intent.

Such was the record of events, January, 1967, in the college campaign of Larry Ferraro, a varsity basketball player and one-time football player who is a junior now. "I wasn't even considering Williams; I was going to be a pre-med student and football player at Florida State. Yet, as I had always wanted to be a doctor, ever since I was very young, I decided to abandon the idea of going to Florida State because I didn't think that my academic goals could be met under the strains of the E.S.U. football program."

This was obviously a very difficult decision for Ferraro. But his evaluation of the issue indicated that he could not accomplish satisfactorily the twin feat of playing Southeastern Conference football while studying to become a doctor. However, the idea of competing was sufficiently appealing to Larry that he was attracted by several schools which presented packages of academic excellence and athletic de-emphasis. He narrowed his choice to Lafayette, the University of Pennsylvania, and Williams. Although accepted by each of these institutions, a pleasant springtime visit to Williamstown led to his matriculation here. Yet he recalled a peculiar event, the actual significance of which he will never be able to accurately measure.

"I vividly remember the day that I received a letter from Williams, which I hadn't heard of at the time," Ferraro said. "I was with a friend, who upon seeing the letter scoffed, 'You'll never get into Williams.' I was taken back by that statement, and to this day I think that it served as a kind of challenge."

Ferraro's admission to Williams



"I'm still the same person now as before, even though I'm not a football player. I'm finding out a lot about what people are like."

ended a hectic and trying five-month period. "The college recruiters wouldn't care", he remembered. "They'd just call anytime - late at night - anytime! I had a datebook which was filled to the brim with engagement notes. Here I was 17, and these guys were hounding me day and night." The Williams representative was a man named Art Pilch, whom Larry describes as "the type of fellow you can't say no to."

Ferraro found that his freshman football exploits served as an enjoyable introduction to a varsity career. He moved right into the starting frosh quarterback spot, and he found that time constraints were not nearly as rigid as they would come to be in the fall of his sophomore year.

However, not only did Larry experience difficulty with the time element required in the varsity campaign that fall, but also he had to contend with a problem with which he had never been confronted - the bench. "The thing that bothered me the most was that I wasn't getting any better. I had never been on the bench in my life, and I should have gotten the opportunity to get better than I was. In my freshman days, I never dreamed about quitting football. Personally, I wanted to be the best quarterback in Williams football history. But I realized that I would not accomplish my goals when I wasn't even playing."

Concerning the time-consuming aspect of varsity football, Larry explained that the actual practice time was no great burden to him, since, he feels the necessity

to exercise everyday - whether it be in the squash courts in the weight room, or on the fields. But, rather, he encountered the problem of adequately meeting his bi-weekly science lab responsibilities which conflicted with the afternoon grid sessions. Ferraro insisted that Chemistry department members, especially Prof. Charles Compton, were "really understanding and really nice." Yet the simultaneous occurrence of lab and practice caused Larry to make a decision parallel to the one which he had made with regard to Florida State. After the fourth game of the season, he turned in his equipment. In his mind, his desire to become a physician towered over all.

Yet the decision to give up football presented a trauma for Ferraro. "I went through hell; I was so upset that I couldn't study. Football had been my whole life - the reason that I had gotten into Williams was because of my football ability. Yet this was something that I felt I had to do. I decided to quit and I meant it."

To recapitulate, Ferraro's decision to give up the game was based on two main accounts: 1) conflict of two labs with afternoon practice, 2) inactivity as a second stringer. One is naturally inclined to ask the question whether Larry could have overcome the lab situation had he been a varsity starter. Perhaps it is a vain question. However, it is only fair to add that the football coaches' choice for the starting quarterback position was senior John Hayes, who at the time of Larry's decision had led the team to a 4-0 record. Hayes was joined in the starting backfield by seniors Jon Petke, Bob Quinn or Jim Dunn, and junior Jack Maitland. It was a coaching staff decision to install Hayes as the number one quarterback, the most important reason for which could have been the cohesiveness of a backfield composed largely of experienced seniors.

While desiring a football career, Ferraro has adapted several compensatory sports, rugby and basketball. "Sitting in the stands hasn't bothered me so much be-

cause I've been occupied by rugby. If football players think they are in shape in the middle of the season, then they should try rugby. I remember my first practice - I was never so tired. We ran and ran and ran."

With regard to his decision to try varsity basketball, Larry said, "I think I'm a good athlete here. I've always held a little pride in keeping in shape, and I was looking for something to do. Coach Shaw asked me to come out for the team because he said he thought that I could help out. I was flattered and I decided to give it a try. I'm glad I did."

When asked about returning to football, Larry replies that the idea has crossed his mind. In addition, his good friend, stalwart offensive tackle and 1970 captain Rob Farnham asked Ferraro to think it over. In reference, Fer-

raro recalls, "I remember the security I felt when Rob Farnham was my center. I didn't have any worries." Certainly Ferraro does not regret his participation in football. "Football is great! For one thing it's getting me the best education I could possibly have." Hopefully the future holds an M.D. degree in Pediatrics for Ferraro. "I won't get any recruiting letters from med schools, that is for sure," he jests.

In sizing up the reaction of the college community to his decision to forego varsity football, Larry Ferraro laments that he sometimes detects mild contempt on the part of some of his associates. He has been confronted verbally by students and "snubbed by some coaches." Yet, he explains, "I'm still the same person now as before, even though I'm not a football player. I'm finding out a lot about what people are like."



LARRY FERRARO

After a brilliant high school and Williams freshman football career, the junior athlete retired from varsity football because of inactivity as a second stringer and conflict with afternoon science labs.

Munroe, Bensen Lead Icers Past Hamilton 5-3

By Jim Todd

Wednesday's 5-3 victory over Hamilton was the last appearance before Williams College for such hockey stalwarts as Gary Bensen, Whit Knapp, Pete Thorp, Doug Donaldson, Jim Stearns, and George Reigeleuth. But the brilliance of their farewell game was stolen by sophomore goalie Jim Munroe who held the visitors at bay for a 58 minute stretch while the offense pressured for five goals in the final two periods.

Leading the barrage, as usual, was Bensen with two key goals while Knapp, John Resor, and Steve MacAusland all chipped in one. It was the second win against Hamilton this season and came as sort of an upset as Hamilton, in their last game, disposed of a Vermont squad that beat Williams 10-0.

Hamilton scored the only goal of the first period only fifteen seconds after the opening face off when Greg Batt found himself with the puck point blank on Munroe. They were not to score again until 19:10 of the final frame.

Williams threatened on two power plays but could not find the range. Neither team was able to build any offensive momentum and the period stumbled to a close.

The second frame was the most exciting I have seen at Williams. Heavy and often brutal forechecking kept the visitors off balance and a series of spectacular saves

by Munroe kept the puck out of the Purple cage. Bensen got the Eph's first goal 1:26 into the period when he took his own rebound, faked the sole defender out of position and backhanded a shot past the dazzled Hamilton goalie, Greg Root. At 3:47 MacAusland had a shot deflect off a defenseman's pads and into the cage to put the Ephs ahead for good.

Munroe made the most spectacular play of the afternoon moments later. A Pete Thorp elbowing penalty gave Hamilton a power play. Center Mike Thomas, who is third in ECAC Division II scoring, chased a loose puck over the Eph blue line to give himself a breakaway. Munroe, watching the play form, came out of his cage and raced Thomas for the puck. Although he lost the race he levelled the startled Thomas with a body block, the force of which was troubled by the weight of his pads, and the puck benignly skittered away while the goalie took a leisurely victory skate back to his undisturbed crease. This set the tone for the rest of the game.

Several minutes later, John Resor tipped in a loose puck to up the score to 3-1. The turnaround had been so complete that I thought it had been planned to cheer the recently despondent Williams crowd.

Whit Knapp sustained the Ephs' momentum in the third period when he connected on a slap shot from the blue line after two minutes had elapsed and then as-

sisted Bensen on his second goal at 18:36. Hamilton came out of the woodwork to score two goals in five seconds at 19:10 and 19:15 as the Purple defense began to

watch the scoreboard clock and the game ended 5-3.

The play of sophomore center Brian Patterson should be noted as he consistently threaded

the Hamilton defense but was unable to score.

The squad will be at Amherst tomorrow night for the final game of the season.

Squash Eyes Princeton Nationals

By Steve Pozarek

The Williams Varsity Squash team closed the regular season last Saturday by scoring a convincing 8-1 victory over Amherst. The win brought another Little Three crown to Coach Chaffee and gave the team an excellent season record of 9 wins and 4 losses. But the best may be yet to come.

This weekend the team's top 6 players, Dave Johnson, Ty Griffin, Jack McBroom, Mike Taylor, Dave Blackford and Chris Warner travel to Princeton for the National Intercollegiate Championships. Due to a restructuring of this annual event, the prospects for the Ephmen are very bright, and the possibility of finishing near or on top is by no means remote. In past Intercollegiate, a team composed of only four men was entered, each player competing as an individual with individual victories scoring one point for the team. This year, three separate tournaments are being held, one for players at the Nos. 1 and 2 positions on their team, one for players at No. 3 and No. 4, and another for those at No. 5 and No. 6. The new sys-

tem favors teams with strength at 3 through 6, positions where Williams has demonstrated superiority throughout the season.

This is not at all to say that the Ephs give anything away at positions 1 and 2. In Captain Dave Johnson and in Ty Griffin the team possesses two of the finest players in the collegiate ranks, but the presence of such superstars as Terrell of Harvard and Page of Penn will make the going difficult. Both Johnson and Griffin won their matches against 3rd ranked Navy during the season, and Johnson's 3-0 win over Harvard's No. 2 man was very impressive.

Jack McBroom and Mike Taylor at Nos. 3 and 4 compiled season records of 12-1 and 8-1 respectively, and both will be strong contenders in their class at Princeton. Anyone who has visited the squash courts is sure to remember McBroom, the tall southpaw with the explosive forehand shot, long reach, and fine front game. His victories at Penn and Princeton this year were season highlights. No one knows how good Taylor might have been this year had he not been con-

tinually plagued with a respiratory infection that caused him to miss weeks of practice and four matches. When he did play, his opponents quickly regretted it, and any No. 3 man that he meets at Princeton will be in for some rude surprises.

No. 5 Dave Blackford's 10-3 record is rather misleading. Two of those defeats came while he was filling in at No. 4, and the other victorious opponent subsequently moved to the No. 3 position on his team. Dave will face none of these men at Princeton and has to be a top favorite in the 5 and 6 division.

Rounding out the squad is sophomore Chris Warner, who will fill in for Chris Williamson, the regular No. 6 player. Warner played at either the 8 or 9 position most of the year and has shown continuous improvement, scoring big wins against Army, MIT and Princeton.

Williams last won the Intercollegiate Championship in 1958. Coach Chaffee has said that this year's team, the last in his 33-year squash career at Williams, is one of the best in recent years. As good as 1958? The answer will come Sunday from Princeton.

The Williams Record

VOL. LXXXIV, NO. 9

THE WILLIAMS RECORD, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1970

PRICE 15c

Hoopsters Stun Amherst Manley Hits Jumper In Last Seconds

By Bob Schmidt

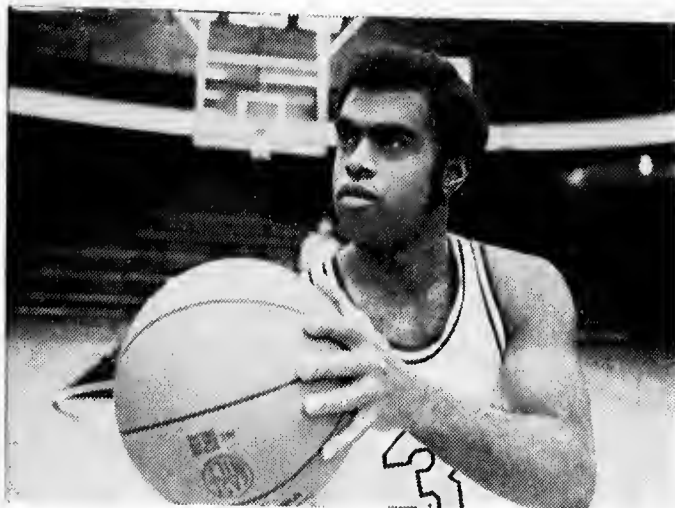
Amid the drama and excitement of a hard-fought Little Three rivalry, Vernon Manley coolly pumped in a 20-foot jump shot with two seconds remaining to propel the Williams basketball quintet past Amherst 73-71, before an electrified crowd at the Amherst gym Saturday night. In winning, the Ephs avenged an earlier defeat by the Lord Jeffs of Amherst and earned a three-way share of the Little Three basketball title with all three teams finishing with records of 2-2.

The win ended Amherst's six-game winning streak, including a win over Springfield's American International College, who recently beat Assumption in NCAA small college tournament action to win the regional title.

The hustling Williams Five jumped off to an early 16-11 advantage as the fired-up squads battled furiously and evenly throughout the first half. Though the Eph hoopsters at one time built a lead of seven points, 32-35, the repeated Amherst rallies narrowed the Williams margin to 36-33 after the first 20 minutes of play.

Behind the slick shooting of John Untereker, Phil DuVal, and Manley, the Ephmen clung to their three point lead throughout the early stages of the second session. In addition, the stalwart rebounding of Captain Dick Travers continued to keep the Lord Jeffs at bay before the Amherst five finally tied the game at 54-54 with 12:56 remaining.

Then, during the season's final minutes, the teams traded baskets and the lead several times as the excitement continued to generate among



VERNON MANLEY

The sophomore guard hit a jumpshot with 2 seconds left to give Coach Al Shaw's hoopsters a 73-71 upset victory over Amherst and a three-way share of the Little Three title. Manley also paced the Purple attack with 20 points. For more weekend sports, including numerous victories over Amherst and the New England Championship wrestling results, see page 8.

the players and crowd alike.

At the 1:26 mark Charley Knox calmly sunk a foul shot to tie the game at 69-69 and both teams traded baskets one final time.

With seven seconds remaining, Amherst rebounded a Williams shot, quickly moved the ball into their own zone and called time out with seven seconds showing on the clock. After the tense pause while the teams conferred, Amherst took the ball inbounds by throwing it into the Williams zone. The official immediately called them for a backcourt violation and gave the ball to Williams with five seconds left. The Ephs took the ball in bounds as the Lord Jeffs desperately attempted to avoid giving them a shot and Manley arched up a long jumper from the top of the key after taking the

pass and dribbling quickly to his right. The ball went cleanly through right at the buzzer and pandemonium broke loose as Coach Shaw raced onto the floor to congratulate the sophomore guard and Manley leaped and spun around the floor and was mobbed by the rest of the team.

Manley led the Williams scorers with 20 points. Charley Knox and John Untereker followed with 14 and 12 points respectively. Dave Auten, the Lord Jeff Little All-American, tallied 35 in the vain Amherst cause.

The Frosh squad toppled their Amherst rivals 71-65 to win the Little Three title and conclude their campaign with an outstanding 11-1 mark, the only loss coming at the hands of a strong Rockford Academy squad.

CUL To Give Report Tonight On Inclusion

The Committee on Undergraduate Life will present its report on freshman inclusion and choice within the residential system to the College Council tonight at 9 o'clock.

The CUL has recommended that the system of random selection of freshmen be maintained and that opportunities for transferring from one house to another be expanded.

Rod Brown '71, the one dissenting member of the committee will present his minority report to the Council. In it he stresses that "imposing absolute randomness would reflect a needless negativity on the part of the College Council and CUL" and that a system of random choice could be easily instituted with no particular consequences for the issue of diversity.

Assoe. English Prof. John Reichert, chairman of the com-

mittee, distributed copies of the report to the College Council at its meeting last Thursday. After reading the major recommendations of the report Mr. Reichert answered a few brief questions from members of the Council. On the question of co-ed housing and its implications for the random selection system, he indicated that the committee would re-examine its recommendations, if necessary, when a final decision is made on co-ed housing.

In preparation for tonight's meeting the College Council had a dinner discussion with the CUL and the Student Choice Committee last night in an effort to clarify this week's debate.

At the meeting this evening it is likely that the Council will discuss the report in detail but held off a final vote until next week in order to promote discussion of the issues in the houses.

Profs Say Ethics Needed In Environment Crisis

By Tom Altman

Three Williams professors argued that a solution to the environmental problems will not be found within the realm of technology but must be found in ethics. At Friday night's Chapel Board supper-discussion, Biology Prof. William Grant, Asst. Chemistry Prof. William Moomaw, and Asst. Economics Prof. Edwin Clark discussed the topic "Pollution on our Minds."

Prof. Grant explained that the

"great Western optimism" or reliance on science will not solve this problem. "Technological gimmicks are not solutions; they merely ease the way," generally complicating the problem with harmful side effects.

The solution, according to Prof. Grant, is to reaffirm human ethics - less reliance on technology and more on humans. The environmental problem is going to be of paramount importance in this era, and probably will not be solved.

Asst. Prof. Moomaw emphasized the faith put in technology, as reflected in such phrases as "If we can put men on the moon we can clean our rivers," and then explained why there can be no technological solutions to the problem. His reasons include the expanding population, the rapidly increasing rate of consumption per person, as well as the imperfection of technology.

Moomaw reiterated Prof. Clark's assertion that the solution is outside of science and must be found in individual behavior. We are ultimately going to have to change our values, he said.

Asst. Prof. Clark emphasized the difficulty and complexity of the problem and asserted that the social sciences, as well as technology, can assure no answer. The only solution is for society to change its mores.

Paul Shepard

Paul Shepard, former visiting lecturer in Environmental Studies, will conduct informal seminars in early human behavior the evenings of March 18, April 8 and 15 and May 6. His topics will be primate behavior; hunting and farming lifestyles; adolescence in tribal life; and the sources of modern attitudes towards nature.

Shepard, called "the countryside's Marshall McLuhan," wrote *Man in the Landscape* and co-edited *The Subversive Science*, an anthology of human ecology. The seminars will be limited to 25 on a first-come-first-served basis: call the Environmental Center, ext. 472.

Boston Ballet Here April 9

The Boston Ballet will be presented with guest artists Kay Mazzo and Edward Villella, principal dancers with the New York Ballet, on April 9 at 8:30 p.m. The event will be presented at the Adams Memorial Theatre by The Dance Concert Series.

Tickets have been sold out.

Mr. Villella is constantly receiving critical acclaim. Clive Barnes of the New York Times described him at a performance in Washington, "Mr. Villella, with his perfect technique and bold forthright manner is ideally cast...forcibly and convincingly projected...as it was exhilaratingly danced."

"Life" magazine headed its feature story on Villella with the question, "Is this man the coun-



EDWARD VILLELLA

To perform as guest artist with the Boston Ballet in April at the AMT.

Foreign Students Reorganize

By John Hartman

A new Foreign Students Society, replacing the Foreign Students committee, is beginning to make plans for activities at Williams. Headed by Claude Pezet '72, the Society is almost entirely autonomous, depending on the College administration only for technical matters.

The Society began last spring, when Stu Selonick '71 and Julio Del Carpio '70 presented a new constitution to the College Council. The action arose from the disbanding of the Committee, brought about by president Bill Hoffman's '69 resignation during

the Hopkins Hall takeover. Elections under the new constitution were held in December, with Pezet elected president, Selonick as coordinator, Art Potts '71 as social chairman and Arturo Calventi as cultural chairman. The coordinator's position is designed to be held by an American student.

The new society intends to stress drawing the foreign students together more than in the past. Said Pezet, "The students were polarized within themselves. We hope to communicate with each other and with the school." To this end, the society will stress participation by American stu-

dents and the sponsoring of speakers and other cultural events.

The group also hopes to serve an important social purpose. Foreign students have held mixers in the past, but, as Selonick pointed out, "Foreign students, boys and girls, are more interested in dating Americans." For this reason, mixers have been somewhat unsuccessful and the society hopes to improve that situation. It is also hoped that the undergraduates may be able to have more contact with the Cluett Center, thereby also alleviating an extremely drab social life for the graduates there.

Both Selonick and Pezet emphasized the importance of the fall orientation program which has always been a major concern of past foreign student organizations.

Said Pezet, "The orientation program has always been run parallel to the regular freshman orientation, but with the emphasis on the foreign viewpoint. It's by far our biggest and most important function." Selonick added that the orientation program is run as a "big brother system" which creates the need for American student members, most of whom have been exchange students themselves.

AMT Auditions This Week

In preparation for its major spring production of William Shakespeare's "As You Like It," the Adams Memorial Theatre will hold auditions on March 12, 13, and 15, for anyone interested in acting, singing, and other areas of production activity.

To be presented May 1, 2, 7, 8, and 9, the play contains several of Shakespeare's best musical scenes. A complete, original score is being composed for the AMT production to be performed by on-stage and offstage musicians and singers.

Over 30 roles for men and wo-

men will be filled during the forthcoming auditions. AMT Director John Von Szelski, who is staging the production, said, "We are extremely interested in bringing students into theatre work who have not participated before."

Audition sessions on March 12 and 13 will be held at 4 p.m. in the AMT Library. A larger general tryout will take place March 15, beginning at 7:30, on the AMT main stage. The three sessions are open to all, regardless of experience. Further information is available by calling the theatre office, at 458-3023.

The Williams Record

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The Record always needs help. We need reporters, photographers, cartoonists, business staff members and others. If you want to work for us, please do not hesitate to call one of the editors. We also welcome articles from non-staff members, so if you are interested in writing an article, please contact one of the editors for further information.

If you do not receive a copy of the Record but are supposed to, please call, in this order until you reach one, Jim Powers (458-3024), Harry Kongis (458-8239), Jerry Carlson (458-9147 or John Finnerty (458-4896).

News Briefs

Sprague Strike

Sprague Electric of North Adams was hit by a strike Mar. 2, the first since 1949. The strike continues, being led by the American Federation of Technical Engineers (AFTE) Local 101.

The strike involves approximately 600 office and technical workers, approximately 400 of whom are union members.

Wages are the principle issue of the strike. The company is offering a wage increase of 4 and one-half per cent per year for the next two years, while the union is asking for an increase of 7 per cent per year.

Director of Buildings and Grounds, Peter Welanetz, said the strike will have no direct effect on the college. He noted, however, that a long strike would be an economic drain on Williamstown and North Adams, thus indirectly affecting the college.

Some Sprague engineers are laboratory teachers in the science department of the college, Welanetz pointed out. Also, the college has at times used Sprague computers.

Graver Awarded Grant
Associate professor of English Lawrence S. Graver has been awarded a grant of \$2,000 by the American Council of Learned Societies. The grant is one of 36 awarded this year by ACLS to scholars throughout the nation. Beginning in June, Prof. Graver will spend a year on sabbatical leave at the British Museum in London, working on a new book to be called "The Novel in the 1890's."

Why Waste Time?

If you still waste a day or so every month paying bills in person, you'll appreciate the modern convenience of paying by mail, with bank checks . . . of saving hours of time for modern living. Your cancelled checks are receipts, too. Why not begin now to handle family finances by opening a modern, efficient checking account here with us?

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Gardener's Chronicle

Villa of Brooks House

No Longer Boxing But Still Ready

By Barnaby Feder

(Editor's Note: This article is the third in a series by Rick Beinecke '71 and Barnaby Feder '72 on Williamstown and North Adams.)

If you head east on Route 2 from the College, you enter North Adams when you leave Williamstown. Right? The answer is technically yes, but in fact it is no.

The truth is that you pass through Blackinton, Greylock, and Braytonville to get to North Adams. These communities, all part of the city of North Adams, are the legacies of the industrial history of the area.

When all of the suitable sites for textile mills in the relatively narrow valley where North Adams proper sits were taken in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the mill owners moved downriver, through the gap in the Greylock Range where the Hoosac River turns west.

Finding a suitable area, the owners would erect a mill and housing for the workers. Thusly, communities were born. According to Ovilla St. Pierre, in the community of Greylock, "It was a great, great life."

Ovilla St. Pierre is better known at Williams as Villa. He is the "houseman" at Brooks House, a job he has held for 41 years straight, excepting one semester at Spencer House, since he was first hired by the DKE fraternity at the age of 21.

Villa loves to talk. Because he has the gift of being a born entertainer, he knows he'll always have an audience. His attraction is partly based on his style of speech, which might loosely be described as colloquial, and partly on the fact that he always has an opinion ("This place has gone downhill since they get rid of fraternities and don't let anyone tell ya different"), but mostly based on sheer vitality.

It is not surprising to learn that Villa was a professional boxer. He says he fought about 300 fights, 250 of which he won by knockouts. The bouts were mostly six-rounders, the longest was eight, and he earned \$10 a round. Villa is quick to note "That was damn fine money then."

Villa often fought at the old Meadowbrook Arena in North Adams (today McCann Technical High School), but he would travel to "Pittsfield, Albany, Connecticut or Rhode Island for a fight. Anywhere," he says, "I was always ready."



OVILLA ST. PIERRE ("Villa")

Houseman of Brooks House—300 professional fights resulted in 250 knockouts.

It was natural that Villa become a boxer, for the life he feels was a "great" one shaped him to it. He was born fourth of 16 children, two of whom died at childbirth, and grew up "short, wiry, and quick." He grins and says gruffly through his cigar, "Shit, I fought for Chrissakes since I could walk."

The Greylock community where Villa grew up is located in the area near the North Adams Airport. There was a marsh where the airport is today.

Villa remembers playing in the "Company Pasture" near the cotton mill, swinging on vines before anyone had heard of Tarzan and skating to school along the extensions of the river built to bring water to the mill. He remembers a lot of fighting.

The fighting usually grew out of battles with groups from Blackinton, which was across and down the river, or Braytonville, which begins where you cross the river after passing Scarafoni Ford on the way to North Adams. "When guys got in trouble, they'd come say, 'Villa, this guy says he can lick ya.' Well, I'd go fight, no question. Shit, I loved it. No one could beat me either."

Almost everyone in Greylock worked in the cotton mill, although many also had a hand in truck garden farming. The owner of the mill, "a man named Plunkett, goddamned nice guy who really took care of his people and

done everything in the world for them," lived in Adams.

The homes provided for the mill workers were inexpensive ("I can remember them goddam places were 75 cents a month"), but Villa's father still had to work night and day, seven days a week, to support the family.

In Greylock, one learned to fight and one learned the necessity of working. Villa says, "I can see my father every time they raised the rent a quarter." Life was non-academic and Villa hated school. He dropped out and went to work at \$25 a week in the cotton mill within months of the time he was to graduate. It was too good a wage to pass up.

Villa decided to get something out of all his fighting when he was 18. His professional boxing career spanned the Depression and lasted until World War II interrupted the local boxing programs.

Villa still goes to see the local fights in the North Adams Armory when he can. He has a fairly low opinion of today's fighters; Brooks House members report that you can't go to the fights with him without wondering whether he's about to jump in the ring.

And Villa looks healthy enough to hold his own. It surprises one to hear that he nearly died of appendicitis and gangrene two years ago. He recalls a vision he had in the hospital of his first wife. He says, "I told her, 'I guess I'm coming now,' and she answered, 'No, it's not time.'"

Looking at Villa today, one finds it much easier to believe the story which supposedly took place six years ago. A House member had been ribbing Villa about his boxing career. Informed sources say that one day Villa cornered him and, in jest, said, "Now I'm gonna get you!" A series of rapid fakes to the jaw ensued and the student slumped to the floor. He had fainted.

Villa splits his time between his second wife and Brooks House. But he's almost always at the house during the morning, so if you're ready for a coffee break between 8:30 and 9:00, head over there. There's a good chance you will find out something of the spirit that has traditionally separated the North Adams of the past from the continual present students know.

Calendar Of Events

TONIGHT

7:30 MOVIE: "The Baker's Wife" (1938, French). Weston Language Center.

WEDNESDAY

10:30 a.m. GALLERY TALK and TOUR: A look at the new gallery

of French 18th Century Art. Conducted by the museum staff at the Clark Art Institute.

8:00 MOVIES: "The Hand," "The Insects," "Mosaic," "The Wall," "Help, My Snowman is Burning Down," "Hypotheses Beta," "Audio-Mania 2000," "Urbanissimo," "Clay," "Moonbird." Bronfman Auditorium.

THURSDAY

DRUG ADDICTION: Clyde Morgan, the director of the Martha M. Elliot Drug Center in Roxbury, a former addict, will be on campus for small group consultation. For his schedule see the Advisor.

3:00 GALLERY TALK AND

TOUR: A look at the new gallery of French 18th Century Art. Conducted by the museum staff at the Clark Art Institute.

4:30 FACULTY LECTURE SERIES: Robert R. R. Brooks, professor of economics, will speak on "Stone Age Cave Painting in India." Room 111, Thompson Biology Laboratory.

7:30 MOVIES: Carter House Film Festival. "The Chase" with Marlon Brando and "Major Dundee" with Charlton Heston. Bronfman Auditorium.

8:30 PLAY: "Amphitryon" by Moliere, directed by Milt Commons. Tickets \$1.50 at the box office; students admitted free. Adams Memorial Theater.

10:30 ROMAN CATHOLIC MASS: Thompson Memorial Chapel.

FRIDAY

6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER AND DISCUSSION: Krister Stendahl, dean of the Harvard Divinity School. St. John's Church.

7:30 PLANETARIUM DEMONSTRATION: Hopkins Observatory.

7:30 MOVIE: "The Organizer." Bronfman Auditorium.

8:30 PLAY: "Amphitryon" by Moliere, directed by Milt Commons. Tickets \$1.50 at the box office; students admitted free. Adams Memorial Theater.

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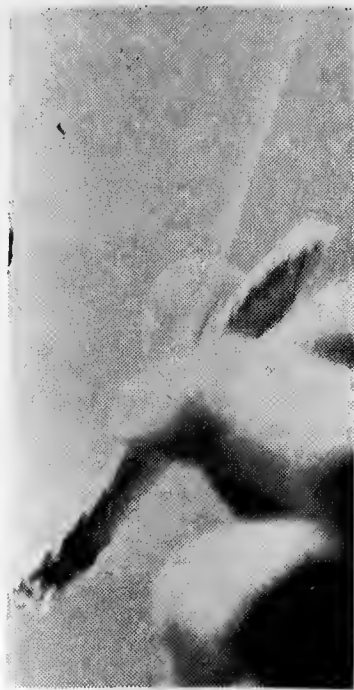
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Being stoned --

It's all in your mind



By Jack Booth

(Editor's Note: Three students were interviewed in a dusky room. Two are moderate users of marijuana (grass), the other a fairly heavy user. All have tried LSD, and they occasionally use mescaline. The following is an attempt to record their impressions as if one person were talking, since they generally agreed upon the points covered.)

Philosophical questions aside, smoking grass is simply enjoyable. It feels really good, whether you take it to make a good time better or to put the world in an improved light. But it's more than just fun, and you can't brush it off as merely escapism or thrill-seeking.

To call smoking grass escapism is absurd; the connotations of the word are not at all fitting. It's not running away from something; it's going to something. Grass pushes you; they force you to face things from which there is no escape. Once you're high you can't retreat from what you feel.

When you're stoned you are really into this world on a very immediate level. You "escape" from one mode of feeling into another which isn't necessarily better but which does make you think more, to question those things which most people never allow themselves to think about. People tend to be afraid of their minds; they're afraid of themselves, afraid that maybe they aren't what they want the world to think they are.

Some people probably do smoke grass to escape. It all depends on the individual; each person has different motives. There's a touch of escapism in everything you do anyway. Grass definitely accentuates the mood you're in, whether it's a good mood or a bad mood.

Many people are shut in upon themselves, and intuitive people try to break out either naturally or with drugs. Getting stoned is an effort to break into reality, and some of it is unpleasant. Being confronted with the feeling of the presence of death, for example, is frightening, but it's necessary. Life and death are inseparable, and most people don't want to face that fact.

But when you're stoned you have no choice: you are forced to confront your nature. Sometimes anxiety is produced in the confrontation, but it's all part of learning about yourself.

Being stoned changes your whole perception of reality, whatever reality is. You discover an intuitive insight that you never knew you had. You see the clear light of the void.

It's all in your mind. Reality is our being here right now. Grass

gets you much closer to the essential nature of things, a reality which is lost for the majority of Americans.

When you're stoned everything gains a special significance in a ludicrous way. It makes you realize the absurdity of doing things which we normally take for granted as having to be done.

Unlike LSD, which radically alters your sense of time and space, grass is just a tilting of the axis of perception. Your mind becomes hyperaware; you appreciate subtle little things, and you have time for them. Perceptions change also, constantly flowing in the liquid medium of your mind.

Feelings are important; subtle shifts in mood and awareness should be savored. There's no need to be so logical about things. Logic is a laziness of the mind. Strict rationality is probably an illusion anyway; studies have argued that the German's outward dogmatism is merely a mask for an inner chaos. It's better to let your feelings run, and run they do when you're stoned.

Smoking grass also alters your sense of time. You come close to feeling timeless; you feel the presence of eternity. In a Jungian sense each experience contains all experiences of its type that have ever been experienced. Past present and future are all intertwined. It's all one.

When you're stoned time is not a linear factor. Instead it is perceived in all its dimensions at once. You shift and flow with time, watching and feeling it on its different levels. Things and happenings are a flow, but it's not an incremental flow in the sense of a sequence of A,B,C,D: time weaves over, under, around and through your consciousness like the bright shapes in Benji's mind: "The shapes flowed on. The ones on the other side began again, bright and fast and smooth, like when Caddy says we are going to sleep."

Smoking grass is a communal thing. You hardly ever "toke up" alone. The sense of contact with other people in the room is fantastic, even if you're not touching or speaking. Just being together, that's the important thing.

American society decrees that really communicating spontaneously with people is taboo. When you're walking down the street and you brush against somebody, your first reaction is to say, "Excuse me," as if that moment's contact were somehow offensive. When you ride the subway in New York City, you never look directly at anybody, because if you do they become hostile. Society has taught us to separate ourselves from other people:

Stand by the roadside, hitching without your long hair falsely tucked beneath your cap and soak in the malevolent stares; listen to the foul curses from the mouths of the good folk. Skip down the street, happy to be alive and at one with the world and catch with the back of your head the vicious stares again. Tell a strange girl she's beautiful just because that's what you're thinking and watch her eyes blaze with haughty indignation. Don't say what you feel, don't touch whom you want. Encase yourself, observe the rules; be cool and conservative or else there's something wrong and perverted about your being.

Some people stay closed within themselves even when they're stoned. How can anyone use grass and not be radical? The idea of seeing the ludicrousness of things while stoned and then supporting Nixon when straight is inconceivable, but people do this.

Smoking grass does not in itself result in guilt feelings. If a per-

Continued on Page 4

D R U G S

Editor's Note: Given the fact that drugs are used in American society, including Williams College, the purpose of this special supplement is to present information and various perspectives on the issues involved. We are not making any claims about the quantity of drug use, and thus the fact that four pages of space are devoted to drugs is not intended to indicate that Williams College has any greater or less drug use than any other college or university in America.



Doctor says drugs pose great danger

By Jack Booth

Several times a year a Williams student suffering from an acute, drug-induced psychosis is admitted to the Thompson Infirmary. It is then that the infirmary doctors are faced with the drug problem in its most dramatic form.

Extremely elated, or depressed enough to want to jump out a window, such a student is completely out of touch with reality and needs immediate aid. Often no one knows for sure what kind of drug he has taken, so no counteracting medicine can be given. All that can be done by the doctor is to provide a secure atmosphere and to reassure the patient until the drug wears off.

But such a serious drug problem is infrequent here, according to Dr. Robert A. Goodell, Director of the college health service. Most of the drug problems the infirmary doctors encounter are much less tangible than a psychosis.

"No one comes to us saying, 'I have a drug problem,'" Dr. Goodell explained. "Instead, we see a wide array of problems that might be only peripherally related to drugs."

On drug-related problems, the infirmary staff, composed of Dr. Goodell, Dr. Robert K. Davis, and Dr. John G. Merselis, work in conjunction with Dr. Lawrence N. Mamlet, a psychiatrist, and Dr. Eugene Talbot, a clinical psychologist.

"The treatment we give depends on our ability to assess the problem and upon the receptivity of the student," Dr. Goodell explained. "We try to develop an attitude appropriate to discussing the problem. We don't pry, instead we try to establish a receptive atmosphere." He stressed that the talks are strictly confidential and do not go on the student's record, nor does the administration have access to them.

The doctors do not have many cases dealing with LSD, mescaline, STP, or speed. Occasionally a student becomes addicted to barbituates (sleeping pills), but no cases have involved addiction to morphine, heroin, or opium.

Most of the drug-related problems involve ill-defined complaints concerning such things as academics and social life, and are a



Photo by Pat Cantwell

DR. ROBERT A. GOODELL

The risks involved in taking drugs far overshadow the dubious benefits, Goodell states.

combination of both physical and psychological factors, Dr. Goodell said.

"Drugs certainly form a basis of our concern, but their effect is difficult to document. Part of the problem may be due to drugs and part may be due to the student's personality. Only by knowing the student well, which we often don't, can we assess these various factors."

Dr. Goodell believes that campus drug use arises partly from the very nature of our society. "Our whole society is very drug-oriented," he argued. "People expect pills to cure any complaint, whether it be a headache, anxiety, tenseness, or insomnia. This tendency worries us in general, because drugs are not the best way in many cases to resolve anxiety producing situations."

Recognizing this trend toward greater reliance on drugs, the doctors no longer give Dexedrine tablets to students who are planning all-nighters. "Although as a legitimate drug Dexedrine poses little danger of addiction, its use is not a healthy solution to academic problems," Dr. Goodell explained.

"Rather than relying on Dexedrine"

Continued on Page 6

Harvard doctor says marijuana can cause 'amotivational syndrome'

(Editor's Note: The following excerpts are from an article entitled "A Short Dialogue on Pot" in which Dr. Dana L. Farnsworth, Director of Harvard University Health Services answers questions for "Medical Insight" magazine in the February, 1970 issue. Dr. Farnsworth was formerly medical director at Williams College and is considered to be the dean of college health physicians, according to Dr. Robert A. Goodell, the present Director of Health at Williams.)

Marijuana is not a narcotic; it is a mild hallucinogen and intoxicant. The tendency of law officials to classify all illegal drugs as "narcotics" has no justification and merely muddies the waters; narcotics are a particular group of drugs with specific properties, such as a tendency to create physical addiction, which are definitely not shared by marijuana. The inclusion of marijuana as a narcotic has given it a reputation for danger far in excess of that which it actually possesses. It has also meant that penalties for marijuana use or possession have been as strong as those for hard-core narcotics, which has led to tragic consequences for many users, un-

enforceable laws, and wide-spread disregard for law...

It does produce psychological dependence, but not inevitably. Many persons experiment with marijuana, use it a few times, and then either discontinue its use altogether or continue to use it occasionally. The risk involved here, although present, is not great. The problem comes with its regular use by persons who usually have a series of personality and adaptational problems: unsatisfying interpersonal relationships with family and friends; doubts about career choices, sexuality, or self-image; rebellion; and emotional conflicts caused by lack of continuity and relevance between past and present. Its continued use has been shown to produce what has been called an "amotivational syndrome:" the user loses his ability to concentrate, to set and carry out realistic goals, and to communicate in the usual manner with other persons. He becomes more and more unable to cope with reality, endure frustration, concentrate, or master new material. Persons whose original orientation has been towards conforming, achievement-oriented behavior tend to change to a state of careless drifting attitudes under long-term marijuana use...

Professors Bevis, Moomaw, Winston

much of the problem lies beyond drugs

By David L. Farren

In faculty interviews, Asst. English Prof. William Bevis, Asst. Chemistry Prof. William Moomaw and Assoc. Economics Prof. Gordon Winston revealed their thoughts on use of not only marijuana but also of harder, less studied drugs. The professors desire the college community to concern itself actively with drugs which may render irreversible effects on the user.

Mr. Bevis cited the issue of freedom, to which he believes college youth are committed, in saying that "what we call free will can be curtailed by habit-forming drugs." Also referring to the use of habit-forming drugs, Mr. Moomaw said, "I'm appalled to see the talent which we really need in society destroyed in this way." Mr. Winston stressed the harm caused by the possible irreversible effects of such drugs as LSD and opiates, and spoke for all three in saying, "There is our concern for people—we should make it hard for people to destroy themselves."

When asked why people take drugs, the three professors responded differently, though all three agreed that college is the ideal place for experimentation. They pointed out that the student, in perhaps the least alien environment to be encountered in his life, is expected to be driving for new experience, but as Mr. Moomaw said, "things that are novel are usually controversial, at least in the norms of society." All three said they recognized that the danger of drugs lies in the state of mind behind their use, which includes elements of personal problems and escapism.

Referring to the drug movement in Berkeley, California, Mr. Bevis said that "taking drugs was often a positive step in its early days,



ASST. ENGLISH PROF.
WILLIAM BEVIS

"What we call free will can be curtailed by habit-forming drugs."

a sort of religion and ideology. Hippies opposed themselves to what they considered an oppressive value system. They were ideologists making an 'obscene gesture,' flaunting the system. The origin of the drug culture has to be partly explained as a fundamental reaction against the values of our society." Bevis is alarmed by the state of mind behind widespread drug use today, however, because he often sees "confused young guys using drugs not for positive reasons, not as a commitment to vision or systematic anti-social behavior or even stupor, but for escape, which is very dangerous."

Mr. Winston said he finds drug use "more a part of the drive for experience than defiance." He compared the use of drugs to the rash of sloppy drinking which characterized college campuses a

decade ago and called the use of drugs "the way in which problems are expressed. Acid is the way you manifest really serious psychological problems today." As opposed to Mr. Bevis, Mr. Winston believes that the religious aspect is hard to take seriously. He said that the "mystic meditation aspects of drug use have deep roots in the saloon." He is particularly concerned, along with Mr. Bevis and Mr. Moomaw, with the "insanity" of such experimentation as popping pills.

Mr. Moomaw said, "Everybody needs some sort of experience that gets away from what they're doing on a regular basis and involves them in something else. The historical record shows that in many cases people turn to drugs. This does not mean that drugs are a productive way to turn—the evidence of the unproductive use of alcohol, which must also be considered a drug, is pretty convincing." He is particularly alarmed by the "pep pill-tranquillizer syndrome," which he believes is a manifestation of the "reliance on medical drugs which has been greatly overdone in this country."

Mr. Moomaw concluded that "the use of drugs is not a cause, but a result, of more complex things going on in society." He agreed with Bevis, saying that "society is becoming less and less of a desirable place to live," and finds "trying to alter the short-term solution channels of dropping out a frustrating process." He stressed, however, that "if we don't channel this present frustration and dissatisfaction more constructively, then I guess things are pretty hopeless. The loss of both individuals and their talent is too great."

Mr. Moomaw reflected the sentiments of both Bevis and Win-

ston in pointing out the "complexity of the living organism, from a mechanistic, chemical point of view," declaring that "it's very foolish to mess around with that kind of complex system" by using LSD and other hard drugs.

When asked what the institution can do about drug abuse, the three professors responded with their positions as members of the faculty in mind. Mr. Bevis declared that "it is very hard to build a categorical case against non-habit-forming drugs, which are of themselves no worse than many other things we use for escape." But at the same time he pointed out that "the mental and spiritual health of a student is of concern to his teacher." He said, "Because the value of a non-habit-forming drug lies in the state of mind of the taker, not in the drug itself, the college as an institution should not be interested. But an individual faculty member should certainly be interested in the state of mind of his student."

Mr. Moomaw said, "I think one reason drug abuse is taking place in colleges is for the same reason excesses take place in colleges

anyway." He believes, more than the other two professors, that "drugs show a disturbing tendency toward withdrawal and anti-social behavior." His solution is to escape the wrong approach of "what you guys do over there is okay" and like Bevis, have the faculty interact more freely and effectively with the students. In referring to the use of habit-forming drugs, he said, "What I hope could be done would be to make it possible for people who are using those drugs to be able to seek out viewpoints that do not condone their risks."

Mr. Winston said, "Breakage is what the institution must come to grips with." He reflected the dilemma of the situation in stating, "I don't know what can be done to save people from themselves without at the same time making it impossible for people to get themselves into trouble." He equated college with trouble. In calling for greater interaction between faculty and students on the subject of drugs, as do his two colleagues, Winston entered one final plea by stressing that "education and educators have to know what they're talking about."

being stoned (cont.)

Continued from Page 3

son uses grass and then feels guilty it is only because he is incapable of shucking the conventional morality banning their use. Such a person gains no freedom by getting stoned; he is a prisoner of his own narrow acculturation. Meaningful grass use is simply fun. No guilt results because it's a totally personal thing; and for you it is fun and harmless.

The society around you does create guilt, however. People are

afraid to depart from the norm, and they are preoccupied with goals. Grades, keeping your cool, getting that big weekend date, all are essentially meaningless when pursued solely to get ahead and to be accepted. With such empty values an intelligent person can't help but have anxiety.

Grass is peaceful, restful. Life should be more than just a furious chase after superficial goals.

Sometimes hard drug use, like LSD or mescaline, is frightening. You may become worried about what's happening to your mind and become depressed and anxious. The deep seated feeling of relativity that you feel at times can be scary, but you have to realize it or else you are nowhere. Even then, most people have more anxiety in their daily pursuits than a bad high can give you.

Drugs can be a very unifying thing if you have a powerful mind and know where you are; it can be a huge expansion of consciousness. But it's ridiculous to use drugs to find out who you are. If you don't know, drugs can't tell you either.

Acid is incredible. What is it? We don't know; there's so little we know about our minds, about truth. To take LSD you have to be brave. Apparently it is truly dangerous and does kill brain cells. Mescaline is nice. Speed is nowhere; there's something psychotic about it, like this culture. Grass is so restful. It's really the only drug you need.

Alcohol is evil. Not only does it wrack your mind, but it also plays havoc with your body. Whereas grass makes you hyperaware, alcohol numbs you. Being stoned is an expansion of consciousness. Being drunk is having your mind pickled in alcohol. When you're stoned you are in control of both your mind and your body, and you can muster incredible powers of concentration. But when drunk you're a blithering, stumbling fool. It's absurd that society condones alcohol and bans grass.

Smoking grass doesn't set you apart from non-smokers, unless they reject you. Because drug use is such a personal thing and so dependent upon the nature of the individual, you become very sensitive to other people's feelings about it, and respect those feelings.

People with artistic temperaments seem to be able to achieve this expanded consciousness without drugs. The ultimate goal of using drugs is to reach this perspective normally. Then you will really be there.

Zoito says area drug use is increasing

(Editor's Note: The following is an interview with Chief Joseph Zoito, Jr., the head of the Williamstown Police.)

Chief Zoito said he is aware of illegal drug use on the Williams College campus. "We have hearsay information about some of the activities that go on in various rooms at the college. Also it's rumored that there's LSD in the area but on a limited basis."

Chief Zoito said he also recognizes that area drug use is steadily increasing. To prove the point, he cites criminal complaint statis-

tics for Williamstown over the past few years. In 1968, there were only five complaints about drugs, but in 1969, the number of complaints climbed to 27, and there have already been several complaints this year.

When asked about how he finds out about and then investigates the drug users and pushers (drug sellers), Zoito said that the aid of certain individuals is valuable. "We have cooperation from some of the fellows who are concerned about their friends. We never reveal the names, and they

don't have to come to the police station to talk to us. We can meet them anywhere. They don't come to us to get their friend arrested, but to have us help him in any way possible."

Chief Zoito tells those individuals who give the police information not to be embarrassed, because, he said, they may well be preventing a friend from going on to stronger drugs and destroying his life.

When asked about the college, Chief Zoito said, "The college and this department work very close."

When the Williamstown Police Department hears a rumor or receives a report of a student using drugs, Chief Zoito said in certain cases he calls the college officials and discusses the problem. In other cases, he said, they contact the student and interview him.

"We try to correct the problem by helping the student in any way possible. Helping doesn't necessarily mean arrest. We would not hesitate to try to get a user or pusher into rehabilitation rather than prosecuting."

"We've helped students in the past. I remember one student who was taking drugs and because of our assistance, he kept from going on to the more dangerous stuff."

Although Zoito said he feels that the college and Police Department help in certain cases, he states that ultimately "it's all up to the students to help each other with the problem."

"To arrest drug users will not resolve the problem. Punishment is not the answer; assistance is." Chief Zoito believes the first action that should be taken is to talk with the offender and then perhaps with his parents, depending on what the offender thinks is best.

"But I see our basic job as the prevention of crime in the first place." Chief Zoito advocates an educational seminar program to inform students of the consequences of drug use. "How do you get to college boys? Shock treatments don't work; it's education. They should have seminars showing what drugs do; that would scare you more than the penalties. This is a problem, and it's not going to be resolved until students educate themselves and seek professional assistance."

federal and state laws outlined

Under present Federal laws, the possession of marijuana, heroin, opium, and other "narcotic drugs" is considered a felony. The penalty for such a felony, such as merely possessing marijuana, can be from two to ten years imprisonment for the first offense, five to 20 years for the second offense and from ten to 40 years for subsequent offenses. Fines of up to \$20,000 may also be imposed. A person convicted of the sale of a "narcotic drug", including marijuana, to a person who is under 18 is refused probation and parole, even for a first offense.

If convicted of a felony, an individual loses all civil rights, such as voting, while serving his sentence and may not vote or run for public office after serving. A person convicted of a felony is likely to be prohibited from a career in teaching, medicine, and law. The Federal penalties concerning "narcotic drugs" were established under the Harrison Act of 1914, which is used as the model for most state laws. (Marijuana is not medically classified as a "narcotic drug".)

Federal penalties for the mere possession of "dangerous drugs" illicitly, such as the amphetamines, barbiturates, and LSD, are from one to three years imprisonment and/or a fine of \$1000 to \$10,000. Manufacture and dispensing of these drugs illegally can bring fines of up to \$10,000 and imprisonment up to five years. Anyone over 18 convicted of selling such a drug to a person under 21 can be fined \$15,000 to \$20,000 and be imprisoned for ten to 15 years.

Last week, the Senate passed an omnibus bill which, if approved by the House of Representatives, will both intensify some Federal efforts to combat drug traffic and reduce penalties for other certain types of drug offenses. The bill distinguishes between drug sales and use, reducing the minimum penalty for drug use from two years to one and labeling the crime a misdemeanor rather than a felony. At the same time, a conviction for selling drugs would bring a minimum of twelve years in jail or a fine of \$25,000.

According to Williamstown Po-

lice Chief Joseph Zoito Jr., the Massachusetts State laws governing narcotics are similar to the Federal regulations. Penalties for selling or giving away any drug other than heroin range from imprisonment of not less than five or more than ten years for the first offense to non-suspendable sentences of up to twenty-five years for subsequent convictions.

Another Massachusetts law rules that "if one is present where an illegal drug is kept or deposited, or if he is in the company of a person, knowing that person is illegally in possession of drugs, he may be arrested without a warrant by an officer or inspector whose duty it is to enforce the narcotic drug law and may be punished by imprisonment for no more than five years or a fine of not less than \$500 or more than \$5,000."

As Chief Zoito remarked, "Youthful drug offenders never seem to realize the penalties for illegal use until they get in the courtroom. That's when the shock really hits them."

college officials caution against drugs

Sawyer urges against drug use

(Editor's Note: At the request of the Record, President John E. Sawyer '39 wrote the following comments on drugs.)

While no one can claim omniscience on all the questions young people are today exploring, those in positions of responsibility are being asked where they stand. It therefore seems important to voice a growing concern about damage to human lives that has come from widespread use of drugs.

The processes of growing up are complicated at best, compounded by tensions and contradictions of our times. Learning to face and cope with strains of loneliness or disappointment, with feelings of frustration, isolation or inadequacy, are crucial to gaining self-confidence and maturity. If the search for kicks, or a wave of loneliness or stress, or even a valid sense of dissatisfaction or impatience with the problems before us, leads to an escape via drugs, the processes of self-development and growth in capacity to act effectively on this world are postponed; and with repetition, can become progressively more delayed and distorted.

Medical voices that have fo-



PRESIDENT JOHN E. SAWYER '39

"Anyone who has seen the needless human breakage that begins with careless experiment or casual usage and often ends in psychotherapy or breakdown . . . can only urge the wisdom of not getting started at all."

cused simply on the question of physiological addiction have obscured the serious problems of psychological dependence in the lesser drugs. Promoted as mind-expanding, they too often become self-limiting if not self-crippling, quite apart from the legal sanctions which can implicate both the individual and

his friends. Anyone who has seen the needless human breakage that begins with careless experiment or casual usage and often ends in psychotherapy or breakdown - can only urge the wisdom of not getting started at all.

President John E. Sawyer

Dean Frost

drug culture criticized

(Editor's note: At the request of the Record, Assoc. Dean and History Prof. Peter K. Frost wrote the following comments on drugs.)

It should be no secret that faculty are unsure about what they mean by "the drug problem." When we discuss drugs, we are often unclear about whether we are talking about illegal stimulants sold for pleasure, or the whole range of aspirin, pep pills, sleeping pills and alcohol that so pervades our society. We can't decide whether to distinguish, on purely medical grounds, between one kind of drug and another, between using and selling, or between casual experimentation and psychological dependency.

Our problems are made even more difficult by the fact that any strong statement on our part may compound the very factors that are said to have led to drug use in the first place. In general, we want to take a strong enough stand to discourage newcomers from starting to use drugs, yet remain open enough to help those already on drugs to get off. Feeling caught between the twin evils of "inter-



ASSOCIATE DEAN PETER K. FROST

"It seems to me that the time and money spent on the fetishes of the drug culture are as self-indulgent and, in their own odd way, as supportive of a corrupt and materialistic society as any of the foibles of my generation."

ferring in the private lives of students" or "condoning drug use by our silence," most of us simply try to make clear how we lead our lives, while at the same time encouraging those who wish to do so, to talk to us in private.

At the risk, then, of producing precisely the opposite effects of that which I desire, I would like to suggest certain aspects of drug culture that I find offensive. The first is the assumption, so often made by Timothy Leary, Easy Rider, and others that drugs are a rejection of corrupt America. I find that this statement is hypocritical, because it seems to me that the time and money spent on the fetishes of the drug culture are as self-indulgent and, in its own odd way, as supportive of a corrupt and materialistic society as any of the foibles of my generation.

Similarly, I find myself unable to accept the "non-involvement ethic" that seems so much a part of the drug culture. I am confused by those who would substitute Woodstockian adventures for political activity on the dual grounds that political activity is (a) hopeless and (b) going to turn out all right anyway. More immediately, I believe that if we do not try to go to the help of our fellow man because he is "just doing his thing," then something is wrong with our basic human values.

Above all, I am disturbed by the claims that drugs "help me to understand myself." While some of the early alarmist claims about drugs now seem discredited, the fact remains that we now know so little about the quality of drugs being sold that anyone using them is taking a calculated medical risk. More important, psychiatrists unanimously agree that drugs can at best postpone, but not solve, personal problems. It seems only fair to conclude from this that anyone feeling a psychological need for drugs should seek immediate (and confidential) professional help and counsel.

What I am saying, in short, is that drugs for me are not so much a legal or even a medical issue, as an educational one. Were they really the equivalent of the speak-easies of the twenties, then they would be only peripheral to the educational purpose of the faculty. Yet if they carry with them false hopes and false ideals, and if they are a barrier to a true confrontation with oneself, then I wish to oppose them. I do so not from any desire to interfere in the private lives of students, but simply, as a member of this faculty, from my passionate belief that only the unclouded human mind can solve the problems that man himself has created.

Associate Dean Peter K. Frost

deans express concern variety of effects stressed

By Dave Schooler

"I'm concerned about drugs," Dean John M. Hyde '56 commented. "I'm concerned because it encourages people to believe that they can change their ability to grasp reality. The legal problem often is used to conceal this basic issue."

Dean James Kolster expressed similar concerns over increased drug use by students. "I'm fundamentally worried about the potential danger to life and health which hard drugs present," he explained. "For example, I fear the long-range physical effects of LSD upon its users," he continued.

"Academic interference is the second concern I have about the use of drugs by students," Dean Kolster added. "I strongly suspect that drugs do interfere with the

academic achievement of the student."

"I'm not as concerned over the use of marijuana as I am over the use of hard drugs," said Dean Lauren Stevens, "but I am particularly concerned about what the conditions are that causes their use."

Why Drugs?

Dean Stevens hypothesized that even a residential college such as Williams might present conditions which might make the student turn to drugs. A student might use drugs because "he is constantly forced to relate to others and can't just leave when problems confront him," he explained.

Coping with personal problems leads some students to use drugs,

Dean Hyde believes. "This particularly bothers me," he stated, "because I see people who have certain basic personal problems whose problems are magnified and enhanced in the use of drugs."

Dean Hyde admitted that his understandings were not medical ones, but believed that he did note a parallel between increased personal troubles and increased drug use. "I'm also concerned over the student who has a regular dependence upon marijuana as well," he added.

Difficult Role

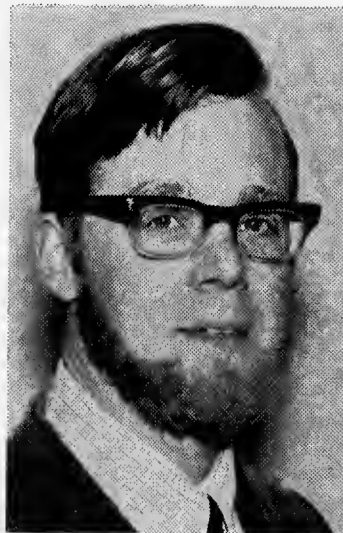
The three deans noted the difficult role which they must play in the drug situation on campus. Dean Stevens noted the dean's unique position in "a trilogy of student, law enforcement and the dean's office."

The deans explained what they defined their role to be in this situation. Dean Hyde said his first responsibility was as a disciplinary figure "to make clear the legal ramifications of drug use to the student." He continued, "I am also forced by law to turn over any legal evidence which I obtain."

Dean Hyde made it clear, though, that legal evidence does not include students' comments to him about drug use. He also emphasized that the deans do not act as law enforcers in that they

"When legal evidence of the use, sale or possession of drugs is made known to college administrators or other members of the academic community, it cannot be considered privileged information. As representatives of a semi-public institution and as citizens, we are individually and collectively responsible before the law which, in this case, makes the use, possession, sale—as well as the inducement of others to use, possess or sell drugs—illegal actions, which penalties range from fines, or suspended sentences and probation to three to five years imprisonment. To condone or conceal known violations of this law would be to abrogate our responsibility and render ourselves liable to legal action.

"We are not law enforcement agents; we do not seek out offenders; but when in possession of legally-binding evidence, we will act in support of these laws. In addition, I would remind you of the College regulation prohibiting the 'possession or use of narcotics, hallucinogenics, marijuana and other drugs without medical authorization.' The Discipline Committee of the College will take appropriate action in all cases involving a known violation of this regulation. Such action may result in the suspension or dismissal of the individual concerned."



ASSOCIATE DEAN LAUREN R. STEVENS

"I'm not as concerned over the use of marijuana as I am over the use of hard drugs but I am particularly concerned about what the conditions are that causes their use."

do not make raids or take other similar actions. The other deans also were quick to make the distinction between the turning over of "hard evidence" and guarded admissions or hearsay evidence.

Medical Help

Dean Kolster noted that when he is faced with students with drug problems he usually refers them to medical help. Dean Hyde commented that the most rewarding part of his job is in finding help for students in this area. He notes that many people cannot realize the human concern which the dean has, as well as the other responsibilities of the position which he holds.

Dean Stevens believes that a major responsibility of the dean's office should be one of education and counseling. He remarked that in the past the deans have dealt with the matter as an educational one.

Alcoholism presents somewhat less of a problem now, Dean Kolster commented. He noted that deans still deal with that problem as well, but he stated that he has found "a higher degree of maturity in dealing with alcohol along with the increased drug use."

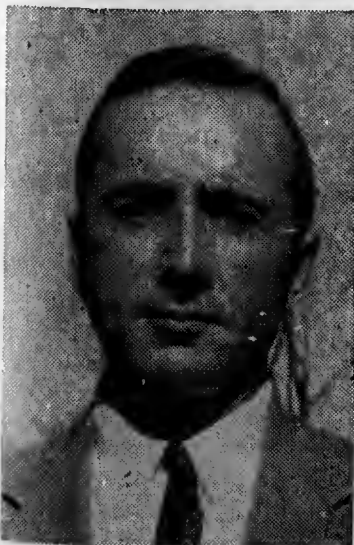


DEAN OF FRESHMEN JAMES R. KOLSTER '58

"I'm fundamentally worried about the potential danger to life and health which hard drugs present."

college policy stated

(Editor's Note: The following is the official college position on drugs on campus as stated in a letter to the students from Dean John M. Hyde. Note that Dean Hyde distinguishes between legal evidence and what he is told by word of mouth in the interview with the deans.)



DEAN JOHN M. HYDE '56

"We (the college administrators) are not law enforcement agents; . . . but when in possession of legally-binding evidence, we will act in support of these laws."

"grass is groovy"

"man's basic desire for a pleasurable experience"

By Will Buck

(Editor's Note: The following story is based on discussions on views on uses of marijuana. While there has been excessive generalization in the majority of existing journalism dealing with the subject, there seemed to be enough similarity of viewpoint among those expressed in these discussions to justify the organization of the material into a question and answer format. The answers are not direct quotes, but paraphrases.)

Record: A traditional argument, both for and against marijuana is the contention that it is merely an instrument for escape, and that those who take it up are merely trying to evade the reality of the world. Do you think that a desire to escape is a reason for first smoking?

Answer: Let me say first of all, that smoking is a groove, and I think that everyone should get stoned once. As for why I started, I suppose it was something like taking a drag on a regular cigarette for the first time, a sort of desire to experience everything, to be experienced. So in that sense it was curiosity.

Secondly, one of man's basic desires is to be happy, to have a pleasurable experience. I had heard that grass was groovy, that the experience was great, and so I tried it. I liked it so I continue, and will continue to smoke.

The element of escape always plays some part. The desire for pleasure is an escapist desire, but to say that by smoking one is trying to escape responsibility and reality is absurd in my case. As a college student, and one that enjoys intellectual pursuits, I live in a world of almost continual escape, and smoking serves as no hiding place. In general, I don't think that anyone ever "drowns their sorrows" in grass.

Record: How would you describe the effect of smoking on you?

Answer: Well, it isn't very easy to smoke, in fact, it's throat-wrenching, and, to the person smoking for the first time, the pain seems pointless since you don't achieve a very good high the first couple of times you smoke.

But after that, the effect of smoking grass depends on a number of variables like where you are, who you're with, your mood, the quality of the stuff. In other words, if there is soft music playing, the effect will be different than if there are people walking in and out of the room.

Physically, marijuana affects the nerves. Normally nerves all over the body are reacting to stimuli and sending out impulses, only a few of which ever reach the brain. If they all did it would really blow your mind. Grass allows more of these impulses to make it to the brain, so you are responding to stimuli that normally you don't even know exist.

Take music as an example. Stoned, I can experience each note totally, as having a beginning, a middle and an end, just as you are supposed to be able to do with acid. Once the record-player came on while I was standing in the middle of the room, and I had a very physical catharsis with wrenching muscles and moaning.

Unlike acid though, you don't hallucinate with grass. You can imagine yourself in an illusory position and believe to a greater extent that you are for example, floating in the air, but you aren't placed into another world where things look like something other than what they really are.

I have a tendency to act for myself, and then I sort of step outside and watch. People who are stoned are usually incoherent as well. The real test to determine if someone is stoned is to have them tell the story. The more they are side-tracked and the more they go off on long, often irrelevant tangents, the higher they are.

One of the big things, of course, is that someone who is stoned loses a great deal of his inhibitions. Silly odd things that come to mind, but in a normal state would be quickly passed off as stupid, you go ahead and do; nor do you hesitate in saying things you might not otherwise say. I've sometimes felt an urge to experience, to really know some part of my body, and so I really explore it, and then go on to imagine a lot of other people doing the same thing at the same time. Time passes very slowly when you are stoned.



Record: Has marijuana ever depressed you? Have you ever had a "bad trip?"

Answer: Grass doesn't create the illusion of something horrible and frightening like acid does. While I am usually very jovial and gay when high, I do have moments of depression, but they stem from things I worry about when not stoned, and are only emphasized when smoking. Really, grass isn't that much of an escape; after all—you take your problems with you.

Record: What about after effects? Is there anything resembling a hangover the following day?

Answer: There is no hangover as the term is defined. There is no violent headache, or sickness, just a physical malaise, a little listlessness and trouble concentrating well on anything. For this reason, if you've got anything special to do the following day, you really shouldn't smoke.

Record: How much physical control do you maintain when stoned?

Answer: You can behave with near perfect regularity, and most people won't know the difference. I don't go much for the statement that stoned people have dilated pupils. If you happen to be in a dark room particularly, anyone, stoned or otherwise is going to have dilated pupils.

Record: What risks do you see yourself as taking when you smoke?

Answer: As far as health risks are concerned, there has been talk about grass causing chromosome damage, just as there has been talk about LSD causing birth defects. People are liable to blow things up and make an unnecessary fuss.

There have been any number of articles pointing out the health hazards of grass that are obviously exaggerated. Really, until a lot more research is done on the effect of smoking on health, it is sort of pointless to talk about it.

Then there are the laws, and the laws are fucked. Personally I would like to see the complete legalization of grass, so that it could be sold in stores just like liquor. While Nixon's plan to make possession of grass a misdemeanor is only a small step toward complete legalization, I have no choice but to support it heartily.

The bad thing about the law as it exists is that the people that suffer most are the little distributors. By prosecuting one little distributor, the law isn't affecting the marijuana traffic in the United States at all. The Mafia-based big distributors keep things going.

Record: You say that the Mafia controls the marijuana traffic in the United States?

Answer: Yes, and that is one thing I want to mention. Whenever you buy grass, even from the little distributors, you are directly or indirectly supporting the Mafia. For this reason I'm not going to be buying

anymore grass, unless I can get it directly without going through any middle-men.

It is really scary when all the little, underground distributors get busted, and the Mafia is making all the bread. Money is being taken from the slums, and the price of grass is driven way up. I'd almost rather see the cigarette companies making the profit rather than the Mafia.

Obviously I'm not going to break the Mafia by not buying, but I've got to do something, so I talk about it, and I don't buy from sources indirectly and obscurely working for the Mafia.

Record: Would you stop smoking for any reason?

Answer: If I found that smoking were interfering with my life I would stop, but that isn't the case, and right now, I don't see any reason for not smoking. I may be forced to stop, because from now on I'm going to buy only from direct sources.

I know my parents could never convince me to stop, but maybe if I was really grooving on a girl, and she asked me to stop, I would.

There is also the possibility that sometime I might just lose interest in grass altogether and have no desire to smoke. One should only smoke when one wants to, and to smoke because there is nothing better to do is the wrong attitude to take toward grass.

I do know that regular smokers occasionally stop for awhile and then start up again. I think that may stem from a passing, frightening experience. Maybe by smoking in the wrong place, or with the wrong people, or at the wrong time, someone may have an unpleasant high, so they get slightly paranoid about grass and don't smoke for awhile. They get the idea that they are doing something to themselves, but it is almost always passing.

Record: Do you look at grass as some sort of a cultural phenomenon?

Answer: Students, more than adults, are looking for personal satisfaction and understanding. They are naturally more curious than adults, at least in most cases, and they are in the best position to smoke. In other words they have the time.

But I think that the use of grass is really spreading and it is becoming less and less of a youth phenomenon. There are some people who use grass as a status symbol, and smoke a joint the way some girls smoke a regular cigarette. I'm contemptuous of people who use grass in that sense.

While I think everyone should smoke once, they should do it out of a desire and curiosity that most people have. Don't get coerced into smoking, don't do it if you don't want to.

Record: It has been argued that people who are stoned, are less violent than people who are drunk.

Answer: It is sort of silly to make value judgments like that. Both liquor and grass can be pleasant. You can have a bad high on grass, and you can have a bad high on liquor. The after-effects with grass, though, are better than the after effects with liquor. As for stoned people being better drivers, I would never take a ride with someone who is stoned, just as I would never take a ride with someone who is drunk.

When smoking or drinking, you are under the influence of a chemical, and you have to distinguish between a chemically induced high, and a natural high. You can have a great time without smoking grass, by listening to music or being with friends. When you smoke, you are looking for something else that can only be produced by smoking.

Record: What do you think of all the literature that has been published concerning drugs and their use?

Answer: I've never been really impressed, but that is because everything that has been written about drugs has been written to describe what smoking is like to people who have never smoked. They tend to be full of information that I've experienced, so they are worthless to me.

I'm convinced that the only people who want to read about drugs, or think that it is an extremely relevant issue that must be explored, are people who have never smoked. Someone who has smoked isn't really interested in reading much about drugs no matter what an article may say. To them, grass is a groove, and that is enough.

Doctor Goodell discusses drugs (cont.)

Continued from Page 3

drine, the student should learn to better apportion his time and to deal with the consequences of his former actions. The use of drugs does not help a student to solve his problems in a mature way."

The risk involved in taking even a single dose of LSD, mescaline, or any other "hard drug," even for a sound person, is far too great to justify its use, Dr. Goodell continued.

"Although not everyone that takes LSD is going to have a bad reaction or a drug-precipitated psychosis, individuals with presupposing problems are very susceptible."

Even an experienced user is not safe, he cautioned, since an acute psychosis can be induced by repeated use as well as by initial

use. Drugs like barbiturates and speed (amphetamine) are highly dangerous to anyone, he added, and are likely to lead to addiction.

Expressing strong skepticism about the reputed positive aspects of "mind-expanding" drugs like LSD, Dr. Goodell stated, "No doubt these drugs produce a very different state in the user - this is well documented. But although people say they have had revelations while on drugs, they have not been able to communicate these insights to others, so the actual content of the drug-induced state is still doubtful."

Rather than expanding people's minds, drugs seem to do just the opposite, Dr. Goodell argued. "Drugs appear to make people more constricted, withdrawn, and less goal-oriented."

The risks involved far overshadow the dubious benefits, particularly given the scanty nature of the evidence offered in support of drug use, he stressed. "Very definitely for some people it can do a lot of harm."

Marijuana use involves a much smaller risk of a bad reaction, Goodell continued, but its long-term effects may similarly constrict the user. If taken as a crutch, marijuana can seriously impede or delay a person's psychological development and maturity, he argued.

Many drug users jump from marijuana to harder drugs, Dr. Goodell added, not because of physiological needs but due to the environment in which drugs are taken. This environment exposes the user to arguments for bigger kicks, pressure from profit-orient-

ed pushers, and a myriad of other reasons for "graduating" to LSD.

Drug use can also add to the tensions of college life, Dr. Goodell argued. The new environment of the college elicits the desire to experiment among various alternatives to the individual's life style. The world appears much less stable, and drugs make it even more so.

Individuals come equipped with varying inner strengths for dealing with these challenges, Dr. Goodell said and the individual who successfully copes with the stresses emerges a stronger and more mature person. But a person who uses drugs as a means of dealing with these problems is only postponing or complicating his psychological maturation.

Dr. Goodell characterized the college's position on drugs as be-

ing "sensible," and as showing the proper concern for the individual. He added that he agrees with most of the medical profession that the laws on marijuana use are "too strict, and unreasonable," and that he is definitely against room searches.

In discussing the extent of drug use on campus, Dr. Goodell said that there is no way of assessing the general effect of drugs upon students. "Even with the boys who receive psychiatric counseling, it is often difficult to separate drug problems from other personal problems."

Whether or not there is a drug sub-culture on campus is equally hard to evaluate, Dr. Goodell said, since although students do tend to take drugs in common, belonging to a group is certainly not necessary for taking drugs.

Freshmen Highlight Cage Season

By Josh Hull

"From my point of view, it was very enjoyable," said Jay Healy '68, summing up his sentiments on the unheralded 13-1 season of the Williams freshman basketball team. Healy's outlook is not surprising since his point of view was that of coach of this nearly undefeated team, Williams' most successful this year.

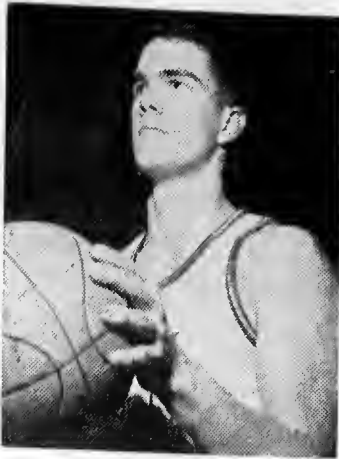
13 Wins

"We could have tangled with anyone in New England," asserted Healy in response to queries about the competition the team faced on its way to 13 victories. Backing him up are two landslide wins over the Wesleyan freshmen, who finished the year at 12-3. The single loss was to Rockwood Academy, a talented quintet who were vanquished only by St. Johns' freshmen. At any rate, the extent to which the frosh dominated their opponents is indicated by the average 16-point margin of victory in the final scores of their games.

In Healy's analysis, teamwork was the key to the sparkling frosh performances. "Everybody had his role, especially once we started passing well," he reflected. Statistics certainly point to a co-operative effort. All five starters averaged in double figures, the points apportioned between forwards Steve Creahan, 6-3 (15.4) and Dick Small, 6-2 (11.8), both of whom averaged over 50 per cent shooting and more than 11 rebounds per game, guards Greg Williams, 6-2 (17.3), and Rich Max, 5-11 (12.3), and center Hoyt Cousins, 6-5 (11.3). Even more striking was the team's shooting 46 per cent from the floor, which Healy attributes to good passing and the absence of ball hogs. "It's something you can't teach - the guards hitting the open man," he explained.

Great Depth

In fact, Healy's only regret this year, his first in college coaching, was that he could play only five



JAY HEALY

The freshman coach, shown here in his playing days, guided his squad to a 13-1 record in his first year as coach.

men at a time. "I had seven or eight players that had a lot of talent. It was tough on guys like Tom Geissler (6-1, 7.6) who could have played." Still, the depth that was a "problem" this year should help alleviate a real problem of depth at the varsity level next year. How will these players affect the battle for starting positions? "Oh, there will be more headknocking next year," predicted Healy.

Sports Editorial

The Winter Concluded

After a startling weekend of sports activity, at Amherst and the New England wrestling championships, what otherwise seems to have been only a mediocre winter for Williams athletics has actually proven to be a highly successful and encouraging season for most of the squads involved.

Basketball literally made their season Saturday night by upsetting an excellent Amherst squad to gain a three-way tie for the Little Three crown. The team has been erratic for the entire season but succeeded in putting it all together in a game that will rank as one of the greatest in the school's history.

Yet even more important to the basketball picture is the appearance of a new wave of talent on the frosh squad under new coach Jay Healy. They were only beaten once this year by an exceptionally strong Rockford Academy five in their first game and downed such powers as Springfield and RPI in compiling an 11-1 record. With this crop, and the return of players such as Vernon Manley and John Untereker from this year's varsity, it looks as though basketball is in for a real rejuvenation at Williams and that the dropping of schools such as Harvard and AIC from the schedule was a bit premature.

Wrestling used to be one of the college's strongest sports and, with the results in from the New England Championships, it is destined to become so once more. Again it is the appearance of several outstanding freshmen that has put the sport back on its feet. Freshmen Tom McInerney, Emlen Drayton, and Mark Lesniowski all won their divisions at the New England and the frosh finished second to perennial champions Springfield. Wrestling is well on its way to becoming a New England power. Ironically, they were the only sport that didn't win or tie for a Little Three title.

The swimming team put together a late season upset of previously unbeaten Wesleyan and a win over Amherst to pull out a winning season and the Little Three Crown in the old Robert Muir tradition.

The squash team rolled over the Lord Jeffs and the Cardinals in Coach Chaffee's last season with the results of the Nationals at Princeton still out.

A dedicated ski team was unable to put together numerous strong individual performances at the same Carnival and suffered a dismal season although sophomore Dick Easton and freshman Bruce Jacobsen demonstrated enormous potential.

This leaves only hockey, where some serious questions arise. The team was completely outclassed this year by other Division II teams such as Middlebury, Vermont, and Norwich, and with the graduation of Gary Bensen with no successor in sight, the prospects for next season are marginal, although Brian Patterson and Jim Munroe both displayed considerable talent as the season progressed. The dilemma here is that in order to produce a team to match the Lansing Chapman Rink and to have only a winning season, the school must either wait for a magic year or step-up the hockey program if only for a few years in order to draw qualified players who are now going to schools like Bowdoin and Vermont. The alternative to this would mean removing these teams from the schedule and replacing them with schools such as Wesleyan and Babson. The school is understandably wary of recruiting or seeking Canadians such as Middlebury who had ten on their roster this season, and unfortunately this has become almost a prerequisite for success in ECAC hockey.

Thus the hockey team faces a dilemma that the other teams do not in that it has become impossible to produce a winning team from a group of players who are not specifically there for that sport. The solution of this problem may prove to be all but impossible. Williams hockey must either expand its program or wait for nobody knows how long for fate to make a team qualified to play Division II hockey and the decision however painful, must come soon.

Until it does, there ought to be enough wrestling and basketball to keep a Williams College sports fan amply entertained.

-Jim Todd, sports editor

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The Arizona Republic

An Editorial

What's The Matter With The USA?

What is the matter with us in America?

Here we stand, on the threshold of the Seventies - the strongest, freest, most compassionate and humane nation on earth; yet from all sides we daily hear intemperate assaults on our way of life, our cherished values, our inspired traditions and our national character. And millions of us in the "silent majority" tolerate those assaults.

For more than 10 years a hodgepodge of downgraders of America has tried to persuade us that everything we believe in, everything we have done in the past and everything we plan to do in the future is wrong. Their violent actions on college campuses, their desecration of public buildings, their despoliation in our cities - mostly unhindered and unchecked - are paraded before us in newspapers and magazines and on TV as though these people were the harbingers of some glorious future instead of destroyers of both necessary public institutions and private property. These down-graders are willing to shout out against everything that is wrong with America but they are unwilling or unable to see anything that is right with America.

The so-called "American Establishment" is accused of permitting poverty to continue in this country. Don't the accusers know that even an American living on welfare or unemployment insurance in the United States has a higher income than almost any Chinese, almost any Indian, almost any citizen of Africa or Latin America?

We are told by the down-graders of America that our system is oppressive of freedom. Can they name a country that permits more personal freedom, willingly extends more private charity (more than 6 billion dollars per year), guarantees more civil rights, has more democratic institutions, or free speech, more freedom to travel, more of every quality that makes life good, rewarding and promising?

We are told we should feel guilty for helping our allies in Korea and Vietnam maintain

their independence from Communism. We may have made mistakes in the way we have conducted these wars; but assuredly we should not feel guilt for honoring our promises, for helping others to resist aggression, and for fighting - with no hope of material reward - for the right of these people to live in peace and freedom.

What is the matter with us?

Don't we know it is not fear that brings progress and achievement? It is faith - faith in God, faith in our country, faith in ourselves.

Don't we know that cowardice will not provide security and preserve peace? It is courage and confidence in the rightness of our course and the honor of our cause.

In 1837 Abraham Lincoln warned us "never to violate the laws of the country and never to tolerate their violence by others... let reverence for the law... be taught in the schools, seminaries and in colleges, let it be written in primers, spelling books and almanacs, let it be preached from the pulpit and proclaimed in the legislative halls, and enforced in the courts of justice... In short, let it become the political religion of the nation."

If we object to the law, let us amend it, modify it, repeal it - but while it is the law, let us obey it. The law is a protector of all citizens white and black, dissenters and supporters. Violence in expressing opposition to the law cannot be tolerated. A permissive attitude toward such violence is one of the real evils in American life today.

What is the matter with the USA? Nothing is the matter that cannot be corrected and cured if the great "silent majority" will throw off its apathy and become involved in restoring support for the government and respect for the law. The "silent majority" must speak out, stand up, and be counted - and demand action that will put an end to the destructive blackmail by the hodgepodge of America's down-graders who would destroy the democratic foundations, on which this country was founded. - E.C.P.

Letter

To the editor:

The Staff of Free-Fire Zone sadly reports the death of its friend and fellow-member, Michael Helson '73, whose authority was justifiably honored, if somewhat misunderstood, in a recent Record editorial. Mr. Helson met his untimely end on Tuesday, March 3, at approximately 10:43 p.m. in the College Snack Bar, when he was torn to pieces by an angry band of Bacchae from Goodrich House, who had tortured from him the admission that he had ironed his work shirt. In an effort to ease the tide of campus grief, we have undertaken, as you will not, to blot his name from all existing college records and directories, but, with one auspicious and one dropping eye, we are consoled to announce that he has left us a few diverting reports which shall be post-humously released via our humble publication.

Aggrievedly yours,
Bruce Michelson (editor)

WMS - WCFM



Previews of Programs
On 650 AM -- 91.3 FM

WEDNESDAY

9:00 DIALOGUE: Jeff Stein and his guests will focus on the random choice vs. the preferential inclusion systems. Listeners are asked to phone in their questions and comments.

THURSDAY - from the big band era to the sounds of the seventies

8:00 THE PHILCO HALL OF FAME: This week's host - Groucho Marx. Featuring the Paul Whiteman Orchestra and Chorus.

9:00 JUST JAZZ: Steve Levine with a full hour of the music of the greatest jazz artists.

10:00 SOFT PARADE: with Phil Geier. Two hours (a break for news and sports at 11:00) of contemporary sounds.

12:00 MUNGO, SPAX, and STERLING: Bruce Brigham and his gang bring you the latest in soul rock, acid rock, and blues rock. The late night place to be.

The Reiver's Sport Shorts

The tennis team ranks received quite a blow last week when senior co-captain Scott "Nassau" Newquist was called into the Army Reserves. Scott had signed up several months ago, and he feared that he would, indeed, be called in for boot camp training before the end of the academic year. Newquist will report to Fort Dix, N.J., in a week for nine months of active duty. He will return to Williams next February and will graduate with the class of 1971. When asked his reaction to an abrupt departure, Scott replied, "The toughest thing that I had to do was tell Chafe." In this, his last year in coaching, Clarence Chaffee will serve as the host coach for the New England tennis tournament.

Freshman Tom Crain of Pittsford, New York set two frosh swimming records in the Ephlets meet with Wesleyan. He won the 200 yard freestyle in 1:53, shaving 1.2 seconds off the old standard and also took 1.8 seconds off the 200 yard backstroke mark by turning in a time of 2:14.

Late Bulletin: The squash team placed third in the Princeton Nationals behind Harvard and Penn. Look for full coverage Friday. Bill Rives, sports editor

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Eph Teams Romp In Amherst Games

Bensen Leads Icers Over Jeffs

By Jim Todd

A 7-2 win over a typically weak Amherst squad closed out the 1969-70 hockey season and left Williams with a 7-10-1 record, an improvement over last year's 5-13-1 mark.

Once again it was senior Co-captain Gary Bensen who led the way as he picked up a hat trick in the first period to put the game away and assure him of a second place finish in the ECAC's Division II scoring race.

The game was never in doubt as the Purple skaters led 3-0 after

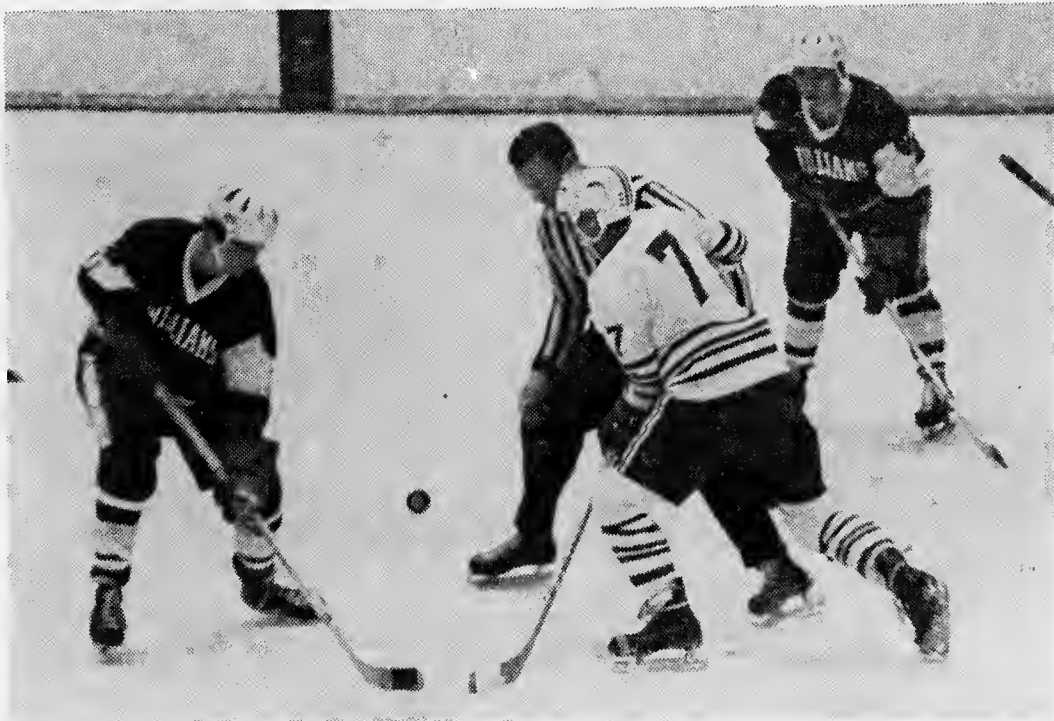
the first period, all of the goals being made by Bensen. The team picked up three more goals in the next period. Besides Bensen, Bob Schmitz, Steve Brown, and Doug Donaldson all scored for the Ephs while Brian Patterson picked up a goal and two assists.

The Lord Jeffs scored once in the second period and again in the third, both goals coming off the stick of Shepherd, a freshman center on their second line who was accepted at Williams but opted for Amherst.

Jim Munroe, who started his

second game in the goal for the Ephs turned in another solid performance and also chilled the crowd as he did against Hamilton by straying far from the cage on several occasions to break up a play. Munroe has given up only eight goals in eight periods of regular play for the Purple over the past three games.

I would like to correct a statement in the last issue of the "Record" which stated that Doug Donaldson and George Reigeleuth were seniors. They are juniors and we are glad to learn that they will be back next year.)



Sophomore center Brian Patterson from Buffalo, N. Y. fights for the puck, while his teammate Steve Brown hangs back. Action took place in the winning effort over Hamilton last week. Patterson added a goal and two assists to the 7-2 margin of victory over Amherst Saturday.

Photo by Roy Zarcos '73

Wrestlers Grab Gold In Tourney

By Bill Rives

The tournament officials never did learn how to pronounce their names, even though Coach Dailey's freshman wrestlers needed a wheelbarrow to cart their accumulation of prize hardware back to Williamstown. On the merit of three first place finishes, the freshman wrestlers captured the runner-up team trophy in the New England tournament held at Springfield College. It was a fitting triumph for the frosh wrestlers who have shown poise in varsity competition throughout the season.

Emlen Drayton kept his teammates entertained with a wrestling style matched only by his prowess with a deck of cards. Drayton was undoubtedly the "class" of the 142 lb. division as he pinned one opponent in 4:11 and outscored three others by a 26-1 total. He scored an 8-1 triumph over Todd McFarland of Springfield in the finals. The Philadelphia used his "dump" takedown, spins, and turn-ins with marked success throughout the two day affair. At the conclusion of the meet, the elegant Cathy Frick, a former beauty queen, presented the awards to a glassy-eyed Drayton.

At 158 lbs. Tom McInerney, who has never known defeat as a Williams wrestler, pinned Chris Tweedy of Springfield in 3:45, while outscoring his other opponents 24-5. McInerney captured the gold medal by triumphing over Mark Davis of the Coast Guard Academy, 5-3, in the hotly contested final. Tom finished the year with a 15-0 slate - impres-

sive, indeed, for an Ephling. Trainer Don Lecky presented McInerney with the prized Johnson and Johnson award.

At 167 lbs. Mark Lesniowski carried his winning streak to seven matches by recording one fall and outscoring his counterparts by a 22-3 margin. Mark won easily in the championship round by subduing Peter Jacques of Central Connecticut State College, 8-1.

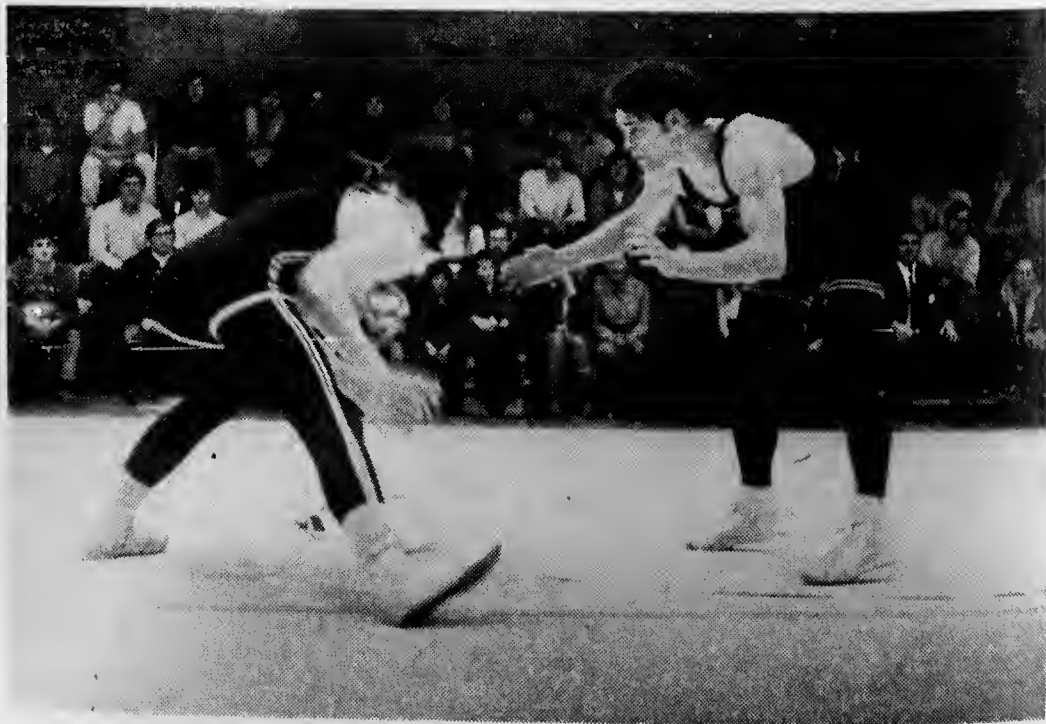
Alan Palevsky worked his way to the semi-final round by downing Henry Zanetti of Dartmouth 11-5. In his semi-final bout, Palevsky injured a shoulder and was forced to withdraw from the tournament. Ed Bauman of the Coast Guard, whom Palevsky had pinned earlier in the season, placed third.

Finally, at 126 lbs. Wilson Ben lost to Ed Tobinick of Brandeis in an early round by a 6-1 margin. Ben promises to be a fine wrestler with more experience. A takedown artist, he is quick and strong.

In the varsity category, Jon Malkmes had the misfortune to face finalist Walt Price of MIT in the first round. Heavyweight John Hitchins was edged by Dick Pritchard of Dartmouth in his first match. George 'Sheik' Sawaya was forced to forego the tournament because of an Army reserves meeting while Senior co-capt. Ed Hipp did not participate because of multiple injuries which have plagued him throughout his four year stint. Hipp watched the finals from the stands while his Corvette was being vandalized by practical jokers. Coach Dailey inferred that the

prospective freshman class has a number of fine wrestlers, thus making the future of wrestling at Williams appear to be bright.

Tuck Stebbins of Wesleyan was voted most outstanding Wrestler at the tourney after pinning Art Ziegler, a small college All-American in the finals. Stebbins also won the Gorrarian pinning trophy.



The freshman wrestler proved himself best in New England at the Springfield Championships Saturday. He was joined in the winners' circle by Mark Lesniowski and Tom McInerney. Their efforts led to a second place finish for Coach Dailey's frosh wrestlers.

EMLLEN DRAYTON

Photo by Ray Zarcos '73



Photo by Jay Prendergast '72

200 yd. backstrokers Jim Kirkland (foreground) and Rich Chinmon prepare to blast out of blocks in recent action at the Muir pool. Kirkland and Dave Olsen served as co-capt. of the Little Three Champion swimmers.

Swimmers Take Title

By Jim Jerge

An expectedly strong relay consisting of the quartet: Mike Foley, Rich Ryley, John Anderson, and Jim Cornell, won their event and with it clinched the Little Three Championship, Saturday afternoon at Amherst. It was the same relay that beat a previously undefeated Wesleyan team a week ago. Both meets came down to the final 400 freestyle relay, and with that event, the Williams Water Jocks came out above surface each time.

The Mermen defeated Amherst 49-46. Jim Cornell set a new school record in the 200 I.M. with a winning time of 2:06.9. The

Ephmen slammed that event, and the 50 yard freestyle. (The Record's Dictionary of Swimming Terms defines slamming as taking first and second in one event.) A pleasant surprise was Dave Hobart's second place 2:09.5 time in the 200 yard backstroke. Coach Samuelson was extremely happy with the "great team effort", a natural cliché for most winning coaches.

The frosh won their first meet of the season, so there was something extra to be happy about.

The New England Championships are coming up Thursday through Saturday, March 19-21 in Springfield.

CC Prepares to Vote on Freshman Inclusion

By Steve Harty

In the first of two sessions devoted to debate on freshman inclusion and acceptance of the CUL report on the residential house system, the College Council received the Student Choice Committee's amendments on undergraduate housing Tuesday night. The long debate on the CUL report and the Student Choice Committee's recommended amendments ended with the Student Choice Committee's promise to rewrite their proposals and re-submit them at next Tuesday's 9 p.m. meeting when the council will vote on freshman inclusion. No vote was taken Tuesday night because of the Council's newly adopted deferred decision procedure, which requires a one-week delay on votes on all new business.

The Student Choice Committee's original amendments to the CUL report called for "an enlargement of the Student Choice Committee to include the Director of Student Housing and the dean most directly concerned with the house system." This new committee would be reconstituted as the Student Housing Committee. The report explained, "We feel this new committee should have two faculty representatives as voting members, insofar as the committee would make decisions about the residential housing system that would affect the college community as a whole... The student Housing Committee would have control over all upperclass housing both on and off campus."

During the course of the discussion on this issue, Assoc. Dean Peter Frost emphasized that many

faculty felt that the residential house system was an important part of the education at Williams. He said that the faculty "wished to give maximum responsibility to the College Council, but could not accept any proposal which violated the fundamental educational goals to which the college is committed." Unacceptable proposals, he said, included such things as "a return to fraternities, unlimited off-campus housing at the expense of local rents in the town and an all-black house that violated the legal and educational commitments of the college."

In a proposed amendment to the CUL report, the Student Choice Committee recommended that, "In the future, the reconstituted Student Housing Committee should have authority over the housing arrangements for the

Black students." In another proposed amendment to the CUL report, the SCC noted that, "Despite the CUL's commitment to diversity we feel it is best to allow both male and female students the option of not living in a coed dorm or house. This option to be exercised at the time of the individual's residential housing decision for any given year..."

Besides proposing two other minor amendments, the SCC agreed with the CUL's recommendation that the present system of random inclusion for freshmen continue. This resolution was passed by the committee by a vote of six to four.

The Council debated for approximately two hours on the two reports. Much debate centered on freshman inclusion, housing of women and housing of black students. The SCC report recommended that the new Student Housing Committee should direct black housing. Many representatives, however, indicated that black students, because of their special status on campus, deserved special consideration.

In this spirit, it was then generally agreed that before arrogating power over all undergraduate housing, that the SCC should contact the Afro-American Society to learn who they would prefer to deal with when negotiating special housing arrangements. A motion was made by one of the SCC members to delete this clause from the recommendations, but it was decided that this procedure would have to wait until approved by the entire SCC. It was then proposed that the SCC resubmit the report at next Tuesday's meeting of the Council in a more clear and final form.

A second major topic for discussion was women's housing. The members of the CUL, who were present indicated that the committee was presently working on recommendations for women's housing to be presented to the council later in the semester.

Particular note was made of the SCC amendment advocating choice of house regarding coed housing. Some council members disagreed with this proposal and said that, because of the way in which coed housing would operate, the women in a given house would be sufficiently well-segregated from other male members of a house as to not cause any major disruption of a student's life, even if he preferred not to live with women. Note was made of discrimination which women have been known to suffer since their introduction to the Williams campus, and several council members pointed out that some male students simply do not want to live with women.

In answer to a question from Paul Isaac, College Council Parliamentarian, Dean Peter K. Frost said that among the examples of discrimination that women have suffered recently were midnight visits by drunken and abusive individuals, the stuffing of cereal and papers in the toaster and kitchen of a woman's residence and the decision to feed all male members of a house before women guests could be served. Incidents of this sort were often regarded as humorous pranks or legitimate policies by male students, yet were deeply disturbing to the exchange students involved, Frost said.

Jeff White '73 said regarding both blacks' and women's housing that these two groups are certainly the most diversified groups on campus now. Another council member said that if the college is to continue to foster programs which encourage diversity within the houses, then women and blacks must not be segregated in large groups to a point where they would upset the diversity of a house by dominating that house, but rather should be placed in houses in such a way as to lead to greater house diversity.

The third major topic of discussion was that of freshman inclusion. CUL chairman John Reichert defended his committee's recommendation that the present random system be maintained; Rodney Brown '71 defended his minority opinion that there should be some type of limited choice allowed to freshmen. Besides the usual discussions for and against limited choice, one important argument was made: that whatever the Council decides regarding limited choice will stand for many years. Members pointed out that limited choice cannot be given a trial period because once granted, it will never be remitted by the students. Several council members asked the council to keep in mind the fact that this decision is a long-term one, one which will have ramifications for years to come.

In more routine business, the Council allocated \$200 to John Seakwood '71 and Bruce Brigham '72 to help defray the costs of a movie they are making for a Drama course.

The Council also unanimously allocated \$100 to the Williams Afro-American Society to help defray the costs of having speaker Charles Hamilton talk at the college on March 16.

Second Vice-President Bob Grayson '71 noted that he needs applicants to fill places on the Winter Study Programs Committee and the Student Activities-Tax Committee.

First Vice-President Nick Tortorello '71 said that he still needs someone to help found a chapter of the National Collegiate Association for the Conquest of Cancer.

The Williams Record

VOLUME LXXXIV, NUMBER 10

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1970

'70 Chest Fund Drive Opens

By Russ Pommer

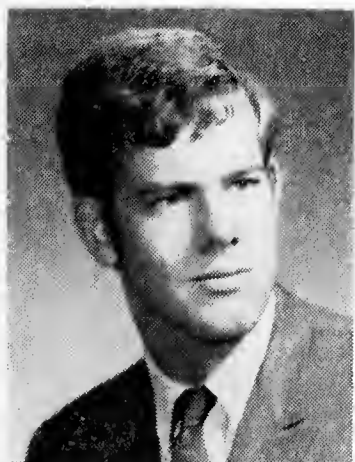
The Williams Chest Fund Drive, held annually to raise money for student and community projects and organizations, will begin on Monday and run for approximately ten days after spring vacation ends.

Bill Briggeman and Paul Lieberman, both '71, are running this year's drive. The goal, according to the chairmen, is \$6,000 or approximately five dollars per person.

"The idea is to back programs which students take an active part in and which help the college and the Williamstown community," Briggeman said.

Accordingly money from the drive will be given to the Williams-in-Hong-Kong program, the Williams ABC Program, the Berkshire Farm program and the Williamstown Boys Club.

Briggeman asserted, however, that this year the Chest Fund is going to concentrate on help-



PAUL LIEBERMAN '71
Co-director of Chest Fund

ing in one field, such as writing or painting. Funds will help pay for student's living expenses.

Additionally, the Chest Fund will help finance the World University Service, an organization which canvasses around the world to get donations for student financial assistance to various universities. The Chest Fund hasn't given to this organization since 1966.

Briggeman emphasized that the campaign to raise funds is campus oriented. In addition to soliciting from the regular students, the fund will try to get money from the exchange students and from the faculty.

Last year's Chest Fund Drive brought in only \$2400, largely because the Martin Luther King Fund was trying to raise money at the same time, Briggeman maintained. Through solicitation by representatives around campus, he said, the fund has collected an average of \$4500 yearly.

ing students do creative things.

The fund, for example, will finance the Creative Summer Program, where students will plan a program for independently work-

Squash Team Takes Third In Nationals

By Steve Pozarek

In a fine performance at the Nationals last weekend at Princeton, the Williams varsity squash team finished in third place just ahead of Navy, Princeton and Army. The battle for 3rd was extremely close and remained undecided until the final round of play when Mike Taylor defeated Bryan of Yale in the Consolation B Finals while Navy's Custer was losing in the Consolation A Finals. This half point was the clincher. First and second places had already been taken, with Harvard clearly dominating as champion and Penn standing safely in second as runner-up.

Although Taylor's victory produced the third place finish, Jack McBroom and Dave Blackford were the top scorers for the Williams team. Both won four matches en route to the semi-finals of their respective divisions. In that round the number one seeded McBroom fell to Fernando Gonzales of Harvard in a tense 3-2 match, while Blackford took Harvard's Dave Fish to the last point in another match decided

by three games to two. Dave had his second-seeded opponent at match point but nicked the front tin with an all but perfect corner shot. Both Gonzales and Fish went on to win the finals in their divisions.

The other Ephrains suffered from unfortunate pairings in the draw. Dave Johnson met Princeton's strong number two man in the very first round and defeated him only to lose to Army's high-ranking George Alcorn in the next round. Ty Griffin had no problem with his Franklin and Marshall opponent in his first match, but in the next round he dropped a tough 3-2 decision to the Toronto ace Ed Harding. Chris Warner also disposed of his first opponent but then met Penn's Anil Kapur, the top-seeded player in the C Section. Chris took the first game before succumbing 3-1.

Taylor's victory in the Consolation B section was the individual highlight of the tournament for Williams. He reached the consolations after playing Condon of Penn in the first round, a match

in which the Penn player could do no wrong. After that setback, Taylor cruised through five opponents to the trophy.

The unofficial team totals: Harvard 31, Pennsylvania 20 and one-half, Williams 14 and one-half, Navy 14, Princeton 13 and one-half. Representatives from 26 colleges participated.

'Homecoming' Tryouts

A man brings his wife home to meet his family whom she has never seen. They stay one night and, the next day, the man leaves. His wife remains behind with the family.

Why? That's the question posed in THE HOMECOMING, Harold Pinter's most recent full-length play, winner of the 1967 Critics' Circle "Best Play" Award. Auditions for the upcoming production at Williams are scheduled for this Sunday, March 15, at

7:30 p.m. in the Studio Theatre, and the next day at 4 p.m. in the upstairs library (both in the AMT).

Steve Lawson '71, who directed an earlier Pinter play, THE DUMB WAITER, in the Studio last month, is directing THE HOMECOMING, which will be produced on the main stage May 15 and 16. Lawson describes the play as follows: "It combines every element Pinter has used in his works up to this point - ordinary actions, such as a debate over a glass of water, invested with menace and mystery; the bits and pieces of unexplained events; the spare but suggestive dialogue - and blends them into compelling, orchestrated whole. In many ways, I would call it Pinter's finest."

Lawson describes the characters as "Five men, and one very, very unusual woman."

Scripts of THE HOMECOMING are available in the AMT box office. For further information, call 458-3023 (AMT) or 458-8534 (Steve Lawson). Those east will not have to stay over spring vacation, as rehearsals begin April 13. The auditions are open to students, faculty and area residents.



STEVE LAWSON '71
Directing "Homecoming"
on the Main Stage



Rolf Scharre, the noted German pantomimist will give a one-and-a-half hour lecture, demonstration and performance, at 8 p.m., Monday, March 16 at the Adams Memorial Theater. The program is sponsored by Weston Language Center, and admission will be free.

Mr. Scharre has performed in several cities in the United States and Europe. He is currently guest-lecturer, and artist-in-residence at Emerson College in Boston.

Coming This Weekend

Two Williams alumni now working in urban teaching programs will be on campus this weekend and will speak with anyone possibly interested in teaching next year.

Chris Kinnell '69 teaches fifth grade and is with the Baltimore Intern Program, while Bob Smith '69 is teaching junior high school with Project Mission, also in Baltimore.

Anyone interested in speaking to them should contact Paul Lieberman (8-5094).

A folk service will be held at St. John's Church on Park Street at 7:30 p.m. Sunday. Everyone is welcome to come to sing, pray and listen.

On Monday night, March 16, at 8:00, Charles Hamilton, a prize winning political scientist will speak in Jesup Hall.

Mr. Hamilton is a professor of Urban Studies at Columbia University and the coauthor of *Black Power: The Politics of Liberation in America* with Stokely Carmichael.

The Williams Record

Russell B. Pulliam, Editor-In-Chief
Paul J. Lieberman, Co-Editor

THE WILLIAMS RECORD is an independent newspaper published twice a week by the students of Williams College. Entered as second class postal matter Nov. 27, 1944 at the post office at North Adams, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price \$7 yearly. Subscription orders, undeliverable copies, and change of address notices should be mailed to the newspaper at Baxter Hall, Williamstown, Mass. 01267. All editorial correspondence must be signed by the writer if intended for publication. Unless signed, editorials represent the opinions of the Record editorial board (editor-in-chief, co-editors and managing editors).

Limited Choice

The recently released CUL recommendations on freshman inclusion rightfully emphasize the importance of maintaining "diversity" in the residential house system. We feel, however, that the call for continued diversity is misused as a basis for denying freshmen a limited choice in this spring's inclusion.

The CUL is worried that a distinction between Row and Greylock type housing will lead to the evolution of two different life-styles attracting two different types of students. Indeed the very structure of the house types do imply somewhat of a choice of life-styles. Greylock type housing features cafeteria eating, three years living in the house and single bedrooms for all. Row houses are smaller and perhaps more personal but membership in them frequently means rushed meals and only one year of in-the-house living.

To the degree that the difference in house type implies a choice of life style, we support the choice. Must not the individual's personal development be seen as leading not only towards an ability to learn from, and get along with others, but also towards a knowledge of self from which the individual can then make a choice of life-style? We agree with the CUL that greater experience enables one to better make such a choice and we support the CUL proposal for greater flexibility in upperclass transferring from house to house.

However, we view the CUL's suggestion that freshmen should not be allowed to make any such choice of life-style as an unnecessarily paternalistic misuse of authority.

Too often members of our generation have been asked merely to adjust to decisions made for them, rather than being given responsibility for making decisions which affect their lives. In addition, the longer decisions are made for an individual, the harder it becomes for him to make decisions when the time comes he must. Giving freshmen some choice would serve to give them more responsibility for the results of their choice.

For this reason we affirm the need to give freshmen some choice as to where, and therefore how, they will live. But simultaneously we affirm the need to maintain diversity within the houses. The idea of LIMITED choice will allow for choice while protecting diversity. We feel that little diversity will be sacrificed by placing freshmen randomly among six or seven houses.

While we urge the College Council to allow freshmen a choice between a Row or Greylock type house, we add one note of caution: it must be made clear that such a decision is not irreversible. The Council must maintain its commitment to diversity and any decision made this year must be open to frequent reevaluation in the future.

—Lieberman

Cactus Flower A Very Tired Plant

Cactus Flower has the slow, plodding opening scene of a film with time to waste and nothing to say. Admittedly, it does not pretend to be anything more than an entertaining situation comedy. Therefore its problem is twofold, because it fails even on this level. To its (small) credit, it does achieve an occasional effect which resembles human feeling, and this is almost disturbing because the film achieves so little else.

As adapted "for the screen" by I. A. L. Diamond, from Abe Burrows' adaptation of a French farce, Cactus Flower proceeds with all the grace and style of a snide joke making the rounds at a middle-class cocktail party.

Every exchange is equipped to elicit a false empty laugh. At the end of the film, Goldie Hawn asks her next-door neighbor who has just entered her apartment wearing only a towel, to stay for dinner. He answers, "Wait, I'll go get dressed." She replies, "You

don't have to." He smiles mischievously and walks toward her as the director cuts to his final scene. This, like all the others is written in the affected, "this will get'em howling" manner of the conventional Broadway hit it is attempting to transplant.

The plot which advances Miss Hawn, and her co-stars, Ingrid Bergman and Walter Matthau to this denouncement, is barely worth telling. It is barely a plot. But this might have been irrelevant if the film were as appealing as are Miss Bergman and Miss Hawn. It is a pity that their performances are wasted. In a different sense, it is almost as embarrassing and painful to see Miss Bergman react sincerely throughout the process of evolving from a prim "old maid" to a vibrant woman, as it was to see Deborah Kerr compared (unflatteringly) to Faye Dunaway throughout The Arrangement.

Continued on Page 3



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Letters To The Editor

Bascom Thefts

To the editor:

In recent weeks, Bascom House has been victimized by several thefts, both of minor and quite serious proportions. In accordance with the philosophical principles set forth in the recent CUL recommendations, it has been the house's responsibility to deal with such problems by fining those persons responsible in whatever amounts the executive committee deemed equitable.

This solution represents a significant amount of responsibility, since it recognizes that intra-student matters are capable of being legislated solely by students. More important is the fact that this method provides a measure of insulation from the more serious disciplinary consequences of the Dean's office.

The incidences of petty theft which have recently plagued us have, however, led me to believe that a fine does not represent an adequate deterrent to some students. These occurrences have fostered feelings of mistrust towards non-house members who might be in the house, and have caused many delicate and embarrassing problems for the executive committee of the house.

Therefore, we are resolved to treat acts of theft as the criminal offenses they are, and will avail ourselves of both the Dean's office and the law enforcement agency of the town to press formal charges if we deem it necessary.

It is personally discouraging to find that supposedly mature students treat a very real responsibility so callously; however, if a more serious deterrent will reduce the problems we have encountered, then we will not hesitate to apply it.

Robert C. Eyre '71

President, Bascom House

Choice Urged

To the editor:

The College Council vote on freshman inclusion last week expressed the fears many Williams students have about "fraternities." Fraternities are said to destroy all possibility for diverse interests and personalities. Furthermore, any system in which freshmen can chose their residential house is a return to fraternities.

But diversity of interests is being poorly served by the present system of random inclusion. The Wood House situation, and the slightly less serious one at Brooks House, where the social and cultural budgets were largely scrapped, are the direct results of the random system of installation. At these houses there was too much diversity of interest and too lit-

tle will to compromise.

If freshmen could choose their houses, such problems could be avoided. A person who likes cultural events would join a house that financed a lot of cultural activities. Someone who likes parties would join a house that has a lot of parties. Someone who is conservative politically (yes, there are conservatives at Williams) could join a house that leans to the right and not worry about being involved in bitter debate with his house brothers over whether to give \$300 to support a Vietnam Moratorium.

It does no good for students in a house to have a wide range of interests and personalities if the house does not sponsor any activities like Wood House. If we want to allow maximum expression of diverse interests and opinions, we should allow freshmen

to choose their residential houses, insofar as possible.

W. John Nelson '71

Gerra, Frost Debate Drugs

To the editor:

If Mr. Peter Frost (Dean) carries false hopes and false ideals, and if he is a barrier to a true confrontation I wish to oppose him. I find his narrow analysis and ultimate pigeon-holing of the drug "problem" offensive.

Ralph A. Gerra, Jr. '70

(Editor's Note: Dean Frost replies, "Why? Give me your facts and let us debate!" Gerra's letter was in reference to Dean Frost's comments made in last Tuesday's supplement on drugs.)

Nebraskan Chides Wickes

To the editor:

Your article in "The Omaha World Herald" about the University of Missouri was most informative. Though I did not attend the University of Missouri, I was reared in the state and did attend college there.

You are truly a remarkable individual, Mr. Wickes. In less than a week, you were able to determine that the University of Missouri is ugly, conventional, and primarily a place to party. The students are crude, stupid, sexual deviates who attend college only for purposes of social mobility.

As we backward Midwesterners would say, "golly, gee." Until I came to Nebraska to teach, I had lived all my life in Missouri. Here I am 26-years-old and so naive. How blind I have been! How did I not observe all those things? You can imagine my shame!

Starting tomorrow, I am destroying all vital records that indicate that I have ever been near Missouri. My fondest hope is that it is not too late. Before I am 30, perhaps I can start a new life in Massachusetts of course. After all, everyone knows that great state is the intellectual center of the universe. Perhaps I can even beg my way into some fine old college such as Williams College. No one need ever know I first did undergraduate work in a college founded as late as 1873.

Again, let me thank you for this enlightenment. To me, you stand as the reincarnation of that great man from Massachusetts, Cotton Mather. Just as he searched out the witches in your state, you have searched out Missouri's.

Now that I have vented part of my wrath, Mr. Wickes, let me point out one or two more things. I truly regret that you found us so annoyingly common. Perhaps we are behind the times; perhaps you are too far ahead. I do not know. I do know that in my

travels around this nation I have never had occasion to be ashamed of my background; neither have I found myself so out of step with others - even in the East.

You are obviously an educated man. You leave the impression your college has taught you about yourself and the world around you. I will be so bold as to suggest you still have a way to go. Carl Schultz has said that it hurts to have a face laughed in, and that is exactly what you have done, and it hurts. I am sorry I have to quote Schultz instead of someone like the Mathers, but the fact that Schultz said it makes it no less true.

There are those who will see the last three paragraphs in your story as a compliment. Even thinking of it as a compliment does not justify your holier than thou attitude. The human nose is least functional when someone looks down at as you did.

I would highly suggest that in your self-evaluation you consider whether your story was worth the pain caused. Common courtesy and thoughtfulness are surely not out of style even in Massachusetts. I did a great deal of feature writing while in college, but I never found that my journalistic style was cramped by simple courtesy. If it hinders you, then get out of the field. It is ridiculous to be unable to find anything laudable at a university such as the one you purport to describe.

You might choke to death on the commonness of this Midwestern town, but if you can stand it, come out. Let us discuss this further over a cup of coffee.

J. T. Stillwell

Omaha, Nebraska

(Editor's Note: Two Midwestern newspapers, "The Omaha World-Herald" and "The Columbia Tribune" (Mo.) have reprinted Paul Wickes article on the University of Missouri.)

Drug Counsellor Comments

(Editor's Note: Mr. Purvis and his wife run a drug counselling service under the auspices of the USC Drug Abuse Committee in Pittsfield. He is commenting on

an article by Jack Booth which appeared in the recent drug supplement.)

To the editor:

For the most part I agree with the article. The three people who express their opinions on marijuana are obviously very creative and introspective people. Unfortunately as pointed out in the article, it is the nature of human beings to chronically abuse marijuana and other drugs.

It is my own biased opinion that marijuana can be beneficial when in the hands of emotionally mature people. I find it very difficult trying to decipher between the beneficial and detrimental aspects of marijuana. To generalize, I would have to say that this depends entirely on the individual. I also feel that the comparison, alcohol vs. marijuana, is justifiable if you alienate marijuana from all other drugs. I completely condemn all other drugs such as LSD, Meth, etc. They are beneficial in no conceivable way what so ever.

In closing, I would like to say that I am in general agreement with the article and the experiences described while smoking marijuana seem to coincide with my own. Marijuana can be a pleasurable and rewarding experience. I am not advocating the use of marijuana, simply expressing my views of the potential goods and dangers of it.

Douglas Purvis

In The Best New England Tradition

Professor Brooks Presides Over Town Meeting

The 1970 Williamstown town meeting last Monday began precisely at 7:30 p.m. Four hours and 40 minutes later it ended. The 39 articles in the town warrant had been acted upon. The 350 townspeople had dwindled to 65. Moderator Robert R. Brooks, an Economics Professor at Williams, had not completely lost his voice. There had been no fights. It was, in the eyes of oldtimers, one of the shortest and best meetings in recent years.

The town meeting is one of the great New England traditions. In Williamstown, though the town budget is now \$2.7 million, though the population is over 8000 people, though requests for money are often so complicated that few understand them, it refuses to die. The result of this is something less than ideal, as Monday night showed.

The setting must have been a letdown to anyone accustomed to grade school images of white meeting houses. The Mitchell School gymnasium is old and small. Paint is peeling off the walls. The room is hot and stuffy, a strong inducement to sleep. On Monday, it was not filled. Less than a tenth of the town's voters came, a great contrast to last year, when the 700-800 voters completely filled up the room and spilled into the basement downstairs.

350 people were there when it began. Coat and tie, with a couple of exceptions. 50-75 college people, including President John E. Sawyer '39.

It began in the traditional manner. Mr. Brooks, with side witticisms, read an elaborate call to meet. And voting began on the 39 articles of the town warrant.

The articles can be divided up into two types. The first half dealt with budget, about a hundred items that have to be approved by the voters. The second part this year was a series of complicated amendments to the zoning bylaws.

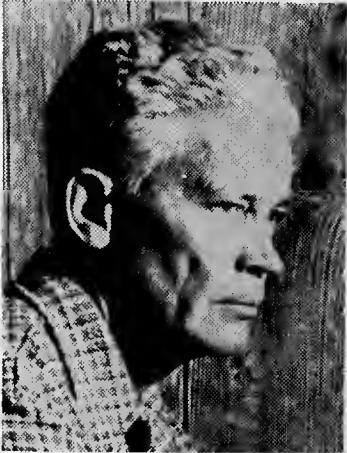
The first three hours of the meeting were devoted to the bud-

get. This elaborate duel pits the Finance Committee (whose job is to cut requests) against the Selectmen (who fight to restore cuts) against the Taxpayers Association (who think both want far too much money). The voters get to resolve this predicament.

the number one target of cutters. As usual, there was much debate. But the decision was nearly unanimous, a shock to many and an excuse for many more to leave.

Also, in a major reversal of past meetings, the town voted to re-evaluate property values.

Other moves were of less importance. The \$1000 for Memorial Day was questioned by a brave professor's wife. Attempts to tax the college more were beaten down.



ROBERT R. BROOKS
Economics prof. doubles as Moderator of annual Williamstown town meeting.

By 10:30 p.m. it was over and all but a hundred people left. Those remaining were concerned about zoning by-laws, a nebulous area which it appeared no one understood. Somehow, 16 out of 20 suggested changes were passed. A reconsidered change was reconsidered and passed when everyone discovered they did not know what they were voting for. The crowd dwindled to 65. At 12:10 a.m., it finally ended.

As the crowd, including 3-5 Williams people, headed to home or The Williams Inn, the question arose, "Was it worth it?" The head of the Taxpayer's Assoc. called it a "breakdown of democracy". Assoc. Political Science Prof. Macalister Brown argued that it gave the people a sense of participation. A selectman was asked why the town did not switch to a ward system. He replied: "Tradition... and no one wants to organize such a major fight." I consoled myself with the fact that in Lincoln, Mass. their town meeting usually lasts two weeks and only 35 people attending each evening session.

Rick Beinecke

Calendar Of Events

TONIGHT
6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER AND DISCUSSION: Krister Stendahl, Dean of the Harvard Divinity School, "Christianity is not for heroes." St. John's Church.
7:30 PLANETARIUM DEMONSTRATION: Hopkins Observatory
7:30 MOVIE: "The Organizer." Bronfman Auditorium.
8:30 PLAY: "Amphitryon" by Moliere. Directed by Milt Commons. Tickets available at the box office; students admitted free. Adams Memorial Theatre.

SATURDAY
10:30 GALLERY TALK AND TOUR: A look at the new gallery of French 18th Century Art. With the museum staff of the Clark Art Institute.
8:30 PLAY: "Amphitryon" by Moliere. Directed by Milt Commons. Tickets available at the box office; students admitted free. Adams Memorial Theater.

SUNDAY
4:00 CHORAL CONCERT: Wellesley College Choir, William Hermann, director, and The Williams College Choral Society, Kenneth Roberts, director, with Mary Beth Peil, soprano, and Charles Bressler, tenor. Music of Handel (Coronation Anthem II and Ode to St. Cecilia) and Tallis Lamentations. Chapin Hall.
7:30 FOLK SERVICE: St. John's Church.

MONDAY
8:00 LECTURE: Charles Hamilton, prize-winning political scientist and co-author of *Black Power: The Politics of Liberation in America* with Stokely Carmichael. Jesup Hall.
8:00 PANTOMIME: Rolf Scharre, world-famous pantomimist. Admission free. Weston Language Center.

TUESDAY
8:30 CONCERT: The Reger Quartet performs the music of Reger, Beethoven, and Frohne. Thompson Memorial Chapel.

Writing Contests

The Academy of American Poets Prize of \$100 is awarded each year by the Department of English for the best poem or groups of poems submitted by an undergraduate. Entries in triplicate, should be placed in Asst. English Prof. Stevens' Stetson Library box by April 13, 1970 for this prize and the Henry Rutgers Conger Memorial Literary Prize of \$85, which is awarded annually, for the best contribution of prose or poetry submitted to a literary magazine of the College. This prize is customarily awarded for a piece of prose fiction.

WMS - WCFM



Previews of Programs
On 650 AM -- 91.3 FM

TUESDAY
8:00 A WCFM NEWS SPECIAL: "Freshman Inclusion - 1970 - A Symposium." Reporters Bill Cunningham and Jeff Seitelman analyze the various problems connected with Freshman Inclusion and the conflicting claims of the random and the limited preference systems. Featuring interviews with Professor John Reichert, CUL Chairman, Bob Grayson, College Council Vice-President and Student Choice Committee member and Brewster Rhoads, freshman member of the College Council. Tune in for this special and then attend the College Council meeting at 9:00 for the final vote on inclusion.

CACTUS FLOWER

Continued from Page 2

The dialogue can be heard before it is even said. It is always the expected - never really original. And the makers of the film have failed to present it in a production of any originality. The director uses the same technique as his writer. He focuses his camera blatantly on the cactus plant on Miss Bergman's desk in order to assure the communication of the title's simplistic symbolism, in itself a charming device, and thus obliterates its effectiveness.

Every sad, bad, joke is magnified by the fact that this is a film and not a play. What may have actually been diverting seen from a distance does not beguile in close-up.

Cactus Flower is, then, not a film, for the screenplay retains the claustrophobic quality of the stage and does not attempt a real transition to cinema.

Arturo Calventi

Concerts Coming Up

West German String Quartet Music on Sunday, March 15th. The Reger Quartet, a West German string quartet founded in 1962, will give a concert in Harpsichrist, Penelope Burridge (Mrs. James Mark), former staff harpsichordist of Hartt Music College in Hartford, Conn. will also perform.

The program will feature Quartet opus 54, no. 1, G minor, Beethoven's Quartet opus 18, no. 5, A major, and Vincent Frohne's Quartet opus 28.

Well-Known Soprano And Tenor To Sing

Mary Beth Peil, soprano, and Charles Bressler, tenor, will be soloists with the Williams College Choral Society, the Wellesley College Choir, and orchestra in a concert of English cappella.

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Tel. 458-5135

By Jim Deutsch

"This cherished custom of burning the hatchet means much to us now, but it will mean more in future years, as it will serve to bring back some of the dearest memories of our life, being as it is the annual occasion when all Williams undergraduates worship together at their Alma Mater shrine. But now its purpose is to typify the complete cessation of hostilities between the two lower classes. From henceforth, men of 1911 and 1912, you shall be at peace with each other and, as I throw this hatchet into the fire, and the wood burns and the metal fuses, so let all your petty differences be consumed, and your classes fused in the great brotherhood of Williams men, and then let all of us united ever strive for the perpetuation of the power and glory of our common mother."

CC votes limited frosh choice

by Russ Pommer

The College Council gave freshmen a limited choice between Berkshire-Prospect-Greylock Houses and row houses by a vote of 11½ to 6 at last night's meeting to decide upon procedures for this spring's inclusion of freshmen into the residential house system.

The council thus amended a Student Choice Committee report which favored the completely random inclusion system recommended in the CUL majority report and used in the past few years since the phasing out of fraternities and rushing.

The final motion that passed was "Freshmen each year should be included in the residential houses shortly following Spring Vacation in groups up to four and on a limited choice basis with two exceptions - these being larger concentrations of black students and coeds. An amendment was later passed so that students will be given the option of not entering a house which may have coeds living in it.

In its decisions the council also provided for house transfers. It passed a resolution that "any individual student, or any group of up to four students, may, at the end of any year enter a separate random pool to be assigned to a new house," whereas previously only individuals could transfer to a specific house. Also, any individual junior may petition the Student Choice Committee to move to a different specific house for his senior year without giving a specific reason. After the decisions on residential house choice were made, Rod Brown '71, a member of the CUL, said that he wanted to emphasize that limited choice is not irreversible, and could easily be changed in future years. He contrasted his comment with one made by Council members at a previous meeting.

In the discussion leading up to these decisions, questions arose as to the likelihood of coeds living in the same building with men. CUL chairman John Reichert, said that the CUL has conveyed to the administration the desirability of such coed housing as it would bring the girls closer to the center of campus life.

He said, however, that the administration sees problems, such as having to use most of the small girls houses next year since these houses are zoned only for females. The administration wants to move slowly enough on coed housing to avoid alienating the alumni and townspeople, he added.

Assoc. Dean Frost clarified the prospects of immediate coed housing, saying that he is almost certain the administration will try to institute coed housing in some of the larger houses next year - probably Prospect and Hopkins. These girls not in coed housing will probably be affiliated with specific row houses, he added.

But Bob Grayson '71 argued that the administration's decision



CC members discuss freshman inclusion: (left to right), Dick Metzger '71, CC treasurer, Nancy Kyle '72, Colin Brown '71, Bob Groysan '71, second vice-president, Gregg Van Schaack '71, president and Nick Tartorello, first vice-president. Photo by Pat Cantwell

CC Vote

Breakdown of College Council vote on whether or not to institute a system of limited choice for freshman inclusion.

Bascom - no	Hopkins - no
Berkshire - yes	Perry - yes
Brooks - yes	Prospect - yes
Bryant - no	Spencer - no
Carter - yes	Tyler - yes
Doughty (½) - yes	
Broadbent '73 - yes	
Ft. Daniels - yes	Harty '73 - no
Garfield - yes	Rhodes '73 - yes
Gladden - no	White '73 - yes

on coed housing is not final, because there will be problems with zoning, and the decision will still have to be passed by the trustees. "The administration has agreed," he said, "but that doesn't mean a thing."

Following the vote on freshman inclusion, the council approved the nominations of the following students for their respective committees: Winter Study Committee - James Glenney '71 (division I), Jim Noel '71 (division II), Hugh Hawkins '71 (division III); Student Activities Tax Committee - Chris West '72, Steve Barger '72, Louis Zimmerman '71, Jim Morris '72, Jeff Seitelman '73, Ron Jacobs '72; Admissions Committee - Arthur Nathan '73, Paul Grossberg '72, Paul Miller '71, John Clemmons '71.

Prof. Hamilton speaks On new black schools

By Andy Bader

"Education for black people must stop being a child-oriented affair and become a comprehensive system of family and community involvement and control."

This was among the major conclusions of a lecture given by Professor Charles Hamilton of Columbia University on "Black Americans and Political Developments in the Cities" Monday evening in Jesup Hall. Prof. Hamilton, a leading authority on black power, is co-author with Stokely Carmichael of the book, "Black Power: The Politics of Liberation in America."

During the lecture Hamilton spoke in general on the subject of alienation in our society and specifically on "new forms of black urban governments."

Citing Seymour Lipset's definition of alienation, that "when the institutions of society no longer coincide with the aspirations of the people then those institutions lose their legitimacy," Prof. Hamilton added that "large numbers of people will tune out institutions if they prove ineffec-

ious."

He reiterated several times that a people who wish to avoid alienation must discover new normative values rather than try to bolster institutions that have proven to be illegitimate.

Prof. Hamilton illustrated his remarks on alienation with references to his close association with Stokely Carmichael in the middle 1960's. "People forget," he said, "that Stokely Carmichael was doing what social scientists like to call systematically oriented things three or four years ago. He was involved in registering voters, writing petitions and teaching Southern blacks to read and write so that they could vote." Prof. Hamilton related the details of a contest that he and Carmichael and Rap Brown ran among themselves to see who could file the most petitions of voting obstruction to the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department each week. "When the Civil Rights Division did not respond, a lot of people began to tune out... we should be more humble in our use of the term agitator and radical," Prof. Hamilton said.

Turning to his own proposals for new institutions in the ghetto Prof. Hamilton explained his concept of the "comprehensive family-community school system." He declared that there are a wide variety of untapped resources in the ghetto which are not being used because of a white cultural bias that classifies most ghetto residents with limited education as "unskilled". He noted that his mother was an excellent seamstress and his father a good auto mechanic despite failing to complete grade school. "Why shouldn't they teach in the black community school?" Prof. Hamilton asked. He elaborated further by saying that the present welfare system should be abolished and its functions incorporated in the comprehensive school system. Such a system would provide medical and day-care facilities and be the focus of year-round community activities. Prof. Hamilton again emphasized that the black people should try to change society's normative values rather than its structural values.

He asserted that "we are tired of society dealing with the destinies of black people in an arithmetical way. It's nonsense to speak of this per cent of integration or that per cent." In this light he added that "busing is a new kind of paternalism."

Prof. Hamilton summed up his remarks in the question period when he said that "black people must find new forms of legitimacy at the local level, involving more people in broader forms of participation."



JOHN UNTEREKER

The junior of Tenafly, N. J. was elected captain of next year's Williams College basketball team at the squad dinner Thursday. Untereker, 6 feet-4, has been a regular forward the past two seasons.

Drug Rehabilitation

Success for programs predicted by former addict

By David L. Farren

A pleasant feeling of reassurance sprang from an interview with Clyde Morgan, who has kicked a 17-year heroin habit and is now fulfilling a commitment to others as well as to himself. Clyde's personal accomplishment can be read on his face - a friendly, communicative personality accompanying an underlying seriousness of purpose that tells not only of a struggle, but also of self-realization. Clyde is now Director of the Martha Elliot Drug Rehabilitation Center in Jamaica Plains, Boston and was recently appointed to the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Drugs.

Clyde visited Williams last Thursday and Friday for informal discussions with students at the invitation of Assistant Dean Curtis Manns.

Growing up in Roxbury, the worst ghetto area in Boston, Clyde was hooked by heroin when he was 20 years old. For 17 years he rarely worked and never held a steady job. He was his daily twenty-four hour preoccupation. Clyde did not wish to talk about the life style of an addict, pointing out that most people are aware of its escapism through publications. He did say that staying off dope is also a daily 24-hour preoccupation for him, but one

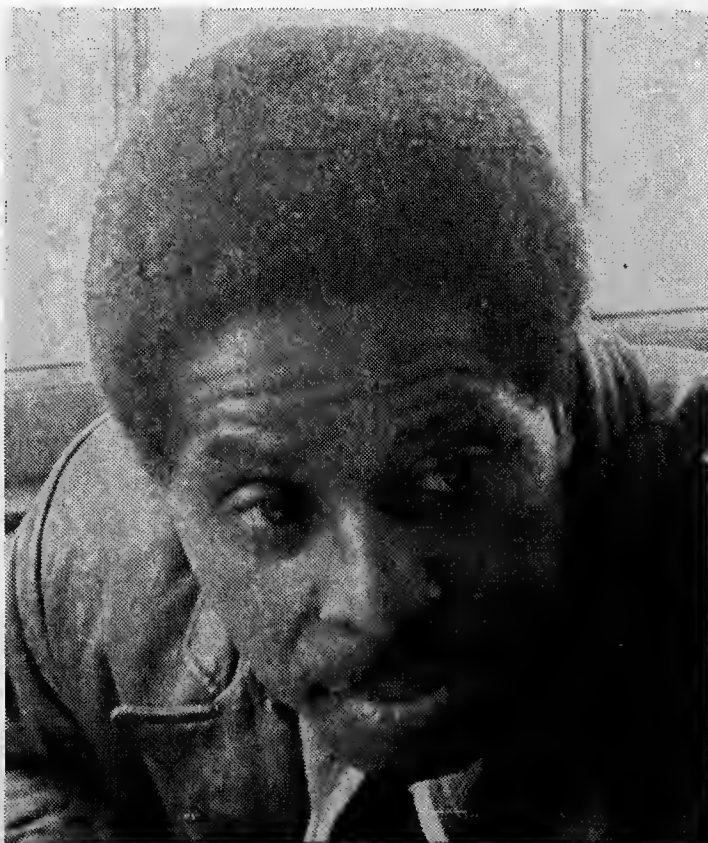
which he much prefers to the alternative of being an addict.

When asked for reasons why young people get hooked on dope, Clyde stressed the factor of personal problems, which he sees as much more important than environmental effects. Deep insecurities lead people to dope, he said, including such situations as over-protective or neglectful mothers and "follow the leader" psychologies. Curiosity will also often lead to experimentation which ends up in addiction, he added. Clyde admitted that the ghetto environment does breed addiction, but pointed out that the heroin problem is now just as much a part of suburbia.

Clyde did not motivate himself to kick the habit until he was thirty-seven years old. He spent nearly one year in Boston State Hospital participating in group therapy. He practices at the Martha Elliot Center the same rehabilitation program which worked for him.

Rehabilitation finds a preliminary basis for success in the motivation that leads addicts to come to the center in the first place. The subsequent program is difficult to achieve, since drug addicts are people who have been escaping personal problems for

Continued on Page 4



CLYDE MORGAN

Former dope addict now rehabilitating others. Photo by Pat Cantwell

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Fall Course Evaluation Siegel: evaluation a 'cop-out'

To the editor:

The "Course Evaluation Project" for the Fall Semester is the biggest cop-out I've seen since Nixon's Secret Timetable for Vietnam withdrawal. I will not discuss the more painfully apparent flaws of the questionnaire or the validity of the editors' assumption that the faculty or the CAP will use their little resumes in making tenure decisions. These are dealt with at length in the "Faculty Opinion", section, and I am sure that the editors are aware of their shortcomings.

Unfortunately, the Project is almost totally useless as a guide for student selection of courses, for two reasons. First of all, the editors admit that because of their limited means they were only able to evaluate a small number of courses. Why then not evaluate courses which people are likely to take next semester, from professors who will be teaching at Williams? Instead they included at least eight courses which will not be given again next year. In the 16 Member English Department 16 different courses were offered. Instead of covering either seven different professors, or seven different courses, or a necessary mixture of the two, the Project offers four different sections of English 101 and three other courses including 401, and

only four different teachers. Why?

Much more important than this wasted space, however, is the total abdication of all critical responsibility. Did you know that Williams has no bad teachers? Not a one. Of course there are faults in the courses, "but this is a problem inherent in dealing with such a variety of groups," and "naturally arises out of a course of this type." Come on, fellas. If they're shitty, say so. There must have been one teacher who was rated as "didn't know his ass from a hole in the ground." (We know who you are!) Just one?

I realize that the Project was only attempted as a "proto-type" (statistics talk for a semi-worthless model), but how about a little less esoteric apologizing and a little more evaluation?

Mark Siegel '71

(Editor's Note: "Course Evaluation Project," a pamphlet rating selected courses offered in the fall semester, was recently released by its editors, Stan Terrell, Jim Deutsch, and Bob Nowlan, all '70, Barry Korobkin, '71 and Donna Psiaki, '72.

Terrell replies to Siegel's criticism as follows.

Most of the answers to Mark Siegel's criticisms are included in

the introduction to the study, copies of which are available at the circulation desk of the library. It was not our primary intention to have this study used for tenure decisions but it is significant to note that the CAP is currently considering ways of ensuring that departments (who really make the overwhelming bulk of tenure-related decisions) systematically survey student evaluations of their instructors. Some safeguard may be necessary to assure students that their opinions really are being taken into account. This is one area where the "channels of communication" have been noticeably deficient in the past.

We're sorry that the report does not make for an expose of the "bad teachers" at Williams, but opinions as to even the least successful courses (in our sample) were so varied as to make this impossible. The wide diversity of opinion within courses suggests how much each individual's attitudes and expectations towards a course shapes his evaluation of it.

One theme which re-occurred in our evaluations was that the individual student's role in assuring himself a meaningful and informative education is significantly larger than many would like to admit.

Stan Terrell '70

News Briefs

New Political Science Policy

The Political Science Department has started a new policy whereby department majors meet with prospective faculty members. No formal vote will be taken to get students' reactions to the professor, but rather a discussion with students present at the meeting will be held by the department.

The reasons for the new procedure are to show off the students before the prospective professor and to see how the students and professor interact. According to Asst. Political Science Prof. George Marcus, this new method of interaction will provide an opportunity for students to

challenge ideas other than those of regular faculty members, and therefore be a learning process for all.

This policy is not new to the Williams campus as several small departments utilize it already.

Topics Of CEP

The grading system and honors degree program have been the most important topics for discussion by the Committee on Educational Policy (CEP) according to Political Science Prof. Fred Greene, chairman of the committee.

The discussion of the grading system has resulted in a proposal that will be presented to the faculty at tonight's meeting. The proposal that a student may take one of his four courses pass-fail is qualified by the requirement that "all courses in a student's major field taken in junior and senior years must be graded, except by permission of his department and the Committee on Academic Standing (CAS). Pass-Fail courses may not be used to

fulfill division distribution requirements."

The change in structure of an honors major is also being discussed, and a preliminary proposal will be presented to the faculty in their meeting next month. The committee is formulating a policy that will broaden the horizons beyond the senior thesis or seminar.

College Council

The College Council met last Thursday night in the Makepeace room to approve the final form of a questionnaire which is being distributed to all students this week. The questionnaire solicits opinions from students on a wide variety of topics dealing with the nature of College Council and proposed changes for its constitution.

Free U. Catalogue

The Williamstown Free University Spring Catalogue represents a preliminary list of course offerings. It is hoped that volunteers will organize groups not covered in the catalogue. Classes are arranged by participants and a leader and function independently. The fifteen courses listed range from The Aquarian Age, in which "two college dropouts who have spent some time at a place called the Aquarian Research Foundation would like to turn others to what they have learned. Specific areas of inquiry might be: astrology, pop culture, religious teachings, and records of afterdeath communication, which will be dealt with as possible symptoms of a new age;" and the environment, an investigation of pollution and conservation; and also include cinematography, sensitivity training, and winetasting.

The catalogue states "The Williamstown Free University exists in order to allow members of the entire community to participate in a learning environment conducive to personal discovery and meaningful interaction."

Anyone wanting a catalogue should contact John Seakwood - 34 Bryant - 458-8256.

Calendar

WEDNESDAY

4:00 POETRY READING: By Michael Dennis Browne. Berkshire Prospect Lounge.

4:00 LECTURE: Newton F. McKee and Robert Whitney of Amherst College, "Hampshire Inter Library Center: An Experiment in Library Cooperation." Bronfman Auditorium.

7:30 MOVIE: "Henry the V." Bronfman Auditorium.

8:30 LECTURE: Rev. Victor Saladin, Roman Catholic priest, research director for the Caesar Chavez union and once its legislative representative in Washington; "The Grape Strike and Boycott," a review of background and progress of the prolonged strike and description of how individuals can become actively involved in the issue. Jesup Hall.

THURSDAY

4:00 FACULTY COLLOQUIUM ON THE ENVIRONMENT: Gordon Winston, Assoc. Economics Prof. economics, "Economics and the Environment." Room 104, Bronfman.

10:30 ROMAN CATHOLIC MASS: Thompson Memorial Chapel.

FRIDAY

7:30 PLANETARIUM DEMONSTRATION: Hopkins Observatory.

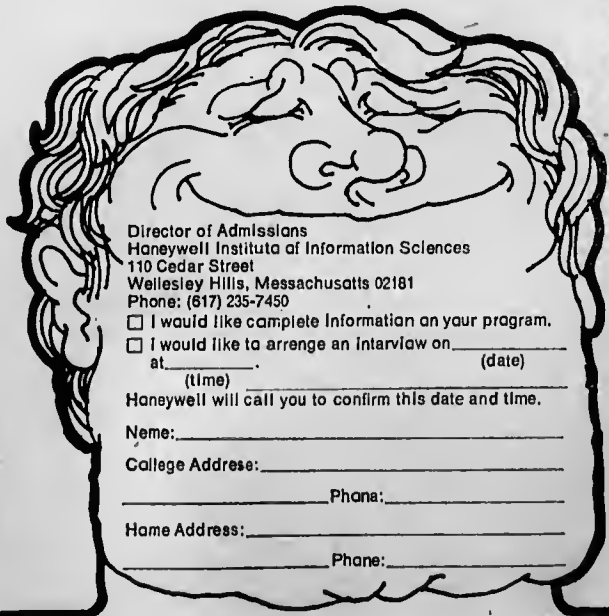
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Letters on drugs

Leavitt, Geller criticize views on drugs

Psychologist disputes interviews Creativity reexamined

To the editor:

I should like to comment on several attitudes which pervaded the various interviews in Tuesday's drug supplement. Then I shall discuss specific comments which I feel were mistaken.

1. Recent "complex things going on in society" cause students to turn to drugs.

Drugs are used by diverse cultures throughout the world, and have been used for thousands of years. The Chinese pharmacologist Shen-Nung, writing in 2737 B.C., described the effects of cannabis. Poppy juice was mentioned in the third century B.C. writings of the Greek physician Theophrastus. The ancient Aztecs ingested hallucinogenic mushrooms as part of their religious rites. The plain simple fact is that some drugs are taken because they produce pleasure.

2. Drugs represent an escape from reality.

"Escape from reality" is a vague notion. If it means nothing more than a drug-induced respite of several hours from the demands of school, then it is not different in any important way from other forms of relaxation. If it refers specifically to perceptual distortions or disjointed thought, then not all drugs produce escapes from reality. Marijuana users commonly experience enhanced ability to attend to sensory stimuli, and psilocybin and the amphetamines improve certain aspects of sensory acuity. In *The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics*, which is the standard pharmacology text in many medical schools, the authors say that amphetamine produces wakefulness, alertness, a decreased sense of fatigue, elevation of mood, and increased initiative, confidence, and ability to concentrate. Weiss and Laties (*Pharmacological Revs.*, 1962) concluded, after an extensive review of the literature, that "Both from the standpoint of physiological and psychological cost, amphetamines and caffeine are rather benign agents... Caffeine seems somewhat less benign... At dose levels that clearly enhance performance, the amphetamines seem not only more effective than caffeine, but less costly in terms of side-effects." The authors updated their work in 1966, with no major changes of opinion. Therefore, at least in some circumstances and dosages, drugs may enhance reality rather than constitute an escape from it.

3. Drugs produce psychological dependence.

Physical dependence is defined as a state characterized by the appearance of physical symptoms when administration of a drug is suspended. I do not think that the concept is usefully extended by substituting the word 'psychological' for 'physical.' We all try to repeat pleasurable experiences, and may show psychological symptoms such as frustration and anxiety if they are denied us. However, there is nothing about drugs which distinguishes them in this respect from such faculty joys as teas, ice skating parties, or slide shows.

4. There is a well defined drug subculture.

An estimated 20 million people in this country have used marijuana at least once. Their numbers include ardent pacifists and soldiers in Vietnam; students and nonstudents; ghetto children and rich suburbanites. They may have little in common other than a shared belief that drug taking is enjoyable.

5. Drugs are dangerous.

Indiscriminate use of any chemical substance is dangerous. Vitamin A may produce hemorrhage, muscular weakness, and even death. Vitamin D has caused kidney stones, peptic ulcer, and skeletal deformities. Thiamine may produce nervousness, tremor, nausea, and death. Potassium



PSYCHOLOGY LECTURER
FRED LEAVITT

"Administrators must educate themselves with respect to the properties of various drugs."

chlorate, a common ingredient in mouthwash, can cause abdominal pain, nausea, kidney damage, and death. Milk of magnesia may produce neurological, neuromuscular, and cardiovascular impairment. The list is endless. Therefore, drugs should be characterized by the relationship between desired and undesired effects. We must ask if the benefits outweigh the risks; obviously, as the potential benefits are increased, greater risks can be incurred. The drug user needs no help in determining benefits, but guidance may be in order to help him determine the magnitude of the risks involved. However, the evidence must be carefully scrutinized. Statements of the type ".001 per cent., or 10 per cent, or 95 per cent of users of drug X contract condition Y," are meaningless unless we are also informed of the percentage of a matched control group of nonusers which contract condition Y.

If we are concerned with the safety of a drug user, we must consider his alternatives to use. A nonuser at Williams may go skiing and break a leg; he may be involved in an automobile accident on a trip to Smith; he may get safely to Smith, and then contract a contagious disease; he may stay home and watch television, possibly incurring damage to eyes and mind.

There is no evidence of marijuana toxicity. I am unaware of even a single report of permanent damage to liver, kidneys, or other internal organs, resulting from its use. The lack of evidence is especially significant in light of the fact that the drug has been exposed to such intensive medical scrutiny. In one of the *Record* interviews it was implied that marijuana use often ends in psychotherapy and breakdown. Yet, elsewhere in the issue it was suggested that marijuana is taken primarily by depressed, alienated, and unhappy people. Perhaps, therefore, marijuana is actually a superb prophylactic, and the infinitesimal percentage of cases which end in breakdown might have been far worse otherwise. Clearly evidence, not polemic, is needed.

6. Drug users delude themselves when they think that their abilities may be enhanced.

I should like to refer the reader to Jeff Geller's letter, also appearing in this issue of the *Record*. In it, he discusses some of the results of his honors research on drugs and creativity.

And now I shall proceed to my objections to various specific statements made in your reports of the interviews.

1. Dr. Moomaw: "Drugs show a disturbing tendency toward withdrawal and antisocial behavior." Dr. Goodell: "Drugs appear to make people more constricted, withdrawn, and less goal-oriented." Surely we can't make such blanket statements about 'drugs.' The student who takes amphetamine so that he can work

through the night can hardly be characterized as not goal-oriented. The marijuana user may withdraw from administrators who blindly condemn drugs, but he generally enjoys friends.

2. Dr. Frost: "In general, we must take a strong enough stand to discourage newcomers from starting to use drugs..." Why take a strong stand unless there are strong facts? Why not take the trouble to get the facts?

3. Dr. Frost: "Psychiatrists unanimously agree that drugs can at best postpone, but not solve, personal problems." A symposium on the use of LSD in psychotherapy was held at Princeton, N.J. in 1959, in which several prominent psychiatrists discussed the use of LSD in therapy. In 1964 Sandoz Pharmaceuticals published a bibliography of over 1,000 LSD studies, many of which dealt with its use in therapy. Sherwood et al. (*Neuropsychiatrica*, 1962) reported that a single large dose of LSD can produce an intense and prolonged psychedelic experience which can serve as a catalyst for inducing rapid and profound changes in the subject's value-belief system and in his self-image. Hoffer (*Clin. Pharmacol. & Ther.*, 1965) concluded, on the basis of more than 1,000 case histories, that LSD is twice as effective in the treatment of alcoholism as any other treatment program. The International Foundation for Advanced Study, in Menlo Park, California has reported many cases of successful therapy, with LSD as the sole agent and no external guidance or intrusion.

4. Dr. Moomaw: "This does not mean that drugs are a productive way to turn-the evidence of the unproductive use of alcohol, which must also be considered a drug, is pretty convincing." What a fantastic non sequitur. Surely we don't want to condemn all drugs because one of them, alcohol, reduces productivity.

In conclusion, I feel that administrators can do a great deal about the drug problem. And, as long as students place themselves in serious legal jeopardy by using illicit drugs, there is a problem. However, pontification is not the solution. Administrators must educate themselves with respect to the properties of various drugs. Dangers, if well documented scientifically, should be noted. Perhaps a reference library of relevant drug research can be maintained. Students should be made aware of their legal rights and liabilities. Finally, if it is determined that the only hazard which a particular drug presents is a legal one, a truly concerned person might work to modify the laws.

Fred Leavitt
Visiting Lecturer in Psychology

To the editor:

Mr. Winston's succinct conclusion to the article "Much of the problem lies beyond..." captures the essence of the entire supplement on drugs. He states, "education and educators have to know what they're talking about." Indeed they do! Let us consider the knowledge of the educators at Williams in one small area of the present drug controversy: drugs and creativity. Dr. Goodell states, "But although people say they have had revelations while on drugs, they have not been able to communicate these insights to others, so the actual content of the drug-induced state is still doubtful." Dean Frost writes, "More important, psychiatrists unanimously agree that drugs can at best postpone, but not solve, personal problems." Dean Hyde worries, "I'm concerned because it encourages people to believe that they can change their ability to grasp reality." And Pres. Sawyer proclaims, "Promoted as mind-expanding, they too often become self-limiting if not self-crippling..." Now, let us examine the facts.

The influence of drugs upon creativity has not achieved an ultimate answer, but there is enough evidence, both scientific and anecdotal, to justify the claim that LSD, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin can enhance creativity. The "controlled laboratory experiment" indicates that these drugs, in the proper set and setting, do facilitate the creative process. The evidence for marijuana is less conclusive; scientific reports indicate minor facilitating effects; anecdotal reports proclaim its power.

A complete review is impossible within the space provided. A few examples are presented. The list that follows does not purport to be a representative one; it is included to indicate that the position maintained by those who claim that drugs have valuable uses is a tenable one.

a. "Among the endless variety of problems which LSD can help solve, the most clear-cut and spectacular - for which there is unequivocal proof - are creative and technical problems" (Stafford and Go-lightly, *LSD: The Problem-Solving Psychedelic*)

b. "Many of our subjects who had no interest in music or art before LSD was taken found to their surprise that the experience greatly enhanced their appreciation of the arts thereafter" (Dr. A. Haffer, *Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics*, 1965)

c. "For over five years one man engaged in Naval Research... on the design of an anti-submarine detection device, without success. Hearing about a small research foundation investigating LSD, this man got in touch with its directors and mentioned that he had been told that the drug had been used successfully in problem solving. Subsequently he was given the drug... the LSD session bore fruit. After a few exercises to allow him to control the LSD state... he directed his attention to the problem, and within ten minutes had the solution... Since then, the device has been patented by the U. S. Navy and Naval personnel, working in this area have been trained in its use" (source same as (a))

d. "At this point it should be announced that most of the major (best and most famous too) poets, painters, musicians, cineasts, sculptors, singers and publishers in America and England have been smoking marijuana for years and years. I have gotten high with the majority of the dozens of contributors to the *Don Allen Anthology of New American Poetry 1945-1960*; and in years subsequent to its publication have sat down to coffee and a marijuana cigarette with not a few of the more academic poets of the rival *Hall-Park-Simpson anthology*, (Allen Ginsberg, in *The Marijuana Papers*)

e. Following is a sample of the literary projects whose writing was aided by the utilization of drugs. In each case, the author is listed first, his work or works second, and the drug used third: Alan Watts, *Joyous Cosmology*, LSD; Aldous Huxley, *Doors of Perception*, Heaven and Hell, Island, mescaline; W. Burroughs, *Naked Lunch*, marijuana; Ken Kesey, *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, LSD; Allen Ginsberg, *Kaddish and other Poems*, LSD.

Administrators, if you are interested in the problem, come to my cubicle in Bronfman (No. 378) and borrow some of the available literature. Then you might decide whether or not to "urge the wisdom of not getting started at all."

Jeffrey Geller '70

(Editor's Note: Jeff Geller is an honor student in psychology and is writing a majors paper on the effects of drugs on creativity and problem-solving).

Professor Frost replies

To the editor:

The general reaction to my remarks, of which the Geller and Leavitt letters are the most eloquent expression, make it clear that I failed to convince anyone of my position because of gross oversimplifications about the millions of Americans who take drugs. For this I can only apologize.

Nevertheless, I would still stand by my statement that "We know so little about the quality of drugs being sold that anyone using them is taking a calculated medical risk." I included marijuana in that statement because I had just finished talking to a friend who had passed out from impure or spiced pot; undoubtedly that weakened my argument. But I must insist that while the argument for LSD use in "controlled laboratory conditions" or by gifted individuals is a "tenable one," the breakage that I have seen is equally real and compelli-

ing. The risk, in short, is there, and any drug user must ask himself if the risk is worth it.

There is also the legal dimension. I am disturbed that Mr. Geller does not discuss the intricate question of how far one should disregard the law in search of creativity, while Mr. Leavitt simply suggests that maybe the law should be changed. I am also concerned that no one answers my charge that drug use supports criminal elements except for the "Grass is groovy" article where one man says, "I don't buy from sources indirectly and obscurely working for the Mafia." Tell us, Mr. Groovy, have you had much success?

Educational grounds, however, are still where I wish to make my stand. As someone who has been left breathless by the beauty of Taoism, Zen and Shinto, I recognize that there are many humans who alter their grasp of reality through the majesty of a

mystical experience. Yet this very experience, grounded as it is in the self-reliant and creative use of the mind, hardly suggests that the furtive use of chemicals in a college dormitory is a meaningful step or take. Nor can it help but make me cry out against the hypocrisy of some users who, in the name of anti-materialism, buy every fetish of teeny-bopper society.

One final point. I write, as do my friends whom you quote, not as "Administrators" but as teaching members of this faculty, and, what is more important, as human beings. I admit to the need for more reading and experience, and shall ask Mr. Geller's help in constantly re-examining my position. Yet I must also insist that I see, from my particular perspective, drug tragedies as real and compelling as the joys that drug users claim.

Peter Frost
Associate Dean

Clyde Morgan (Cont.)

Continued from Page 1

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Moratorium quiet:

Works through new method

By Cole Werble

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To achieve these new goals the former members of the Williamstown Committee have broken up and moved on to new projects and left the moratorium on campus a movement without leadership.

The most popular of the new projects taken up by the former members is the three-day introduction to environmental problems in April, called Williams Habitable Earth Week (WHEW). Almost all the organizers of this new movement played an important role in the fall moratorium and many of them were active members of the local committee that planned the trip to Washington.

Though this new movement has stripped the moratorium of the leadership needed to organize its own large movement, Sensenbrenner feels in the long run it will make the moratorium stronger and more effective.

Through the more quiet, productive concern with problems related to the war, the movement will gain a respectability that will help it win over people whose views toward the war are uncommitted.

"When we protest loudly a-

gainst the draft or the war alone, we lose some of our cutting edge. People begin to think that we're just trying to save our own necks. But when we begin to show a serious concern for the connection between the problems at home and the problems of the war, we come across much better," explained Sensenbrenner.

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Continued from Page 1

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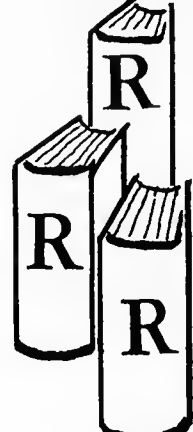
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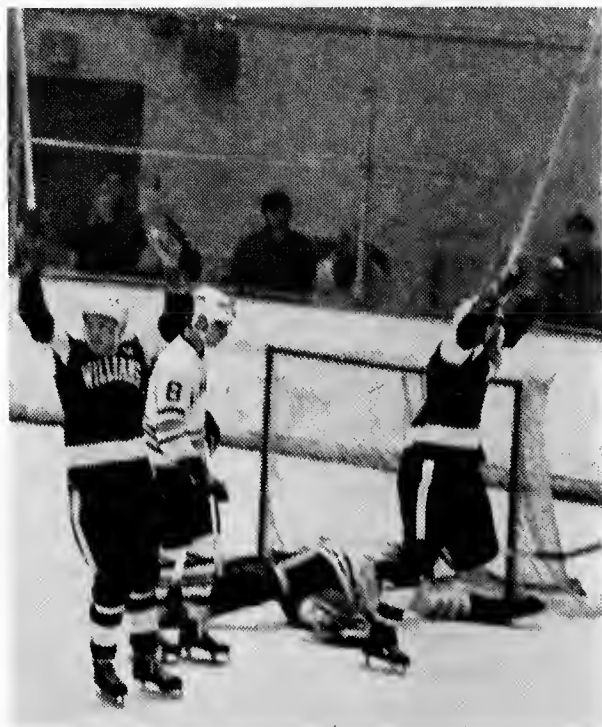
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Outstanding players highlight seasons



Editor's Note: The pictures on this page show some of Williams outstanding athletes in action this year. At the top of the page is Jack Maitland eluding an Amherst defenseman. The hockey picture shows Gary Bensen and Jim Stearns moments after Bensen put one past the sprawling Hamilton goalie in a game the Ephs won 5-3. Bensen was the New England leader in number of points scored per game. Below them is a picture of Coach Clarence Chaffee with Squash Captain Dove Johnson and the Molson Trophy the team won in Toronto over Christmas. In Chaffee's final season as coach, the squad stormed to third place in the Nationals. Coxswain Anne Forrestal in the crew picture is Williams' outstanding female athlete as she was the only one to participate. Photos are by William Tague and Ray Zarcos.



Eph rowers active in third season

By Jim Todd

To most Williams people, Stillwater, N.Y., is the place where you invariably get lost on the way to Skidmore (where the hell is Lake St.?) But the Williams College Crew has been watching the small town for several weeks now, waiting for the Hudson River ice to break up so they can launch their three new Donoratico shells in preparation for their most ambitious season.

The Eph rowers, along with the Rugby Club, occupy a unique position in the school's athletics. Neither sport is under the supervision of the Athletic Department and must rely almost entirely on their own ingenuity to acquire equipment and schedule events. The crew's success in this is vouched for by the three new eights, the same kind used by the Vesper Boat Club in winning the 1964 Olympics, and a 10,000 dollar boat house on Onota Lake in Pittsfield which is being remodeled to suit the teams ever growing needs, such as hosting this years

Little Three Championships. According to frosh coach Skip Kotkins, '70, the crew has as good equipment as any college in the country.

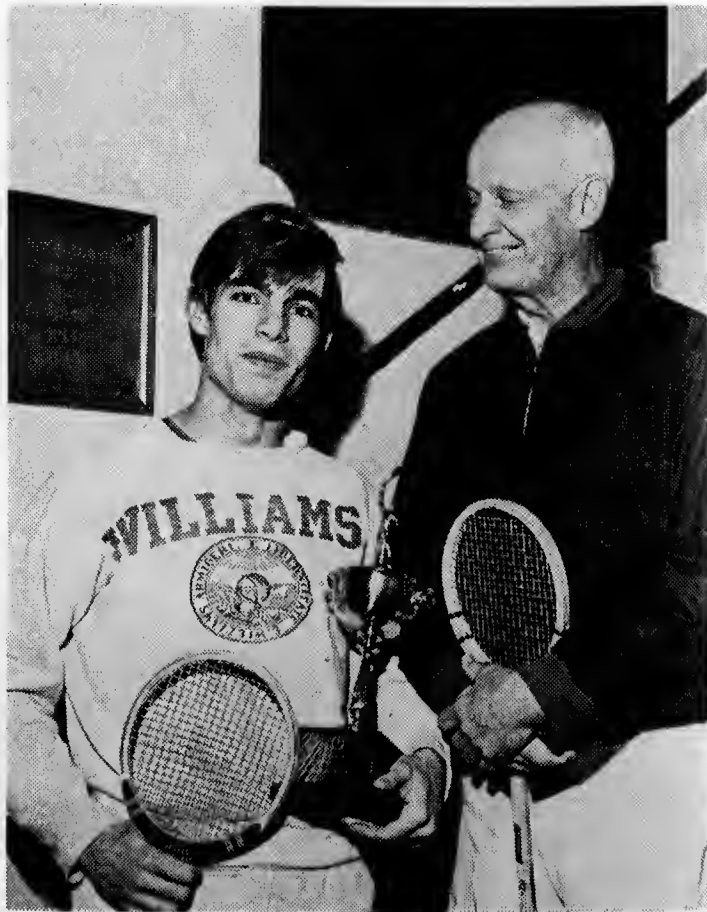
A great deal of credit for the crew's success must go to the coaches, Asst. History Prof. John Shaw and Asst. Political Science George Marcus, two Williams teachers who began revitalizing crew at Williams three years ago on a completely non-renumerative basis. Both men are leaving this year, however, and the crew is seeking a way to fill the void without having to place itself under the jurisdiction of the Athletic Department.

This may seem odd but there does seem to be some justification. The crew has made some remarkable strides in its brief three-year history and has acquired about 25,000 dollars worth of equipment. It has created a special atmosphere for itself in which a good deal of the team's pride and devotion stems from the fact that what they have done they have done on their own, and this would necessarily suffer if

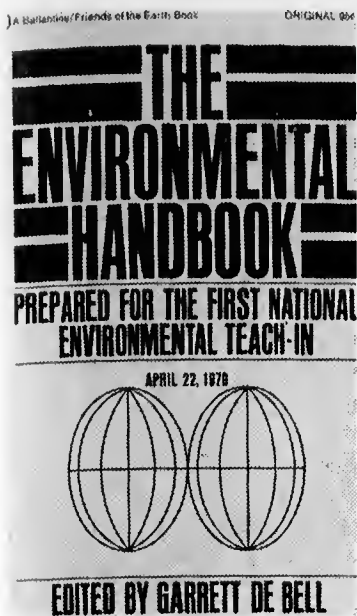
the sport was adopted by the Athletic Department. There is a balance between winning and fun with each of the two elements acting on the other.

Thus, despite the manifold attractions of scenic Stillwater, the team will leave, albeit reluctantly, for more temperant if less nostalgic waters of Florida. While there, they will row against Florida Institute of Technology, Rollins, and Tampa in preparation for the Cypress Gardens Invitational on April 2. After they return they will meet WPI, Trinity, and St. Josephs (Pa.) before hosting the Little Threes on April 25. On May 2 they will vie with eight other schools for the Rusty Callow Cup and on May 9 attend the Dad Vail Regatta which serves as the small college Championships.

Returning from last years varsity are Rich Doughty, Bernie Bush, and Captain Doug Cleveland, who will be bolstered by members of last years Little Three Champion Frosh crew such as Toby Garfield and Sam Moss.



De Bell reviews the earth's realities



Editor's Note: Following is Bill Carney's interview with Garrett De Bell, who edited "The Environmental Handbook" prepared for the first national environmental teach-in, April 22. The interview was held in Berkeley during January. The boldface lines are the questioner's.

Published in January and now in its third printing, De Bell's book is a widely acclaimed capsule of environmental thought and strategy. The book is an important tool mediating man's use of the earth. Spring Street bookstores have it.

Tell me about your book.
"It's a handbook prepared for the first national environmental teach-in. It's a combination of re-printed articles, new articles by me and by other people. I picked the six or seven articles I thought everybody should see: Lynn White, Garrett Hardin, Kenneth Boulding. Each article suggests the re-structuring needed in some basic area of society: religious attitudes, politics, economics. Then we re-printed Erlich's 'Eco-catastrophe' to say, here's what will happen if we don't re-structure our values. The new articles are on every major environmental topic: pesticides, transportation, the cities."

To provide facts people can work with and re-evaluate?
"Facts and advocacy of alternatives. In other words, not just here's what's wrong with the automobile, but really making a strong case for getting rid of the automobile: as a major cause of

air pollution, as a major cause of death in the United States, as the major destroyer of the quality of life in cities. Then we point out much better alternative forms of transportation: rapid transit, bicycles, trains, walking."

You put these articles together with other people?

"I wrote up an outline, went out and found people and said, look, you're interested in transportation. I want a chapter on transportation. Here's my outline, is this in tune with what you'd write? Once they said yes, then they just went and wrote it without having to follow my outline."

"A couple turned out to be pretty far out from what I really advocate. The chapter on cities has a more radical perspective than I do. I specifically don't agree with a Marxist analysis because I think cause and effect get mixed. I don't want to waste a whole lot of time getting people to convert to a socialist state just to find out after all that trouble they're right back where they started. The real causes are deeper than that - in sort of basic human nature - and require other solutions."

What alterations or modifica-

tions of 'basic human nature' come to your mind when you mention a term like that?

"By 'human nature' I guess I mean human nature as influenced by the Western Christian tradition. Which includes this arrogant, inquisitive attitude towards nature. Man dominating nature, trying to subdue the earth."

So you're talking about certain parts of 'human nature' that have been developed by our culture?

"Right. But not a communist or capitalist thing. It's a Western thing. Then, there are just the basic laws of how bureaucracies function. People like to have a position of personal advantage, and if you're in a bureaucracy and that bureaucracy is stagnant, you can only advance if the guy over you dies. So people want to see an expanding bureaucracy so they can get better positions. This is true of the Ford Motor Company; or the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; or the University of California - which is one of the biggest bureaucracies in the world."

So what do you do with the basic human nature inputs to that system-like competition, self-interest?

"I don't know how to tackle

that. I just recognize it as a problem. The solution has to do with the ways people view themselves. Presently the emphasis is on power and wealth."

Real Pleasure, Real Power

Bureaucracy is a function of size. It is a cohort of professionalism, fragmentation, narrow expertise. When you get a system as large as the U.S. or world economy, it must differentiate and specialize. One message of environmental thought, however, is that there should be a total world view, presumably within individual minds. Can you cut down the size of technology, or regionalize, or what?

"I personally am advocating very drastic cutbacks of technology's impact. For instance, the public utilities say we must increase our production of power, electric and otherwise, by a factor of two to three each decade to keep up with the growing 'need.' Whereas I say that to maintain a decent standard of living in this country, in the sense of quality air, quality water, available recreational resources, it is essential that we cut back the contamination of the environment by power plants and power using machines. Therefore, a good goal would be to cut back power use by twenty-five per cent over the next decade."

"I base this on two things. We personally in the United States would be better off with less power. I wouldn't be awakened by a power mower outside my room, or have a quiet day at home interrupted by every noisy power appliance in the house. People could have real pleasure instead of this phony drive-a-fast-machine kind of pleasure that pollutes the air and disturbs everybody in earshot."

What is real pleasure?

"Hard to say. What real pleasure isn't is things psychologists figure out they can manipulate people to want. Like the need to drive real fast. That's a manipulated need playing upon people's insecurities: You can be real masculine if you drive in a fast car or drive a fast motorcycle. Real pleasure seems like the basic animal pleasures."

And the pleasures American technology provides are sublimations of those?

"Right. But the main reason I say that flying airplanes or driving dunebuggies is bad is not be-

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The Williams Record

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WILLIAMS COLLEGE, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1970

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Women's Lib comes to Williamstown...

By Jack Booth

Williams men are not ready for women's liberation, judging from the behavior of the majority of the male-dominated audience which heard two members of the 400-strong Bread and Roses women's liberation group from Boston speak Wednesday in Jesup.

Dropping their traditional front of appearing to be liberal even when they are not, the Williams men were openly hostile, on the defensive, and rude. They tittered and scoffed at what the girls were saying, but they did not listen.

Perhaps the best indication of their attitude was categorically stated by one of the male listeners, who bluntly told one speaker, "No, you're wrong, that's all there is to it."

Sitting cross-legged on the edge of the stage, the two girls introduced themselves simply as Cathy and Stephanie. Cathy is a graduate student at Boston University, Stephanie an undergraduate student there.

Shyly facing the standing room only crowd of about 250 people, Stephanie haltingly outlined how the nuclear family and the capitalist system combine to oppress and exploit women.

"The nuclear family is a definite asset to the capitalist system," she said. "It keeps women in the home and bars them from the economic system. The women's place of work is the home," and her compensations are not wages but merely whatever security, comfort, and approval her husband may give her. And women are barred from most good, high paying jobs.

At this point Stephanie became flustered and lapsed into silence. The crowd began to groan and then started laughing.

Cathy silenced the crowd by firmly saying that they didn't come up here to give a slick speech, and that it was important for each girl to build up her own confidence.

Continued on Page 4



Members of women's liberation groups speak to college community from Jesup stage.

...Draft counselors sponsor speakers

Two girls from Bread and Roses, a women's liberation group, spoke here Wednesday night, the fifth in a series of speakers sponsored by the Williams Draft Counseling Service which includes Dr. Benjamin Spock, Leonard Weinglas, the Black Panthers, and Arlo Tatum.

The most active sponsor of speakers, on campus this semester, the Draft Counseling service has as its nucleus an informal working group composed of Bill Matthiesen '70, Mark Jobson '71, Dan Roby '73, and David King '73, who have worked together on the speaker series.

Although the primary purpose of the service, which has 13 counselors, is to provide information about the draft, the speaker program is intrinsically related to counseling, according to Matthiesen.

"The draft is a pressing issue," Matthiesen explained, "but it is not the only one facing Williams College today. What happens to the Chicago 7, Spock, and the Panthers is all interrelated; each is a symptom of the larger problem of repression. Several members of the Chicago 7, for example, were also anti-war leaders."

"Many radical groups do not realize that they must relate these issues, but if they don't they will be squashed because they are so small."

Speakers are an easy means of making people aware of issues, Matthiesen continued. Accordingly the service began arranging

for speakers loosely connected by the theme of repression.

Spock, the first speaker, was originally sought by Matthiesen to speak here for the first moratorium in October. Because Spock was already booked, however, Matthiesen arranged for him to speak in December, again coinciding with the moratorium. Although the moratorium fizzled, Spock spoke to a capacity crowd in Chapin.

To Matthiesen, who is strongly interested in arousing Williams students toward definite involvement and commitment, Spock was a disappointment. "We decided that Spock was too much like everyone at Williams," Matthiesen said. "He did not offer any challenging views at all."

Accordingly, the group of four began looking for a serious radical speaker who, in Matthiesen's words, "Would challenge people and make them think about things they don't want to think about."

Leonard Weinglas emerged as their accidental choice through a rather roundabout process. Last fall Matthiesen sent out feelers for speakers to radical groups in Boston, New York and Chicago. One of the groups referred the Williams Counseling service's name to the Chicago 7, which sent a xerox form letter to Matthiesen saying that they were available.

In January Matthiesen called the Chicago 7 and arranged to have Jerry Rubin speak here in

early February. When February arrived, however, the trial began going seven days a week, and the date was rescheduled for Feb. 22.

Then the defendants were sentenced, and because Rubin was still in jail Weinglas offered to come. Although he normally charges \$1200 to speak, Weinglas accepted the \$600 fee which had been agreed upon for Rubin.

Although the counselors were promised in advance that someone would speak on the 22nd, it was not until 2 p.m. that afternoon that Weinglas was able to say with certainty that he could come.

During January the counselors also began arranging for a speaker from the Black Panthers. They first called the Panther office in Roxbury, and then went in person to arrange for Audria Jones, the head organizer for Roxbury, to speak here on March 5.

"Our initial plan was to have a radical speaker every two weeks," Matthiesen said. The idea behind having a series of speakers was partly inspired by the National Mobilization's decision to give priority to the theme of repression, with particular emphasis on the Black Panthers, the anti-draft movement, and women's liberation, he noted.

Arlo Tatum was then contracted for March. Although not widely known, Tatum is the single most important person in the draft movement today, according to Matthiesen. Tatum heads the

Continued on Page 4

Bensen named All-American



By Jim Todd

Hockey co-captain Gary Bensen was selected as a member of the college-division All-American Team at the annual meeting of the American Hockey Coaches Association at

Lake Placid. At the same meeting Coach William McCormick was re-elected as the association's president.

Bensen finished the season with 27 goals and 24 assists in 19 games, giving him a 2.7 points-per-game average, highest in New England. Although he led the Ephs in scoring all three years he played on the varsity, this was his finest season.

Coach McCormick commented that "Gary has great stamina and works hard at all times. He has developed a quick, accurate wrist shot that accounts for much of his scoring totals." Williams fans will remember the ease with which Bensen skated and shot and his ability to maneuver around defenders and get a shot off, often scoring from uncanny angles.

The 5 foot 11 inch senior captained his team at Deerfield Academy before coming to Williams and has given some thought to playing hockey in Europe after graduation. Gary got word of his selection in North Adams Hospital, where he underwent surgery to remove some bone chips from his left knee.

The Williams Record

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Play review: You've been waiting for Godot

If you have time to grow old... you've been waiting for Godot.

Out of the primeval slop of the Williamstown spring rises the shadow of a shadow. "Waiting for Godot," set in the devastation of here and the emptiness of now, is here now. Oh Sweet Jesus!

Director Will Weiss has put together the word jumble of Beckett's masterpiece like a crossword wizard. The timing, which is essential to "Godot", is perfect. Steve Lawson (as Vladimir) and Jeff Nelson (as Estragon) work together with all the confidence and skill that is necessary to bring off the comedy. The fact that Dave Strathairn (Lucky) is still alive after the bone-crunching workout he receives from Matt Wikander (the vile Podzo, his master) attests to the rapport they have developed.

"Waiting for Godot" is the story of two ancient, pathetic, disease-

ridden derelicts (this is the way in which Beckett characteristically embraces all of mankind) waiting for... for... waiting for what we all wait for while we're waiting for the time to pass. Here man is even beyond tragedy, too impotent to commit suicide and too insignificant to be crushed out by anyone else. Miserable, impotent - all Vladimir and Estragon have is their dialogue. And what a dialogue. Beckett's humor slams into you with the penetrating WHOMP of a monumental turd. You're hit so hard and the impact is so peculiar that you laugh despite the nature of the joke. But then, all you can do is laugh at yourself anyway.

Lawson and Nelson are wonderfully expressive in their roles. When Lawson looks into a shoe and contorts his face you can smell his feet. And Nelson is like a pathetic Ratso Rizzo gone straight. Their rather distinct

comedy styles - Nelson is straight while Lawson overplays slightly - compliment each other perfectly.

It is difficult to describe David Strathairn's Lucky, except with an assemblage of all-too-human superlatives. He has to be seen to be believed. And he caps his brilliant job he performs a wretching, tearing dance which has got to be the definitive "hard stool" of the season.

And Matt Wikander - you crusty bastard!

Costuming is great - skid-row rags that make your body twitch with imaginary lice - and the set is good. There can't be a complaint of any magnitude made about the production, except perhaps the limited seating capacity of the studio theatre. I feel like an ass trying to tell you about the play. Go and see it if you can get a ticket.

Mark Siegel

Letters to the editor

Alum. Miller, now at Missouri Responds to Paul Wickes' article

To the editor:

Thank you for allowing the Columbia Daily Tribune to reprint Mr. Wickes' essay "Joe College is Alive and Well". It was especially interesting to me, a former Williams student, for it recalled my experiences of a decade ago in Williamstown. More important, it made me look closely at the University of Missouri 1970.

I am concerned, however, that Mr. Wickes failed to judge this campus and his peers fairly. He is guilty of the very provincialism which he rejects, I think. First, he must realize that the events which he describes, few of which he actually experienced, are anecdotal if not apocryphal. I cannot defend beating long haired men, snowballing women, dragging girls (even willing ones) through the mud, or panty raids. But I can remember pointless fights between freshman dormitories at Williams, students snowballing passing "townies" on Route 2, orgiastic weekend parties, and destructive spring riots protesting the quality of the food. Students respond to stress, here and at Williams.

There are differences between Williams and Missouri and they reflect different cultures. Most Williams students are suburbanites, wealthy, and nearly half come from expensive, exclusive prep schools. Very different from a state university which draws the majority of its students from the small cities and towns of Missouri, and perhaps these cultural differences account for the differences in attitude Mr. Wickes describes.

Worse than his failure to appreciate the spirit of a predominantly rural student body is Mr. Wickes' failure to understand the nation's problems with higher education. He justifiably criticizes our architecture (bland, but hardly "neo-facit") seating charts, and an overburdened counseling service (which does not send records home). Mr. Wickes doesn't seem to know that our University, like most others, had to grow enormously in the past 15 years. We have four campuses rather than one, while the Columbia campus has more than tripled in size. To meet this crisis, new dormitories and classrooms were built, bureaucratic systems developed, and students were caught in the crunch.

Another major force is the increasingly complex nature of our society. Farmers, engineers, teachers, scientists, and even (maybe especially) housewives acquire much more training, much more

insight. A state university must meet their needs also. Williams is a small liberal arts college, producing a few gifted thinkers each year, and it should be proud of its role. The University of Missouri at Columbia is a major state resource involving nearly 25,000 students, preparing them to be productive members of all strata of our society. A very different job.

Students at the University of

Missouri in Columbia, like those at Williams, like those everywhere, are trying to put it all together in an incredibly complicated world. Mr. Wickes' attitude is unfair to all those young men and women who are sincerely seeking to find their interface with that world.

William V. Miller, M.D.
Department of Pathology
University of Missouri
Medical School

Liberal U. of M. student blasts Wickes

To the editor:

An article by Paul Wickes, a Williams student, concerning the University of Missouri, recently appeared in the Columbia Tribune, a local daily. I consider the article to be biased, misinformed, unsupportable, an unwarranted attack on the majority of MU students, and to a great extent, an extreme misinterpretation of the atmosphere of this campus.

True, the University is in the center of the state, it does have a large agriculture school, most of the students do come from Missouri (80-90 per cent), and a minority of the students may be somewhat as Wickes describes them. I also will concede to Mr. Wickes remarks about the quality of our architecture.

Mr. Wickes alleges that the Greek system is the dominant force in social life, that the Aggies beat up long-hairs, and that panty raids occur regularly and are the main form of recreation on this campus. He also depicts the "average" Missouri student as a drunken, sex-mad, establishment, anti-intellectual, hawk who does not give a damn about anything outside his own little world.

This is basically untrue and grossly unfair to the students on this campus. The traditional Greek system is decaying, with hazing almost gone and rules for pledges relaxing. The system holds little attraction for the majority of the students as a social or political force.

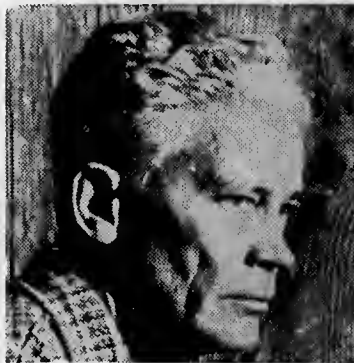
Fewer people rushed last year than in previous years, and only about 3500 students out of more than 20,000 live in a fraternity or a sorority. The majority live off-campus, in apartments or in rooming houses. The Greeks no longer run Student Activities or the Missouri Students Association, the student service and governmental organizations. Of the new executive officers of MSA, none

lives in or belongs to a social fraternity or sorority. The most active members of the student Senate are from the off-campus areas and the dorms, with a few minor exceptions. People aren't anti-Greek around here any more, most of us don't care about the entire system. Who wants to try to save a sinking ship?

The University and its students are not so much out of it as Mr. Wickes would indicate. In his article, he dwells on the most superficial and trivial aspects of the entire spectrum of University life, such as the relative lack of long hair, snowball fights, the idiotic boy-girl meeting tactics of some Greeks, the architecture, the few professors who are more interested in taking roll and making sure their seating charts are correct than in teaching and other such trivia. The Aggies no longer beat up hippies and radicals (although it did happen several years ago).

Neither are we all hawks. Most of us are doves on the war, Mr. Wickes remarks to the contrary. The local Moratorium Committee, largely students, has sponsored several anti-war TV programs. The MSA Senate operates a draft counseling center for students wanting to avoid induction legally. MU students are working for the 18 year-old vote in Missouri (we have the model committee in the state), work in service projects for the city's poor and at local mental hospitals and childrens' homes. Students here, for the most part, are serious, concerned individuals, aware of the world and what is going on around them.

Twice during January and February, there was forced parietal visiting in the fraternities and the dormitories. The demonstration was a direct result of the Board of Curators refusal to grant such privileges. The demonstrations were sanctioned by



STUART CHASE
Once thought to be RRR Brooks

RRR Brooks? Not Quite

To the editor:

Congratulations on the excellent article by Rick Beinecke on the Williamstown Town Meeting.

I am also quite happy about the picture of Stuart Chase you printed over my name because I am not really as good looking as that.

If you look around through your files, you may find a picture of Bertrand Russell, who is no longer with us, whom I am said much more closely to resemble.

Robert R. R. Brooks

The editors apologize:

We're sorry for the case of mistaken identities. We also regret that we were unable to obtain a picture of Bertrand Russell. Would you mind sending your favorite picture of yourself for future use?

Were we had?

To the editor:

As a sometime novelist, I have often feared that fiction was on its way out, that the increasing sophistication of college students was causing a trend completely in the direction of non-fiction.

But after reading Paul Wickes' article on his visit to the University of Missouri, I realized my fears were groundless. Fiction is alive and well at Williams College - and it is being bought by the editor of the college paper. You were had, baby, had... had

Ralph L. Lowenstein
Associate Professor
University of Missouri

Co-editor Paul Lieberman replies:

If we were had, then what about the publisher who accepted your novels. Tell me they didn't have something to do with the death of fiction.

Let it bleed

Students are reminded that the American Red Cross Bloodmobile will be in Williamstown for its annual spring visit on Tuesday, April 14 at the First Congregational Church from 9:45 A.M. to 3:45 P.M.

Parental permission is no longer required for those under 21 and over 18.

Blood Program Chairman Frank Thoms reports that the deal of one P.E. class credit for one pint of blood is still on.

Dennis Patterson

Freshman inclusion to take place next weekend

By Peter Banos

The Freshman Inclusion has begun with distribution of housing application forms to all freshmen. The freshmen will apply for house affiliation in groups of up to four, as has been the practice since the phasing out of the fraternity system. A new feature of the application forms, in accordance with the resolution passed by the College Council on March 17, is that each rooming group is now allowed to express a preference between Row and dormitory-type houses. The freshmen are asked to complete the forms and return them to the Dean's Office by 4:00 p.m. April 17, so that housing assignments can be made by April 20.

Assoc. Dean Peter K. Frost said there is no guarantee that all of the limited preferences can be satisfied. In fact, there are bound

to be quite a few disappointments, since most freshmen seem to prefer the Greylock houses, while there are only 179 places available in the combined "quad" category, which includes Greylock and Berkshire-Prospect houses alike, compared with 189 in the row houses.

Another important consideration is that this phase of the process concerns only assignments to houses, not rooming assignments. Students listed as a group on their form can be sure of being assigned to the same house, but will not necessarily be able to occupy the same room or suite.

Each house is responsible for allocating rooms to its own members. This will take place during the week following the completion of the housing assignments. The row houses, however, will almost certainly not be able to pro-

vide rooms for the freshmen assigned to them; these students will be assigned rooms in the sophomore dorms in the all-college room draw to take place by May 8.

Apart from the "limited choice," the housing assignments will be completely random, exceptions being made only for special groups - Black students and co-eds, who will be concentrated in certain houses, and students receiving financial aid, in whose case a special effort will be made to avoid concentration. Also, freshmen who seriously object to liv-

ing in the houses which will include women should state that fact on their forms; their wishes in that regard will be carried out.

Concerning another aspect of the housing situation, Dean Frost has categorically denied all rumors to the effect that the administration has any plans to phase out the row houses. Wood House, because of its recent abolition of student officers, has been a particular object of speculation. "They think I'm out to get them," he explained, adding that on the contrary "Wood House is a going and vital con-

cern that is carrying on an interesting experiment in self-government, and I definitely want to see the house continue." The only change in the row houses planned at present involves the Fort, which because of its distance from the rest of the campus may be moved to Mission Park when the new complex there is completed.

Letter: Women's Liberation

To the editor:

This past Wednesday night two members of Bread and Roses, a Boston radical Women's Liberation Group, came to try to speak to a Williams audience.

The speakers were not very articulate; they were caught up in rather ill thought out revolutionary rhetoric; their presentation was poorly organized. We are the first to grant that. However, we believe that an audience willing, in the least way, to listen or to try to understand would have been willing to go a little past the words to attempt to recognize the validity of the major issues being presented.

Since the men in the audience refused to listen to the ideas under consideration we would like to

clarify our views on Women's Liberation. We believe we can do this because one of the primary tenets of Women's Liberation is that the ideology of Women's Liberation is what any aware woman chooses to make it.

We think that Women's Liberation means that women should be recognized as individual human beings first, before being cast into the female role.

We think that it means that each woman should be able to choose as freely as possible her societal role.

We think that it means that a woman who is a senior in college without immediate marital prospects should not panic.

We think that it means that a woman should not be discriminated against in graduate school acceptances, employment opportunities, or wage scales.

We think that sex is a personal matter and that women should have as much freedom in decision as men do; therefore we advocate safe and effective contraception and drastic reform of abortion laws.

And we think that central to Women's Liberation is the concept of Male Liberation. The success of Woman's Liberation is not contingent upon a reversal of predetermined roles but rather an elimination of them.

tor, with Veronica Tyler, soprano, and Simon Estes, baritone. Music of Brahms (Ein Deutsches Requiem. \$5 for admissions. Thompson Memorial Chapel.

5:00 ROMAN CATHOLIC MASS: Thompson Memorial Chapel.

8:30 PLAY: "Waiting for Godot," by Samuel Beckett, directed by Will Weiss '72. AMT, Studio Theatre.

MONDAY

7:15 MEETING: Freshman and Sophomores interested in the English major. Freshman Lounge, Baxter Hall.

8:00 LECTURE: A. Adu Boahen, professor of history, Columbia University, on "Recent Elections in Ghana." Room 3, Griffin Hall.

TUESDAY

3:00 VARSITY BASEBALL: Williams vs. A.I.C., Weston Field.

7:30 MOVIE: "Viridiana" (1961, Spanish). Weston.

7:30 LECTURE AND SLIDES: Russell Johnson, American Friends Committee. Bronfman.

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ABC Funds

The Williams ABC Program has been substantially cut for this summer.

Assistant Dean Curtis Manns has announced that the foundation which has provided most of the financial support for the A.B.C. Programs in the past has withdrawn its support. And as a result, the program is \$50,000 short of its necessary budget. Because of this, declared Dean Manns, "We have found it necessary to abandon A.B.C. programs as we have known them in the past."

Whereas in recent years, the A.B.C. Program was conducted at five colleges for a six week period, this year, it will involve only two colleges (Williams and Carleton College in Minnesota) and will consist of two three-week sessions.

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That's the best population slogan we've been able to come up with. Can you top it? A citation and an honorarium of \$10 are offered for the best slogan turned in to the advertising manager of this newspaper before the forthcoming Environmental Teach-In on Earth Day, April 22. The winning slogan from this campus will be eligible to compete for the national

\$500 PRIZE


to be awarded for the best slogan prepared by a student on any of the 215 campuses where this ad is appearing. Rules: Simply devise a brief statement of the importance and urgency of checking population growth - to the environment, to quality of life, to world peace. Send it on or before April 22 to this newspaper, addressed "Population Contest." Judges on this campus will be three members of this paper's staff appointed by the ad manager. All decisions final and only their selection will be eligible for big national prize, to be judged by Paul Ehrlich, David Brower, and Hugh Moore.

Write your slogan today. One entry per student. For free literature on population explosion, write Hugh Moore Fund, 60 E. 42nd St., New York 10017.

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Draft service expands operations (cont.)

Continued from Page 1

Central Committee for Conscientious Objection (CCCO), and has written the "CO Handbook," (the central reference book for CO's), and "Guide to the Draft." The Tatum lecture was the only one of the series that has not drawn a large audience.

The women's liberation speakers were arranged by Jobson, who explained that he was prompted both by his own interest and by the unusual amount of hostility here toward the movement.

"When I first started discussing the possibility of a speaker here with other Williams students, I was amazed at their ignorance

of what the movement was about. I received incredibly inane reactions to the idea."

Although the common focus of the group of four counselors has been arranging for speakers, their interests and perspectives vary. "The looseness of the group is valuable," Matthiesen said, "since it prevents inbreeding of ideas, and gives us a wider perspective and more stability."

Strongly interested in group dynamics, Matthiesen outlined his conception of how a radical group must operate on this campus in order to be effective. "Our group is like a guerilla organization in that a few people do a lot of

work, while a lot of others lend tacit support."

"Any campus organization has to work this way," Matthiesen continued, "because although the students respond favorably to speakers and issues, most do not have the time, energy, or inclination to do any substantive work."

"Another key factor in our success has been our ability to work together with other small groups on campus such as the Afro-American Society and the Gaygoyle Society."

This cooperation parallels the need on a national scale for small radical groups to work together to avoid being squashed,

Matthiesen argued.

The money aspect of sponsoring speakers has been fairly simple, Matthiesen noted, since as a former cultural chairman and house president he is familiar with the sources of funds on campus.

Accomplishing anything beyond merely making students aware of issues is a much greater problem, Matthiesen said. "Williams is liberal in terms of its receptivity to ideas but in terms of action the campus is apolitical; there is no follow up on issues. The problem, then, is what can the campus do that doesn't require hard core radicalism which eats up all your time."

Matthiesen admitted to be "groping in the dark" as to what can be done to get Williams activated. "We're following a limited course of action right now," he said. "We're not trying to organize the campus, because we really don't know how. Instead we are just trying to relate the issues in the hope that each issue will generate a certain amount of excitement, and having a string of them will provide some continuity."

"Last year there were five different issues with no relationship drawn between them," Matthiesen continued. "There was no sense of continuity and none have been picked up this year."

Matthiesen predicted that the Habitable Earth Week at Williams will follow the typical pattern - everyone will jump on the bandwagon for about two weeks and then suddenly there will be nothing. This occurs, he maintains, because each issue has only a limited momentum which will carry students only so far.

Jobson is much more pessimistic about the chances of organizing the campus. "I've participated in quite a number of groups in the past three years whose intention was to 'radicalize' Williams College," he said, "and my conclusion is that before Williams can be radicalized it has to be politicized. Williams has a conservative student body, let's face it."

Both Matthiesen and Jobson



BILL MATTHIESEN

A member of the Williams draft counseling service.

stressed that although they are interested in radical activities, they try not to let it influence their counseling. "I have an interest in stopping the war but there is no organization on campus which is an active anti-war force," Jobson said, "so I have to be content with making sure that people are aware of the options available to them, under the draft even if they are limited options. I see my role as a counselor as primarily one of providing information."

The counseling service was originally started last school year by Wade Rathke '71 and Bob Lee '69. Lee graduated and Rathke left to do an independent community organizing project in Springfield.

Matthiesen restarted the service first semester with virtually no counseling experience and armed only with a list of possible readings left by Rathke. John Kurlinsky '70 joined him and together they ran the service first semester.

Matthiesen received professional counseling training over Thanksgiving. A group training session was then held in February led by Paul Frazier, a well-known professional trainer from the Catholic Peace Fellowship in New York City.

Thirty students and townspeople began the twenty hours of training, which involved both instruction in the draft laws and the psychological techniques of counseling. Thirteen finished the training and are now counselors.

The student members of the expanded group, in addition to Matthiesen, Jobson, Roby and King, are Judy Allerhand '71, Perry Hedin '72, Bob Machaver '70, Fred Harris '73, Jock McKenna '70, and Ira Mickenburg '72.

Audience interacts with 'lib' speakers

Continued from Page 1

Loud applause followed this remark, revealing a common pattern of the night. Guys would alternately applaud and snicker according to what the girls were saying, although a minority of the guys appeared to be entirely sympathetic to the girl's cause.

Stephanie then continued, saying that in the nuclear family all the wife's thoughts are centered around her husband. Much like the feudal relationship between lord and serf, the wife bows to her husband, the master, and gains access to the outside world only through him.

"Women are also looked upon as commodities," Stephanie said. "They are forced to make themselves into objects so they can be attractive to men, and this helps the capitalist system by turning women into the largest consumers of trivial things such as cosmetics."

"What we are trying to do is to break down the roles women have because of their sex," Stephanie said. "People assume that because women bear children they have a unique 'woman's instinct' and that therefore men are not capable of raising children. But men can and should help raise the children."

"Women are socialized to think that they are lesser human beings than men," Stephanie continued. Parents give their young

sons books and chemistry sets for Christmas; they give their daughters dolls. Girls are taught to be over-emotional and sensitive, while boys are told they must be tough and never show their feelings.

"When children are young they aren't aware that girls are supposed to be inferior, and up until adolescence girls tend to get better grades and score higher on intelligence tests than boys." But when girls begin dating their grades drop because, as their mothers are careful to warn them, boys don't like girls who are too smart.

Cathy went on to explain that women should learn self-defense, such as karate, because in a lot of ways, from catcalls to mere raised eyebrows, women are being beat up by men. And until women are able to defend themselves, the men are always going to win.

"Men are not raped in the streets - that just doesn't happen," Cathy said. "And men won't stop raping women until they know that women are going to come after them in gangs and get them."

The girls then opened up the session to questions, and after a surge of snickering and laughter from the boys in the audience, Cathi Oakes, a women's liberation organizer from Pittsfield, came onto the stage and was joined by six other girls from Mount Greylock and Pittsfield.

The session then began degenerating into open confrontation. "It was the first time a lot of these guys had ever had their attitudes about women questioned," Cathi Oakes said. "They think of themselves as nice liberal college guys and I think they were scared by these women."

Although some of the audience really listened, generally the crowd was rude, Cathi said. On the whole, she said, "it was pretty wild. Just as if war had been declared."

Te question, "What are your views on sex?" was flatly rejected by the girls, who said that it was a bait.

Responding to a remark by one of the girls that it is women, not men, who get raped, one guy said, "that's nothing you have to worry about."

Before closing the meeting Cathy said even happily married women join the movement because the "group consciousness" sessions give them a sense of self.

Also, by talking with other women they realize that what they had thought were their own, lonely problems, are shared by other women, and this realization gives them more self confidence. In addition, she said, it is much easier for a group to stand up against the "sexist" system than it is for a lonely individual.



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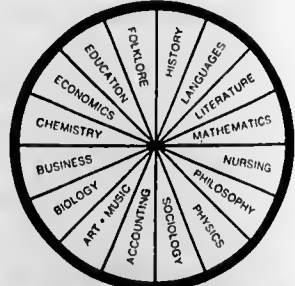
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Continued from Page 1

cause that kind of pleasure is bad, but because it gives one person pleasure at the expense of a lot of other people who have to suffer the noise and environmental destruction.

"Another reason is a moral position. I feel that every person in the world has the same right to use power. I don't feel the right of an American to fly around on a lark on a Saturday morning is greater than the right of an Indian to have an electric lightbulb in his house and a warm house. The United States is using power now at a rate 83 times that of India, on a per capita basis. That just isn't fair. And almost all the power used in the world is from fossil fuels and those are limited."

Real Wealth

What sorts of life styles would you envision twenty or thirty years from now if the environmental movement is successful?

"I'd see more people really doing things, having individual competence and abilities. Now we go out and buy a packaged thing that gives you pleasure, or cleans your clothes, or irons them. You just buy it. You spend money, and you've got the thing, and it breaks down every six months, and you have to take it back and forth. You spend a lot of time sort of administering a labor saving device. What I envision in the future is instead of spending the time making money to buy a thing, and repair it, and haul it around, people will just do things themselves."

We come down to the uses of human time - which translates into human experience.

"I just think people would be happier if they had real competence, if they really knew how to garden, how to take waste materials and compost them, grow plants without pesticides. If they actually were able to create a tomato without having to go down to a nursery, spend a lot of money and say, 'What do I do to get tomatoes?' Well, you plant this thing, you spray it out of this and that magic can and it'll come out all right. Real competence might be knowing that by spraying the plant with a squirt of water in the evening on a warm day, you can cause all the worms to get fungus diseases and die. Or by going out for ten minutes about midnight on a foggy night, you can pick up all the snails that have been eating your plants and get a good meal by eating the snails."

"We want more individual knowledge of what's really going on."

The sort of competence we do have is professional competence: We can do one narrow, special job. We get from that, wealth in the form of money.

"And then buy services from everybody else to do things for us."

Right. Whereas real wealth would be the continually satisfying, widely satisfying use of time. Rather than just running around with your money which is abstracted time, abstract wealth.

You would be plugged into the ecosystem, the environment, rather than the techno-structure, our cultural structure.

"Yeah. So I would advocate

simplifying the technology and in a lot of cases decentralizing it."

Real People

Now what about the relations among individual people, present and projected? To me this seems related. If we're talking about more intimate relations with environments, rather than with techno-structures, then wouldn't we hope that people could relate in more real, experiential ways



BILL CARNEY '70

Carney, who interviewed Gorrett De Bell for the Record, is himself on author, having written the soon-to-be-released "Mon and Lond", a short book tracing the history of environmental studies at Williams. The book is being published by the Center for Environmental Studies.

Instead of through, again, professional status and money?

"You mean what changes will take place in human interactions? It's hard to tell. If things get more decentralized, it means people really have to interact with a smaller number of people but more intimately. You'd have less interactions of the form you have in a welfare agency where you go down and talk to some faceless person who interviews you, and asks you questions a machine could have asked you just as well - and shouldn't have asked anyway. More interactions where you have to act specifically with other people to solve common problems."

"The things go together. The people I can think of who have been the most interesting and most whole people have not been the competent specialists in universities - who are generally a bore - but people like a rancher I worked with when I was doing research near Monterey. His name was Jimmy Bell. He'd run a ranch all his life, and he could do anything on that ranch: repair the electric lines, or make the sewer work, or butcher the cows, or fix the water system. He was incredibly competent and really in touch with everything. And he was very quick to sense the motives of different people that came around, what they were really into and really doing. It seems to me that as people get real competence, they're going to get more valuable relations with people based on things other than grade point averages, and money, and what kind of car you own."

Could you see growing out of such existence a distinctive philosophical stance?

"I have trouble imagining how great philosophical changes really take place."

The Movement

What is the stage of the environmental movement now?

"We'll control important institutions like the Congress in about four years."

What do you mean by 'control'?

"People advocating the kind of stuff that freaky ecologists were advocating two years ago will be the majority in Congress: Ban-DDT bills, anti-pollution bills, legalized abortion."

And institutional change is a function of changing awareness?

will go out and do campaign work. We're already identifying good candidates. We've talked to people who are young, energetic, with good backgrounds - who really should be politicians. I'll be in Washington shortly keeping track of Congressional voting records as Zero Population Growth's representative. And trying not to get sucked in by Congressmen advocating a general principle, introducing a general bill, voting for the amendments that industry proposes to emasculate the bill, and then claiming they are saviors of the environment."

"The quality of the environment has gotten so bad that a lot of people sense it everyday, so it will be the political issue."

Where else do you see changes taking place? I'm looking for levels lower than government.

"In personal life styles, the main change I expect is for people to individually wise-up to the fact that they've been manipulated to waste a lot of their lives earning money to buy products that don't really do them any good. If people just stopped buying automobiles and stupid packages and a lot of the gaudy junk that's sold, we could just put businesses out of existence right away. Right now a major use of DDT is on cotton. In addition to being a surplus commodity that we don't need more of anyway, all cotton does is make clothes. We have enough clothes in this country right now for the next twenty years if we didn't get manipulated by style changes. People could buy smaller amounts of higher quality hand made stuff."

Schools, Relevant Knowledge

How do universities fit in?

"Universities are a major institution screwing our environment. Aside from doing a lot of the research needed to develop the technology that's raping the earth, blowing it up and so on, the main thing they do wrong is waste the brains of millions of people who could be either having fun or doing something worthwhile. Instead of the overspecialized, irrelevant bullshit you do at Universities."

"The only purpose of what they do now is professional advancement. The public thinks of ecology as this broad, interdisciplinary thing that relates to environment and draws on everything to understand how whole systems work and critically evaluate what's going on. But in universities ecology is a very, very spec-

ialized discipline that asks very narrow questions like what are the growth rates of the larvae of this kind of fish at three different salt concentrations."

I think this comes down to a matter of attitude. I agree you've got to evolve some very general applications and ideas out of ecology. I think ecology is evolving into a whole world view. It says, the real is the related. It's happened already in a lot of people's minds. But I think part of that world view, once you get it established, involves being particular within the sweeping context. I spend time studying the pattern of territorial boundaries in blackbirds, a case study of a particular thing. It's like sewing your own clothes - making knowledge yourself, being personally involved with shaping what your mind wears, getting down to the earth's small textures and intricacies."

"I'm not criticizing the study of small things or the relationship between one organism and its environment. I'm criticizing a system that says, 'There is only one route to professional advancement at this time in this society; that is to do the following.' And then very rigidly and narrowly defines it. Like I was doing a study on the ecology of a wolf spider - which was narrow, but kind of fun. There's nothing wrong with that. It's just that at this time, with this particular situation in the world and my particular abilities, that's not what I should have been doing. I can do other things that are more likely to get problems solved, and that's what I want to do."

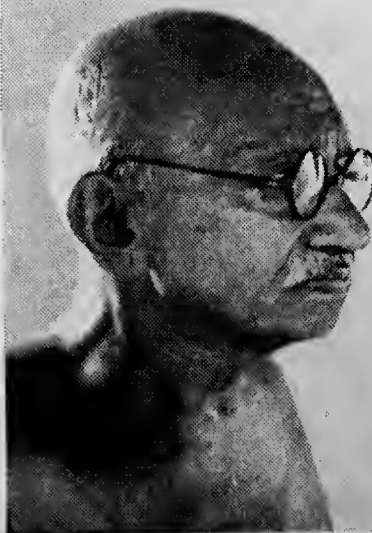
"I'll spend the next year as a lobbyist. Just to learn about politics and be into that life-style awhile. Then I'll come back to the West Coast and set up an ecology institute somewhere. I'll run it the way a university would be run if universities weren't full of shit. If we had real inquiry and discussion and reading and learning and brought in experts and listened to them and critically evaluated what they said. That's all I'm really doing now. Teaching research and ecology. Just like I'd do if I were a professor at a real university."

"I'll set up this institute in the country so even if other places are smothering in smog. I'll be where the air's fairly clean. I'll try to interact with cities and the system from the country."

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Commune to visit campus

On the evening of April 14 at 8 p.m. members of the Brotherhood of the Spirit Commune will offer a service in Thompson Memorial Chapel. The commune began in a tree house constructed by Michael Metelica the present spiritual leader. In the last two years the community has grown to include eighty-five members and is now located in the mountains near Heath, Mass. The community seeks to live

and to teach others according to the principles of compassion and brotherhood. They accomplish this mission by enthusiastically welcoming visitors, by offering free labor and services to neighboring farmers and by conducting services at nearby churches and college campuses. In the vanguard of a spiritual Renaissance the community finds peace and love a viable way of life rather than an intellectual possibility.

Netmen open against Trinity

By Bill Rives

Coach Clarence C. Chaffee's last tennis team formally opens its 1970 campaign tomorrow when the netters face Trinity at 2:00 p.m. The setting, surprisingly enough, will be the Lansing Chapman rink which has recently been converted into an indoor four-court tennis complex. The court surface is made of a rubberized artificial grass and is easily laid down and removed. The tennis facilities are largely the result of a recent gift by Stanley P. Benton '10.

North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland were the scene of a week long spring vacation practice tour for the current squad. Decked out in new tennis whites, courtesy of the Lacoste Co. and William Talbert, the team faced such Atlantic Coast Conference powers as North Carolina, Virginia, and Duke, and independent, Navy. The racquetmen failed to win in five encounters, the closest margin being a 5-4 loss to North Carolina State in Raleigh, N.C.

Junior captain and record-holding swimmer, Pike Talbert led the Ephs by playing in the top singles and doubles spots. Talbert will face the top Bantam player tomorrow. In the number 2 singles spot, the Ephs boast sophomore stand-out Chris Warner who was a top flight scholastic performer for the Pomfret School. Warner employs an effective twist serve, frequent net play and top-spin ground strokes.

David C. Johnson, who captained the national ranking squash team, plays with the classic style that marked his squash game. Operating in the third position, Johnson seems to be regaining the consistency that has been his forte. Johnson is followed on

the ladder by senior Dave Blackford, who has been a three-year letterman in both squash and tennis. A powerful small man, Blackford was one of the best number 5 squash players in the country. His tennis game is marked by tenacity and a retrieving ability.

Fifth player Pete Kinney demonstrates an ability to cover court tirelessly; he relies on patience and consistency to win. Unawed by the proposition of several match points, "Pistol" downed Midshipman Clay Stiles in three sets at Navy. Sewell "Corky" Corkoran leads his team by having registered the most wins on the Southern trip. A stroke-artist, Corkoran should do well at the sixth spot.

A rundown of the squad would

be incomplete without mention of several players who will press the present starting six for regular positions. Numbered in this group are Army vet Eric Lukingbeal, soph squash ace Tyler Griffin, and Richmonders Jack Sands and Rob Hershey.

Freshmen Face Kent

Presently, the doubles combos are comprised of Talbert and Johnson, (no. 1); Warner and Griffin, (No. 2); and Blackford and Kinney, (no. 3).

Soccer coach Jay Healy is aiding Coach Chaffee with the freshman coaching duties. The freshman squad will open its season tomorrow at 2:30 p.m. with Kent School on the hard courts. The ladder is not yet set, but Bill Simon appears to be the choice for the top freshman singles spot.

Stickmen drop two

By Josh Hull

The Williams Lacrosse team headed South and opened their season by dropping both contests on their recent spring trip. Coach Renzi Lamb's squad, intent on bettering last year's 2-9 record, was sidetracked by Baltimore, 6-4, and by Rutgers, 13-4.

Nevertheless, this minor losing streak is no cause for pessimism, for improvement over last year seems likely with the infusion of some talented sophomores into a team sufficiently stocked with veterans. For instance, at mid-field the Ephs have experience in seniors Pat Bassett (captain), Jim Anderson, Jim Deutsch, Brian Gamble, Bob Miller, Paul Miller, and Kieron Kramer, and juniors Steve Brown and Bob Toomey, as well as a group of nine sopho-

mores contending for a chance to play. Charged with defensive duty is goalie Russ Bankes, a senior and new at the position, and corps of defensemen including seniors Don Harrington and Jim Heekin. Further downfield, Lans Smith '72, Scott Miller '70 and Jim Duford '72 lead reserve attackmen Jim Batchelor, Jim Ackery, and Skip Vigorita.

Thus far Miller leads the Williams scorers with three goals, including two in the game at Baltimore in which Duford and Smith picked up the others. Smith netted two and Bassett another against Rutgers. Smith, a former Gilman School lacrosse co-captain, led the assist effort.

Among the nine games remaining on their schedule, the Ephs should find particularly tough opponents in Yale and Harvard. Also expected to be difficult is their crucial Little Three match against Amherst.

The schedule:

- April 15, M.I.T. (A)
- April 18, Colgate (H)
- April 25, Harvard (H)
- April 29, Yale (A)
- May 2, New Hampshire (H)
- May 6, Middlebury (a)
- May 9, Wesleyan (H)
- May 16, Amherst (A)
- May 19, Dartmouth (H)

Crew defeats Tampa

By Jim Todd

A one length victory over Tampa highlighted the crew's spring trip to Florida as they dropped two other races, one against Florida Institute of Technology at Melbourne and the other to Rollins College in Orlando.

The win at Tampa came in high winds and heavy seas, which also forced the squad to forego the Cypress Gardens Invitational in which they were to compete.

The freshman boat rowed 10

one minute races against the Columbia frosh in Lakeland but were only able to nose ahead in one of them.

Starting in the varsity shell were Anne Forrestal as coxswain, John Brewer '72, at stroke and Dave Farren '72, John Peinert '70, Rich Doughty '71, Bernie Brush '71, Sam Moss '72, Toby Garfield '72, Gil Birnie '72 manning the other oars.

Saturday the team will face WPI and Rhode Island at Worcester.



Photo by Ray Zarcos

Coach Dennis Fryzel's Winter Track team. Chuck Huntington (top left) defeated 28 other runners to win the 600 at the Union College Invitational in March. Pete Farwell (front row center) finished third in the two mile. Others are: Jay Houg (front left), Tom Cleaver (front right), and Fryzel.

Baseball trips south

By John Clarke

As spring arrives in the Berkshires most of us foresake Jack-ets and socks in anticipation of warm weather. Only Coach Bobby Coombs seems to know that the good weather won't make it until exam week, and so his boys avoid the spring freeze by donning wool and exercising daily.

The Williams College baseball team returned from their spring tour of North Carolina with five losses, one tie, and a much improved squad. The team lost one to Pfeiffer College, tied them in the second contest and then dropped two apace to Louisburg College and U.N.C., at Washington. Five of the eleven scheduled games were rained out.

The five losses are not as bad an indication of the team's ability as they might seem since the

southern opponents have had a month on the practice field. The Ephs, due to climate, have only managed light workouts in the gym. In general, Eph fielding, pitching and hitting was as good as could be expected considering the amount of time the team had been able to prepare.

Senior first baseman Jay McKenna, junior catcher Tim Murnane, and junior Captain and second baseman Dick Hemingway are the only returning starters from last year's Little Three champions. Rounding out the starting fielders are junior Nick Tortorello (RF), and sophomores Wid Nelson (SS), John Murray (CF), Terry Smith (3B) and Dick Skrocki (LF).

Veteran Lou Buck will pitch the opening game 2:30 p.m. Saturday against R.P.I. at Weston Field.

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Interview with Preston Washington

'Williams is still a racist institution'

Editor's Note: The following is Jack Booth's interview with Preston Washington '70, the former Afro-American Society chairman who acted as their spokesman during the Hopkins Hall occupation last spring. Preston is also president of the Gargoyle Society, and is known for his leadership qualities. He has recently been awarded a Watson Fellowship for a year of travel in Africa, Asia, and Israel, involving a comparative study of local community development. It is important to note that in this interview Preston is speaking as an individual and not as a spokesman for the Afro-American Society. The bold-face lines are the questioner's.

During the occupation last year you said that Williams is a racist institution. Do you still believe that?

The students here at Williams vary in their racial attitudes. Some are sincere, some fairly sincere, and others just a bunch of bullshitters who couldn't give a damn about me or any other black student in a humane sense. But when I called Williams a racist institution I wasn't specifically speaking about the student body. I was referring to the structure of power relationships here, particularly the fact that Williams, like all liberal American institutions, speaks about integration. Integration is a farce; it is a subterfuge for the maintenance of racism because blacks here, or any place else in America don't control anything.

Black people could be kicked out of Williams tomorrow and the college could go on living its white existence without us. The Afro-Studies Center at Cornell can be burned to the ground and theoretically that College will feel no deep loss. So long as a faculty member can quietly advocate that if Afro-American students are dissatisfied with Williams, let "them leave;" so long as an alumnus of 1950 vintage can remind Blacks that this is only their adopted school; so long as they "behave;" this school is white, white, white.

The administration, the trustees, the faculty and the students merely reflect the racist reality of American society. Williams is still a racist institution.

If integration means shared power, then more than ten percent of the Williams faculty should be black, yet there are only two black faculty members. A large number of the deans should be black, yet there is only one black dean. And what happens to Williams funds? I don't see any of it being used in the black community as investment portfolio. Shared power means that Williams is going to have to give up some of its all-white power.

Has there been any improvement in the power relationships between blacks and the administration?

We have a new center, a couple of buses, a few more scholarships, but in a real sense the power relationships here have not fundamentally changed.

The point is this. We argued for a center for reinforcements, etc., and though the center has been given, the fact remains that Afro-Americans had to go to whites to get the funds and resources to furnish the center. The fundamental problem, as we see it, is not that whites, in their liberalism, won't give us what we want, but that we have no power over resources and the decision-making concerning our own developmental preparations. The question is not how whites use the power they



Photo by Ray Zarcos
PRESTON WASHINGTON '70
"The whole concept of black solidarity is inimical to liberal education."

have, but how prepared they are to meaningfully share it.

Until Williams has shared powers and no longer lives up to the image of a white man's upper-elite school, I won't be able to say it has changed substantively.

I must admit that some of the changes that have occurred have been monumental in terms of what Williams was, but they have not been sufficient in terms of changing Williams from a serious educational center.

Can you identify any sources of antagonism between black students and the administration?

The most fundamental antagonism arises over the whole concept of a black student group. The concept of education held by

the administration focuses on the individual and stresses individual competition, so that the classroom is basically a group of didactic relationships between the faculty member and individual students. The concept of living arrangements reflects this liberal desire to develop only the individual.

Black students, on the other hand, feel that the individual has to develop in relation to other people within a group. But the whole concept of black solidarity is inimical to the administration's view of meaningful education. Blacks and whites should have the basic right to develop those patterns of living arrangements that best reflect their respective interests.

I think it absurd for the college to maintain that a group living together necessarily crystallizes into a neo-fraternity cluster. No student at Williams is informed by obsolescent fraternityism any more than he is concerned about swallowing gold fish or executing panty raids.

Has the administration been working fast enough for change?

Quite obviously we're in a big hurry to bring about change over night. We're trying to make up for years of neglect, disappointment, and frustration. Of course things have changed quantitatively for the better, but again and again that they have not changed fast enough or far enough. Until they do, then all we're doing is playing games.

I hope that in the years to come black students will give the

college hell, because anytime Williams brings up a black face on campus it takes on the responsibility to develop this person to the best of its ability. And at this juncture in history that means allowing group cohesion. When this process ceases, the brothers should bitch until the situation changes.

I would prefer not to be boxed into a discussion about what changes the administration has engineered. I feel that not enough real experimentation in education is occurring here. Looking ahead, I would argue that the following areas still are fertile for exploration and experimentation:

(a) Group Learning: Incorporation of "sensitivity" into the educational process. There is a strong and serious need for us to rethink the whole process of education, primarily in those areas of emotional growth. We have all too frequently laid far too much stress on individual growth and not enough emphasis on group interaction and refinement of the emotions.

A Black student argued recently that when a record by a preacher was played in his class, he wanted to shout, to express his internal need for identity with the spoken word. He felt isolated and alienated, however, because the white experience is basically devoid of personal expression, assertion, and spontaneous acclamation. It's a pity. The brother should have shouted his head off — and blew everyone's mind; for indeed, when it comes to emotional development, whites are cul-



Photo by Ray Zarcos
"Integration is a farce; it's a subterfuge for the maintenance of racism because, in the mingling of 'black-and-white together,' blocks central nothing."

turally deprived.

We need to convert humanoid and mechanical interaction in the classroom into sessions of feeling, commitment and emotion, as vital aspects of intellectual awareness. Man in his wholeness does not merely thirst, ontologically, for intellectual knowingness, but for spiritual assertion, and emotional unity. Any education that is relevant must account for this basic reality of human needs.

(b) Group teaching: We need more courses that are interdisciplinary in scope. Hence, team teaching seems an attractive way of incorporating various dis-

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In retrospect

The occupation of Hopkins Hall

By Andy Bader

It has been slightly more than a year since that unforgettable "long weekend" which followed spring vacation of 1969. On April 5, 34 members of the Williams Afro-American Society occupied the Hopkins Hall administration building and, in effect, "opened up" the college community for a dramatic four days which were marked by discussions, introspection, and action.

Few students who awoke on that drizzly, dreary Saturday morning realized that the black students had quietly and calmly entered Hopkins during the pre-dawn hours. Before long, however, the broad, heavy bar placed firmly across the front door of Hopkins Hall, the music of James Brown and Wilson Pickett reaching out across the muddy lawn from the balcony, and the black faces at each window effectively dramatized the alienation of the black students on campus and the challenge they presented to the complacency and indifference of the white students.

Recognition of this reality stirred up a variety of recollections and impressions among the students who began to mill around the building observing the cool, resolved demeanor of the blacks.

Almost all were aware of the package of fifteen "non-negotiable" demands that had been presented to the administration shortly before spring vacation. Most, too, had attended the memorial service for Dr. Martin Luther King the previous evening and heard the eloquent and hard-hitting statements of members of the Afro-American Society. The blues rhythms and the challenging words of Preston Washington '70, the chairman of the Society, caused an uneasy, threatening air



Provost Stephen Lewis '60 and Afro-American Society Chairman Preston Washington '70, on the steps of Jesup Hall, read statements concerning the Hopkins Hall crisis.

to descend upon the audience and portended a break in the long-established, much-taken-for-granted calm of the community. Many there in the audience could now see the past very well, but few could see ahead very clearly.

What was that past? The Afro-American Society, under the leadership of Preston Washington, had committed itself to a program that would introduce qualitative change in the relations between the black students and the college community. Although the administration and the society had been working on a number of proposals in the months following Martin Luther King's death, the Society felt that specific improvements would not help their mem-

bers as long as they were culturally isolated on a predominantly white, rural campus. Washington, in explaining the term "institutional racism" which the Society said applied to Williams, pointed out that "a free atmosphere does not exist because there is no forum for the projection or perpetuation of multi-cultural ideas...both blacks and whites are dehumanized because both come to think that blacks have no culture and no history."

The Society wished to create an environment in which black students could develop their identities and in which white students could become more aware of the problems and needs of black students.

The Society, which had presented its demands to the administration on March 12, met several times with the Provost of the College, Stephen R. Lewis '60. The new program apparently caught the administration off-guard since it had been working along the guidelines of the forum "Where do we go from here?" which followed shortly after the death of Dr. King a year earlier.

Although the administration readily conceded that larger concentration of black students was desirable, misunderstandings arose over the proposals for a black cultural center with living facilities and the issue of the Society's role in picking a co-ordinator for the proposed black studies program.

The misunderstandings which arose at these "clarification" meetings were exacerbated by the unfortunate meeting which followed Spring Vacation. The administration apparently thought that some of the language of the proposals was unclear and that a negative response would have to be given to some of the proposals as stated. The Society, on the other hand, felt that the administration was stalling and left the meeting angered.

At the noon memorial service the next day the gap seemed to widen noticeably between the Society and administration when the latter failed to give a rumored statement at the service. The drama of the evening service later that Friday is probably well-remembered by all who were there.

After the memorial observance was over the black students returned to Mears House and decided their course of action which confronted awakening students the next morning.

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Hopkins Hall Cont.

The genesis of black culture at Williams

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Reactions to the take-over came fairly swiftly that Saturday once information passed through the village in its mysterious ways. The administration decided that it would be senseless to try to force the Society members out of the building or try to prevent them from receiving food.

Among the white students on campus a document of "unconditional support" for the occupation and the demands was drawn up and presented at a noon-time rally of three hundred students in front of Chapin. Arguments flared concerning the use of the word "unconditional" and the rally threatened to dissipate quickly. At this moment an announcement was made that the administration would deliver a statement in Jesup Hall at 3 o'clock.

The crowd then marched to the front of Hopkins where they were warmly greeted over the loud-speaker by Preston Washington, who thanked the students for their support. His words actually galvanized stronger support at that moment among the students who attended the rally.

At 3:30 the group in front of Hopkins moved to Jesup Hall where they heard Provost Lewis give the administration's position on the matter. He noted the college's opposition to the demand



James Thornton '72 perched high on Hopkins Hall, overlooks the situation during last April's occupation.

for a separate black cultural center with eating and living facilities. He also indicated the college's willingness to revise the present housing arrangements for black students.

Also at this meeting a resolution was introduced to call a moratorium on classes for Monday and Tuesday in order to have a

campus-wide discussion of the issues.

On Sunday a special faculty meeting was called and the moratorium resolution was passed. The administration was also formally commended for declaring that no force would be used during the crisis.

That Saturday and Sunday also

meant something special and different to each student who kept a vigil "of protection" outside the administration building and to the mass of students who participated in the candlelight marches.

The College Council also took swift action over the week-end, voting to support the demands as a package and a pledge of money to the Afro-American Society for facilitating "greater cultural diversity."

On Monday morning the first of two days of discussion got off to a remarkable start when 800 students and many faculty members crowded Chapin Hall to set up small groups to examine the relevant social and educational questions raised by the take-over and the demands of the black students. Though response to these discussions was generally favorable, attendance the next day sagged considerably.

A turning point, however, had come Monday in the intermittent discussions and communications taking place between the administration and the Society. By late Monday evening the two sides had arrived at an "understanding" and the members of the Society agreed to leave the building. Before their departure they spent nearly an hour and a half cleaning up the building and checking to see that everything was left in order.

The next day each side read statements indicating that neither side had compromised their principles and that the demands had been met in a satisfactory manner. A break in communications was sighted as the unfortunate cause of the occupation and a misunderstanding that arose "because of confusion that the Cultural Center had to be geographically distinct to meet its goals."

Repercussions were felt in the weeks to come as the College and the Society worked together to revise the housing of black students. It was agreed that larger clusters of black students would be allowed to live together and central dining facilities would be provided in Greylock or Baxter.

The College Council a week later voted to set up a committee for the Replenishment of the Martin Luther King Fund and gave \$2,000 for that purpose. Various faculty-student forums and panel discussions were also held in succeeding weeks to reflect on the Hopkins occupation and to continue the process of "intensive soul-searching" among the majority of people on campus.

In addition several residential houses offered blocs of rooms to accommodate larger concentrations of black students in the house system. Eventually, the Afro-American Society selected Gladden House.

Calendar

- TUESDAY**
- 7:10 CHAPEL BOARD COMMUNION BREAKFAST: First Congregational Church.
 - 3:00 VARSITY BASEBALL: Williams vs. A.I.C. Weston Field.
 - 7:30 MOVIE: "Viridiana" (Spanish, 1961). Weston.
 - 7:30 LECTURE AND SLIDES: Russell Johnson, American Friends Committee, speaking on North Vietnam and Cuba. Bronfman.
 - 8:00 SERVICE: Conducted by the Brotherhood of the Spirit Commune. Thompson Chapel.
- WEDNESDAY**
- 3:30 VARSITY TRACK: Williams vs. Middlebury. Weston Field.
 - 7:30 LECTURE: Robert M. Henkels, assistant professor of French, "Novelty and the Novel: The French 'New Novelists'" (in English). Weston.
 - 8:00 LECTURE: Frank Ker-mode, author and literary scholar, "The New Understanding of Narrative." Room 3, Griffin.
- THURSDAY**
- 4:00 LECTURE: Dr. Richard Lehman, professor, psychology Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., "Computers in the Behavioral Sciences." Room 106, Bronfman.
 - 7:30 CARTER HOUSE FILM FESTIVAL: "Oceans 11" and "Robin and the Seven Huns," with Frank Sinatra. Bronfman.

- 8:30 STUDIO THEATRE: "Creative Playthings," an evening of experimental short plays, including "Chicago," by Sam Shepard, "Comings and Goings," by Megan Terry, and poem plays by Ferlinghetti, directed by Mark Cummins '70. A.M.T.
 - 10:30 ROMAN CATHOLIC MASS: Thompson Memorial Chapel.
- FRIDAY**
- 4:00 CHEMISTRY COLLOQUIUM: Dr. Ralph E. Weston, Jr., Brookhaven National Laboratory, "Molecular Dynamics of Chemical Reactions." Room 19, Thompson Chemical Laboratory.
 - 7:30 DEBATING TOURNAMENT: with Deerfield, Taft, Choate, Hotchkiss and Kingswood. Rooms 103, 104, 106, and 107 Bronfman, and Makepeace Room, Greylock Quad.
 - 7:30 PLANETARIUM DEMONSTRATION: Hopkins Observatory.
 - 7:30 MOVIE: "Le jour se leve" (Daybreak). Bronfman.
 - 8:30 STUDIO THEATRE: "Creative Playthings," an evening of experimental short plays, including "Chicago," by Sam Shepard, "Comings and Goings," by Megan Terry, and poem plays by Ferlinghetti, directed by Mark Cummins '70. A.M.T.
 - 8:30 HARPSICORD RECITAL: Victor Hill playing music of J. S. Bach, including the 15 two-part inventions. Room 3, Griffin.

Preston Washington Cont.

Continued from Page 1

ciplines into a unified area of concern. The Afro-American Studies Program would be an attractive area to start this endeavor precisely because the field is new and needs as much scholarly experimentation as necessary.

This prospect of group teaching should also open up the hard sciences to serious student perusal. One of the tragedies of my college career has been the unfortunate introduction to the sciences which I and so many other social science majors experience. We should have more chemistry, physics, math and biology courses that take cognizance of the fact that most students are not oriented to pre-med or pre-science. We need more scientific courses that introduce us to the varieties of scientific thought without the awful pressures that accompany involvement in that discipline.

(c) Center for Experiential Education: We need a coherent Williams-In-Africa, Williams-In-Latin America Program, and a qualitative Williams-In-The-City-Program that does not send students and faculty like missionaries to reclaim the lost and brokenhearted. As one moves away from the unfortunate snobbishness and superiority which serves as a subtle accompaniment of this education (group sensitivity might prove valuable here), we must also guard against an essentially exploitative Williams experience in the urban enclaves. The urban experience is not merely something which the student and "resource advisor" take for their own intellectual and emotional growth; for the dialectic of involvement dictates that these groups must give something back.

What must be given back, in my mind, is material and moral resources. If a group of Williams students decide to work at Harlem Prep, to furnish an example, the college might allocate some scholarship money for those graduating from the school; it might decide to help in the raising of much needed funds to establish or replenish a library (Williams has impressive contacts with corporate and political leaders). If the Williams students decide to develop some educational materials or establish a follow-up program, Williams should have seed money to aid the students in their endeavor. It is not enough to send

a student to the city to analyze problems; he must be given resources to solve them.

A Center for Experiential Education has meaning, primarily because it has attached to it funds available for use by students and faculty; because it brings together disparate personalities and facilitates communication; because it allows for experience away from the bucolic community into areas of personal concern. Books should be joined to involvement, thought to action.

(d) If all that we outline above is acceptable, then grades no longer can serve as an important index of performance. What will matter more is individual introspection and group criticism. The goal should be continuous growth by interaction between peers and not the crude and meaningless arbitration of letters that communicate intellectual "worth" in a given discipline. At present, the structure of classroom performance is essentially a comic show between students as contenders for the prize of the A through D carrots dangled before their often insincere and disinterested faces.

Hence, in such system, no student opinions really take on worth qua students. I've yet to see a student take notes from another student unless the faculty member gave his verbal stamp of approval first. Most classroom discussions that I've participated in have been unnecessarily confusing and absurd precisely because students rarely listen to each other, talk directly to each other, or structure discussions on their own accord. This faculty dependency syndrome must be stopped, for it robs the classroom of natural vigor, drains the students of sincere personal involvement, and projects the faculty member as an initiator of all too often senseless discussion that few could care much about.

If the constructive changes I advocate are taken seriously, I would wager that in such an intellectual environment, expansive black and white minds can thrive, and the new Williams will be truly NEW.

Have the relationships between black and white students improved over the past year?

Although the Hopkins occupation was healthy and beneficial, it was only shortlived in terms of opening the campus up to new ideas and greater understanding. An example of how far things still have to go relates to my own understanding of what recently happened with Mark Hopkins House. The President of the house sent the Society a letter recommending that black students or rather "outside students" (whatever that means) no longer eat in the Hopkins dining hall, and instead eat where they live.

Yet I have never once seen a house president initiate a strong program to get rid of the ten or twenty dogs that run around the Greylock dining hall while students eat. White students are willing to eat in filth with dogs, but nonetheless some refuse to eat with black students. This incident is just a more blatant example of how relationships between some white students and some black students have not materially improved.

What form should the interaction of blacks with this campus take?

I like the conflict model of education. I am not ashamed of conflict. American education should account for conflict. Education should not be merely system maintenance - bringing guys on campus who are going to say yes and no when they're told to

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Members of the Brotherhood of the Spirit Commune from Heath, Mass., pictured here, will conduct a service tonight at 8:00 in Thompson Memorial Chapel.

The Williams Record

Russell B. Pulliam, Editor-In-Chief
Paul J. Lieberman, Co-Editor

THE WILLIAMS RECORD is an independent newspaper published twice a week by the students of Williams College. Entered as second class postal matter Nov. 27, 1944 at the post office at North Adams, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price \$7 yearly. Subscription orders, undeliverable copies, and change of address notices should be mailed to the newspaper at Baxter Hall, Williamstown, Mass. 01267. All editorial correspondence must be signed by the writer if intended for publication. Unless signed, editorials represent the opinions of the Record editorial board (editor-in-chief, co-editors and managing editors).

Only whites have power here Cont.

Continued from Page 2

and nod and be happy. We ought to have a campus where people are jumping, thinking and living out life situations. A campus should not be isolated from what is happening in the world.

Instead of just bringing people like the Panthers on campus for an evening of confrontation, we should internalize continuous conflict. I should be able to stand up and tell Steve Lewis and President Sawyer to their faces that I believe strongly that they're racists if I want to, and they should be able to stand up to my face and tell me what they believe about me.

In America, we have institutionalized hypocrisy. A conflict model is by its very nature an honesty model, and that's what we need to achieve. If we hate each others' guts we should say "OK, we'll try and develop two separate situations and live out those situations as well as we can." Of course we're going to have to try and communicate and develop some kind of liaison with each other. But at least we'll be living out the reality of how we feel, namely based on conflict and a desire to separate and find out where we're at first.

Are you in favor of all-black housing?

From the beginning I have advocated that we need a house for



WASHINGTON

"We've got to demonstrate by doing; we can't just articulate hollow ideologies like black power."

one other brother, Clifford Robinson, I found myself becoming increasingly antagonistic and baffled by having to always explain my own actions and feelings. But one of the great things about doing this is that it helps the individual to become more assertive and proud of himself, because he realizes right from the jump the differences between himself and the white students.

I still advocate however, that large numbers of black freshmen

dents from various racial, cultural and ethnic backgrounds.

More than 20 per cent of the students should be Mexican-Americans, Puerto-Rican Americans, Afro-Americans, Latin Americans, Indian-Americans and other minority students. Williams needs cultural differentiation, and just bringing up white students from all over the country is not enough in terms of exposing us to the reality of American society.

Williams is also not equipped to deal with black students who come from off the streets. I know that if a number of my friends would come to Williams they would leave in a couple of days, mainly because the college at present has no capacity for communicating with certain kinds of black students.

The recruitment of black students will always be one-sided until Williams hires sensitive administrators and people from the black community who can do an adequate job of incorporating and developing the lives of young black guys who have gotten the wrong break in life, who have gone to prison or been to reform school, or have been to educational institutions where they have been mis-educated and abused.

Nor is Williams capable of dealing with white high school students who have gone through group sensitivity and have developed new modes of thinking or turned on to drugs early. Of course the group approach to education is not the whole answer, but at least it would push Williams toward what's happening in American society now as we begin to put more and more emphasis on the psychological and emotional development of people apart from their intellectual development.

What is your conception of group education?

One of the dilemmas of the Williams educational experience is that it puts too much emphasis on the individual and not enough on the group. The classroom situation is structured solely as a relationship between the individual student and the teacher. What the classroom should be is to share information. But what a coming together of individuals usually happens is that the student talks directly to the teacher and never even looks his fellow students in the face. He's talking specifically to the teacher because he wants to get a good grade and impress him, not because he wants to interact with his fellow student.

Group sensitivity would break down both the barriers between the student and the teacher, and between students and other students. I should be able to treat a faculty member as a peer and as an equal. I shouldn't have to look up to him as if he were some kind of demi-god.

The individualist concept of education here, the Mark Hopkins on one end of the log facing the student on the other end, has so incapacitated the liberal thinking on this campus that people aren't

able to conceive of group development. But we're trying to show this campus that group development is the most important thing in the black experience.

I know that there are problems, but why should students who are interested in group, dynamics be penalized merely because the majority of the students are not yet ready. Those students are not ready precisely because they have been brainwashed for years into relating only in a one-to-one relationship. If you change the classroom structure and the whole educational emphasis here then maybe Williams won't be so far off base in terms of what's happening in America.

Has the girl situation for blacks at Williams improved any over the past year?

Hell no. Of course I'm married, but it bothers me that there are no really serious efforts on the part of the administration and the admissions office to bring up a large contingent of black girls on campus. Until that's done, this coeducational thing is a farce.

is to use our talents, regardless of our professions, for the benefit of the community. For example, we have a large number of pre-medical black students here. We would be fools not to tell them to go to medical school, merely because that's a career that takes a lot of time and training, for the black community needs doctors.

So we're trying to help the black student become sensitized and concerned about the black community. And we're trying to reconcile the conflict between all the job offers that are being dangled in front of our faces by the white corporate structure and the poverty, depredation and powerlessness of the black community.

We're even trying to get that black student who does go to work for General Motors to have a life-style where at night he will go back to the black community and teach someone some technical skills, get involved with the community, and funnel his monetary resources back into the community.

"We're trying to show this campus that group development is the most important thing in the black experience."

Do you advocate black separatism?

I am a separatist in the sense that I believe that the black community is already separate, and stands in need of positive, qualitative change. We've been separate from American society since we put our feet on these shores. The difference between a positive and a negative separation, however, is that we shouldn't develop institutions in reaction to white people; rather we've got to start out with our own qualities and capacities. We have to use what we have - and that is our blackness. We also have human potential which is going to waste.

I am not saying that we should not have anything to do with whites. Quite obviously the black community has very few resources and the white community has more resources than it can handle. Accordingly the black com-

What lasting value do you think the Hopkins incident had?

I hate living in the past - even a revolutionary one - for it becomes stale and meaningless over time. The "Hopkins incident," as the euphemism goes, is a dead horse. The Spring takeover was most importantly a symbolic act that involved three major components. The first was affirmation of black power. The second was an anguished cry calling for the limitation of the inculcation of white values in the educational process. The third and final component was the delineation of areas of irreconcilability and co-operation between the third-world community and Euro-American groups. The affirmative implications of the "incident" will be lost on no one. Though a tiny minority, African students of the Old and New Worlds emphatically proclaimed that we demand a mean-

"At present, the structure of classroom performance is essentially a comic show between students as contenders for the prize of the A thru D carrots dangled before their often insincere and disinterested faces."

munity is going to have to look to the white community for the necessary resources. But this is only a quantitative process. Of greater importance is the transformation of these rough resources into new black institutions which do not merely parrot the white experience, and which meet the needs of the people, much like the Panther breakfast program.

Do you sense any conflict among black students between those who are strongly career-oriented and those who are deeply concerned with social problems?

Although I cannot think of any specific incidents, this is a problem we are aware of. Most of us come from poor families. I'm the first one from my own family, including my cousins, uncles and grandparents, who has had a chance to go to college and finish four years. Quite naturally the folks back home are looking at me to leave Williams, make lots of money, and do something positive for the community.

One of the goals of the Society is to help black students who are goal-oriented to try and redirect their goals toward the black community. The whole logic of getting involved in the black community

ingful role in the decision-making process of this institution. We wanted power as equals.

The limitational implications were to point out the complete infiltration of white standards, values and norms in an educational process that dopes people into believing it is value-free and objective. We inserted a positive program of multi-cultural dimensionality, specifically because we knew that the white system denies Blacks, Browns and Yellows the world over a legitimate place in its socio-cultural, political and historical ideational concerns. The last area is most tickling, for though whites and blacks can co-operate within certain specific areas, in a broad sense we are perpetually at odds so long as our humanity is questioned by educational denial, neglect or white feeling.

Further, so long as whites control power in this country, we are at odds, because we want power of choice that comes only by controlling meaningful resources and decision-making processes. The less said about Hopkins, the better. More needs to be said about predicting future areas of conflict and struggle, redevelopment and renewal.

"We need to convert humanoid and mechanical interaction in the classroom into sessions of feeling, commitment and emotion, as vital aspects of intellectual awareness."

those blacks who volunteer to move into the house. Of course I'm not in the position to advocate any policies for the Society, since I am now only a member, but I do know that the executive board of the Society is very much concerned with this desire for group cohesion. We don't want to be splintered and scattered all over campus.

I know that the school should not have the responsibility for nurturing and developing what we call the Afro-American Society, but the school should at least allow those natural groups that want to come together to do so. This certainly isn't racist because black students don't just talk and associate among themselves; they belong to a plethora of organizations on campus, attend different classes, and major in different fields.

So our interpersonal contacts with white students and faculty have not been diminished by the Gladden House arrangement. In fact, because we have been able to come together and solidify around our own cultural viability, we have become less hung-up on discussing the entire campus as

should be able to live together, because the question comes down to whether or not we want to just sprinkle blacks around the freshman quad merely because that is what is "nice" to do, or whether we're more concerned about the development of the individual and maintaining his psychological and intellectual health. White students shouldn't have to develop at the expense of black students, and vice versa. The best approach is institutionalized group living. The choice of contact or disassociation is then purely individualized.

You come to realize that there are certain areas which you just can't share with white students, but which you do share with you do share with your brothers. Therefore you must consolidate and come to know and cherish your acquaintances and friendships with other black students.

Should blacks become involved in formal campus organizations?

The Society has always advocated that black students get involved in other campus activities. We don't expect that all black

"I hate living in the past -- even a revolutionary one -- for it becomes stale and meaningless over time. The 'Hopkins incident,' as the euphemism goes, is a dead horse."

Irrelevant. Those brothers who want to can certainly choose to create their own agenda of involvement.

Should black freshmen live in entries with whites?

One of the valuable things about having the opportunity for blacks to live in entries with whites is that the black students come to realize where white students are at. For many of us this is our first contact with rich white students who will argue us down about our beliefs and concerns.

You talk, and try and explain, and talk, and try and explain, and everything becomes very circular.

In my own freshman experience of living in an entry with only

students are going to think the same, act the same, and want to do the same things. Clifford Robinson became the first black president of Garfield House; no one criticized him for that. Chuck Collins was the president of Gargoyle Society, and I am president of Gargoyle now. We have black students on many organizations on campus. Involvement in campus life is an important aspect of the black student's experience here, and each black student should choose that organization he is most interested in.

In what ways do you think Williams must change?

Although I don't like to speak in terms of quota systems, Williams needs large numbers of stu-

Viewpoint: AMT can be a 'people's theatre'

By Steve Harty

The concept of "people's Theater" as called for in a recent "Viewpoint" by the now-notorious Will Buck, deserves further exploration. But there may never be any true People's Theater at Williams because there are too few people involved in the theater program as it now stands. The problem is both one of inaccessibility, and one of apathy.

It is true that the same faces are seen on stage in one production after another at the Adams Memorial Theater. The reason for this fact is not cliquishness but lack of interest. People just don't show up for auditions. In most major upstairs productions there are many parts and it is not hard for an inexperienced actor to get a part.

But the fact remains that a small group of dedicated people control the AMT. The problem of small participation can be solved, I think, by making it less painful for students to become involved. The Freshman Review provides easy entrance to the newcomer to Williams. He enters willingly before he has time to hear the rumors of cliques and selective groups. After the Review, he knows his way around the theater and feels at ease there. He knows the directors, technicians, and the upper-class members of Cap and Bells. Thus, it is easy for him to try out for parts in other productions.

On the other hand, I think that it is very difficult for someone to break into theater cold, especially at Williams. Many students who have some interest in the theater, but no knowledge of Williams theater, assume the verity of the rumors they hear about the "clique" at the AMT, and consequently give up hope before they ever try out for a part. Consequently, few new faces are seen, and the rumor of the "clique" is revitalized.

It would seem, then, that in order to involve more students some program would have to be devised similar to the Freshman Review which would provide access to the theater for interested, though normally shy people. This program must ease the newcomer into theater without the feeling that he must vie with already established actors for parts.

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Townswoman wants college to aid cluster housing

By Bill Carney

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These practices, compounded by the town's conservative zoning regulations, push middle and low income families out of town, according to Mrs. Rice. "A young married couple with high school diplomas has to live in a trailer on some back road in an unzoned town. When you don't provide even middle income housing, you're creating rural slums that are more appalling than those in cities. You're ruining this beautiful countryside."

To Mrs. Rice's mind, the college could help rectify this situation and exercise its moral responsibility towards land by stipulating that the land it sells for development must include multi-family cluster housing and public parkland.

"Moreover, maybe the best way to educate students is to have them get involved in helping the community." She suggests that the college - "with tremendous financial resources and the ability to get foundation support" - could supervise or at least instigate new, dense, inexpensive housing arrangements in Williamstown.

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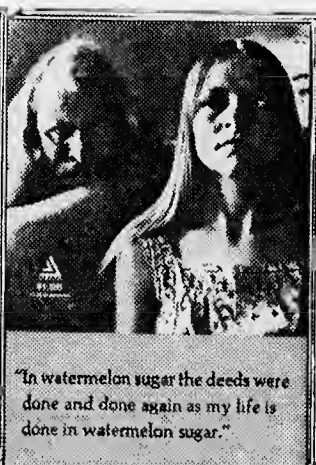
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Viewpoint: AMT can be a 'people's theatre'

By Steve Harty

The concept of "people's Theater" as called for in a recent "Viewpoint" by the now-notorious Will Buck, deserves further exploration. But there may never be any true People's Theater at Williams because there are too few people involved in the theater program as it now stands. The problem is both one of inaccessibility, and one of apathy.

It is true that the same faces are seen on stage in one production after another at the Adams Memorial Theater. The reason for this fact is not cliquishness but lack of interest. People just don't show up for auditions. In most major upstairs productions there are many parts and it is not hard for an inexperienced actor to get a part.

But the fact remains that a small group of dedicated people control the AMT. The problem of small participation can be solved, I think, by making it less painful for students to become involved. The Freshman Review provides easy entrance to the newcomer to Williams. He enters willingly before he has time to hear the rumors of cliques and selective groups. After the Review, he knows his way around the theater and feels at ease there. He knows the directors, technicians, and the upper-class members of Cap and Bells. Thus, it is easy for him to try out for parts in other productions.

On the other hand, I think that it is very difficult for someone to break into theater cold, especially at Williams. Many students who have some interest in the theater, but no knowledge of Williams theater, assume the verity of the rumors they hear about the "clique" at the AMT, and consequently give up hope before they ever try out for a part. Consequently, few new faces are seen, and the rumor of the "clique" is revitalized.

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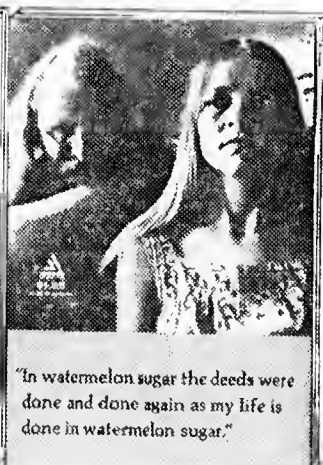
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Golf with Goff-fun in the sun

Editor's Note: A bit more than two years ago an aspiring young Record reporter used the following barrage of verbosity to describe the impending golf team spring trip: "Not waiting 'til the brown and white of the Purple Valley turns to green, the nucleus of a promising Williams golf team will leave for Georgia, Florida and sunnier weather in search of lower scores and smoother swings."

Now both an accomplished journalist and veteran golfer, that very same author has recently returned from the southland with the following report on the 1970 spring trip and the prospects for the upcoming season. The report follows. The author wishes to remain anonymous.

The winter-bound Williams athlete must often use his spring vacation as a rite de passage to both a physical and attitudinal focus on his sport. Distinctly so for the members of the Williams golf team who, suffering from five months of off-the-links hibernation, must dedicate their annual spring trip to a serious, disciplined attempt to train and tune the muscles of the body to a point where the swing becomes grooved and machine-like. The trip must become an attempt to sharpen the mind to a competitive edge of alertness, exactitude and confidence.

Right?

False.

Then what? Fun in the sun. A mindless diversion-excursion away from the perversion of the frigid Williamstown rat-race. Oh, golf is a big part. But low pressure, low key. Williams golf is a pleasure without being a pressure. Williams golf never becomes a question of sacrificing good times for golf. Good times are the higher goal. But of course competitive golf IS a good time. When it becomes a hassle hang up those spikes. Winning is usually nicer than losing. So we train. And try to win. And usually do.

A motley crew made their way south this year. Some who might have been there weren't - stand-out junior Chip Herndon had transferred to the University of Tennessee at the beginning of the year; last year's number two

freshman Fred Bradley left school for less pleasant reasons; two time college champ Tom Jamison had business in California to attend to; and reigning champ Mark Udall chose the snowy slopes of Colorado ahead of the fertile fairways of Florida.

That left three threesomes making the trip. First and foremost was spiritual leader Rudy Goff. A well known Spring Street entrepreneur and golf pro has awed generations of P. E. golfers with his famous buried-ball sand shot. This trip he will deal blackjack for pleasure and profit, fish off a swimming pool diving board for who-knows-what with a can of Shaeffer as bait, and sink his favorite fishing lure into the skull of an innocent team member. That's Rudy. He'll also shoot a 71 to murder the local pro in the team's match against the members of Sea Island.

Then there are co-capt. Ted May and Jim Hewitt. Plant and Flash. Plant got his name way back due to his physiological resemblance to an eggplant. The Outing-Club president will shoot the trip's lowest score - a 74. Flash hits the ball a mile. He even knocks his putter 100 yards on occasion - accurately too. He will be our number one or two player this year.

Then there's all of the 6' 4" 240 lb. Hank Bangser. The Banger was to be the trip's big surprise. Only a number six or seven player, last year he was to lead this year's tour, going five straight rounds without being beaten. Scores like 75, 76, 77. The first week playing golf in months and on tough courses, that's mighty good.

Then the others. Paul Lieberman. The illustrious P. J. Liebo. Had exploded with low scores on last year's trip. Then bombed out during the season. Said to have returned with more money than he brought this year.

Randy Greason worked at the Arnold Palmer Golf Academy and wears Arnold Palmer Golf Academy shirts. Unfortunately that's as far as the resemblance goes. The Greaser had financial difficulties on the trip.

Bill Kehoe, brother of the Amherst quarterback, was the only

sophomore along. He knew his place until the final two days when he got uppity and beat everyone. Then there was Bill Ervin, the former B-ball sharpshooter who usually plays 15 out of 18 holes even par. Unfortunately gets 12s on the other three.

Finally came the all important social director Mr. Jerry Stoltz. This is Jerry's third year trying to make the golf team. Due to unforeseen expenses he ran out of money after the first week. Hits a wicked ball.

The ontology and casting of characters well taken care of, I can safely proceed to a chronology of highlights:

Saturday March 21: Arrive in Sea Island, Georgia. First money changes hands after Jacksonville-UCLA game. Goff practices casting in motel room. Lure catches head of unsuspecting team member.

Monday: First full day of golf. No one breaks 80. Goff deals black-jack and cleans out innocent team members.

Tuesday: Match against top notch members of Sea Island Club. Goff one under par, May, Lieberman, Kehoe also win matches but team drops contest 25-24 under complicated scoring system. May wins his match when opponent hits wrong ball out of the rough on final hole. Opponent who is chairman of United States Golf Association Rules Committee disqualifies himself. College treasurer Charles Foehl plays as Williams number 10 man.

Wednesday: Team leaves Georgia, enters Florida. Big names in local news are Harold Carswell, Claude Kirk, Joe Williams. Rudy Goff.

Thursday: Innocent team member hooks his finger on Goff fish hook. Team plays 36 holes, the last five in almost total darkness. Final hole over water results in a half dozen lost golf balls. Stoltz runs out of money.

Saturday: Day off. Most take six-packs to Daytona. May and Stoltz head for local public course to practice. Stoltz spends an hour looking for lost six iron after the round. Gives it up as lost then goes back to motel and finds it under his bed. Goff goes fishing.

Sunday: Team plays course at which Rudy was former head pro. Goff says it's a great course. "Eighteen different holes", he says. Team finds that's about all you can say about it. First green has little grass and no flagstick - only a rake stuck upside down in the hole. Nice course! May shoots 74 for low round and becomes first player to beat Bangser who settles for second.

Monday: Goff's fishing rod breaks as the back window of station wagon closes on it.

Tuesday-Wednesday: Two day intra-team individual and two man best ball tournament. Kehoe shoots a final nine three under par 33 to nip Hewitt for individual title. May and Lieberman breeze to best ball title going one under par for 36 holes including final round 69.

Wed.-Sat.: All head home except Bangser who heads for Bermuda to get in two more weeks of intensive practice. Meanwhile others will hit the books.

1:00 Today: Still a week before Taconic course will open, the team started first match against Harvard and Boston College in Boston. Hewitt plays number one. Then May, Kehoe, Jamison, Lieberman, Udall and Greason.

3:00 Today: Bangser reaches Boston from Bermuda two hours too late to play against Harvard-B.C. Trip over for all.

House Transfer

All requests by upperclassmen for house affiliation transfer must be made in written form and given to either Hill Hastings '70 or Dan Hanley '71 or left in the Dean's Office before 4 p.m. April 16, 1970.

Frosh tennis wins, 5-4

By Bob Schmidt

The Williams freshman tennis team opened their season with a victory last Saturday, toppling the Kent School 5-4 on the Eph's home hardcourts.

Bill Simon, playing first singles, began the Williams conquest with a 6-3, 10-8 victory over Tom Shield of Kent, while Dave Rutledge, at second singles, raised the Eph margin to two points with an impressive 6-4, 7-5 victory.

The Kent School rallied, however, as both Williams' third and fourth men Charley Kieler and Frank Bowden were upended in straight sets, evening the match at two victories apiece.

Yet, the poised Eph squad regained their advantage as Ken Bate and Eric Hansen scored crucial victories. Bate performed brilliantly in routing his opponent 6-1, 6-2, and Eric Hansen, sidelined for most of the year

with a serious leg injury, closed out the singles competition with a 6-1, 6-2 win.

Despite their 4-2 singles advantage, the Williams doubles teams of Simon-Kieler and Rutledge-Hansen were both defeated in straight sets before Ken Bate and Frank Bowden prevented a Kent sweep of the doubles matches by scoring a straight set win, and providing the squad with a one point victory.

The freshmen return to action a week from today when they will battle a talented Deerfield squad at the Deerfield courts.



Photo by Bill Tague

Sophomores Lons Smith (above) and Jim Duford will lead the attack this Saturday against the Colgate lacrosse team. Last week the freshmen beat Lenox 6-4 with Emlen Drayton scoring twice.

Crew second; Rugby ties

The Williams Varsity Crew Team dropped their first race to a very strong WPI team last Saturday in a race with WPI and Rhode Island. Coxswained by coed Anne Forrestal, the crew downed Rhode Island but were no match for WPI.

The JV squad was also unable to win, but the Frosh squad rowed to an easy victory.

The Eph rugger tied MIT, 3-3 with Lee Owen scoring for Williams.

Netters edge Trinity

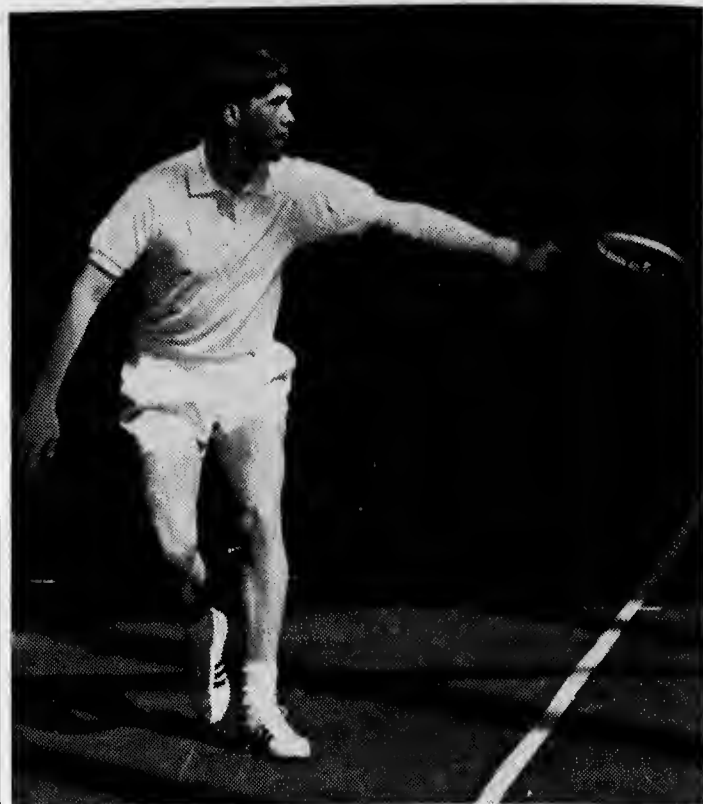


Photo by Elsie Peters

Junior capt. Pike Talbert returns service en route to a 6-1, 6-2 victory over Trinity's Dick Palmer Saturday. Senior Dave Blackford was the sole Eph double winner in the crucial 5-4 triumph.

By Bill Rives

In the face of a strong Trinity doubles effort, a determined Chaffee net squad held on to win 5-4 Saturday, largely through the comeback antics of a willful Dave Blackford. The senior athlete provided key 3-set wins in both singles and doubles, much to the delight of his enthused personal following seated in the Chapman rink press box.

A solid gallery including President Sawyer turned out to see the initial tennis encounter of the 1970 season and the first tennis match ever to take place in the Lansing Chapman facility. The few die-hards who sustained their spectatorship throughout the five hour event saw Blackford and his doubles partner, Pete Kinney, clinch victory at 7:00 p.m. by a score of 10-12, 6-1, 8-6.

In singles play capt. Pike Talbert downed Dick Palmer with a flurry of racquet skills, 6-1, 6-2. It was a fine showing for Talbert who was cheered on by his swimming coach Carl Samuelson. While Chris

Warner lost an 8-6, 6-3 decision to Jack Wright, the Trinity captain, smooth Dave Johnson sailed to a 7-5, 6-2 win over his Bantam counterpart. At no. 4, Blackford downed the Trinity version of the wily Dane, Torben Ulrich, in a 4-6, 6-4, 6-4 thriller. The five and six singles were split as Al Casey of Trinity downed Pete Kinney 6-3, 6-2, and Ty Griffin won with an impressive display of accuracy at no. 6. Griffin who is known primarily as a squash player seems to be coming though the fore in net prowess under Chaffee's tutelage.

In key doubles play the Johnson-Talbert combo lost a long three setter as did sophs Warner and Griffin which set the stage for the Kinney-Blackford heroics.

The netters face Harvard Saturday. No. 3 man Johnson will likely face all-American hockey player Joe Cavanaugh who recently lamented that after a long rink season he keeps hitting the ball in the net.

Batters seize opener

By John Clarke

The varsity baseball team defeated RPI 8-2 in their opening game Saturday afternoon here at Weston Field. Williams capitalized on RPI errors to rack up the eight run total, while Eph pitcher Lou Buck allowed no earned runs to cross the plate.

Winning pitcher Buck struck out seven and walked only two in his excellent nine inning effort.

Slugging sophomore Terry Smith went two for three, slugging a single and a double while driving in two runs. Tim Murnane, John Murray, and Jay McKenna each had singles to account for a total of five Eph hits.

In the second inning RPI threatened to open the scoring when Dennis Allen began by walking and Rob Mackness followed with a single. Ben Grober's sacrifice bunt advanced the runners to second and third. Buck forced two of the next three batters to ground out and struck out the third, retiring the side and leaving the runners stranded.

RPI scored their only two runs in the top of the fourth frame. Mackness opened the inning with a single. He moved to second on a passed ball and then stole third on the next pitch. Bill Dick walked and on two Eph throwing errors after Gary Lessen's bunt, Mackness and Dick scored.

Williams followed in the second

half of the inning by scoring four runs. Wid Nelson opened by walking and advanced to second when John Murray was hit by a pitch. Clean up batter Smith slapped his first hit, a single to right, driving in Nelson. On a fielder's choice Murray and Smith moved to third and second. Murray scored on a wild throw to the plate when Jay McKenna grounded to short stop. Smith and McKenna later scored on two RPI throwing errors to account for the four run total.

Williams scored two more runs in the bottom of the fifth. Nelson scored from third on a Smith double to center. Smith advanced to third on Murnane's single and then scored on McKenna's sacrifice fly to left.

RPI again threatened to score in the sixth frame. With men on second and third and one out Dick rifled a line drive toward right field. Eph first baseman McKenna stabbed the ball and fired it to second before the RPI runner could return. The double play retired the side and ended the last RPI scoring threat.

The Ephs scored their final two runs in the seventh. Murray singled and then stole second. Smith followed by walking, and on an incredible three error play by RPI both runners crossed the plate.

The Coombsmen take to action again Tuesday afternoon against AIC at Weston Field.

'Pentangle' to appear here spring weekend

Spring Weekend has been set by the All College Entertainment Committee and the Committee of Social Chairmen for May 8 and 9. A concert by Pentangle and Van Morrison will be the ACEC offering Friday evening, while the Social Chairmen plan a lawn party for Saturday afternoon.

Pentangle is an acoustical English group, featuring the guitars of Bert Jansch and John Renbourn, and the vocal talent of Jacqui McShee. Bassist Danny Thompson and drummer Terry Cox complete the ensemble, which has released three albums in the United States on the Reprise label. Reprise has also recorded Bert Jansch and John Renbourn, while Terry Cox has played on many jazz sessions and Danny Thompson is Donovan's regular recording bassist. The group is best known for its complex melodies and unusual rhythms which are used to enhance both medieval English folk songs and such bizarre American numbers as the Jayvettes' "Mary Go Round the Roses."

Rolling Stone magazine cited Van Morrison's *Astral Weeks* as one of the great undiscovered albums of 1969. Morrison is best known for his hit single "Brown Eyed Girl," and a single from his latest Warner Brothers album *Moondance* is getting frequent play on both AM and FM stations. While with "Them," an

English group of the British invasion, Morrison wrote the hit singles "Mystic Eyes," "Here Comes the Night," and "Gloria," later recorded by the Shadows of the Knight. His new band has some nine pieces, including winds, organ, and piano.

Several innovations will distinguish this concert from past ACEC events. To enable everyone to see the show and to keep ticket prices down, there will be two shows. Tickets will be sold April 28, following a poster and radio publicity campaign, and will cost \$2.50 for Williams students and \$3.00 for all others.

Commenting on the concert plans, ACEC co-chairman Ron Ross said, "The success of this concert will depend mainly on the full support of all students. Since some \$3,000 more is being spent on this concert than on the Byrds' concert, in order to present two first-rate acts, we will need almost a full-house for each show to break even. The groups were chosen for different appeals within a jazz-rock framework, in preference to spending a great deal of money on one slightly better known act that might not have as wide appeal."

Ross also mentioned that tickets will go on sale at 10:00 in the evening at three locations in order to prevent any particular houses from having an advantage on line. Any remaining tickets will be sold at Discoveries, Inc.



PENTANGLE

and Mother's Image on Spring Street at \$3.00 each. Anyone wishing to help with the concert for free tickets should contact either Steve Demorest or Ron Ross.

After a one year stand in the sophomore quad, the Saturday lawn party will be returning to its traditional location on the Garfield House Lawn. Sponsored

by the committee of social chairmen, the party will go from 2:30 until 4:30.

Performing will be Gary and the U.S. Bonds, noted for their "oldie" hit "Quarter to Three" and the Orlons who have made memorable the hits "South Street", "Don't Hang Up" and "Watusi".

The lawn party will be open to all college students, but all must remember to bring college I.D. cards.

The traditional colorful marquis will be erected and traditional refreshments will be served. In the unlikely event of rain, an alternate location will be announced.

The Williams Record

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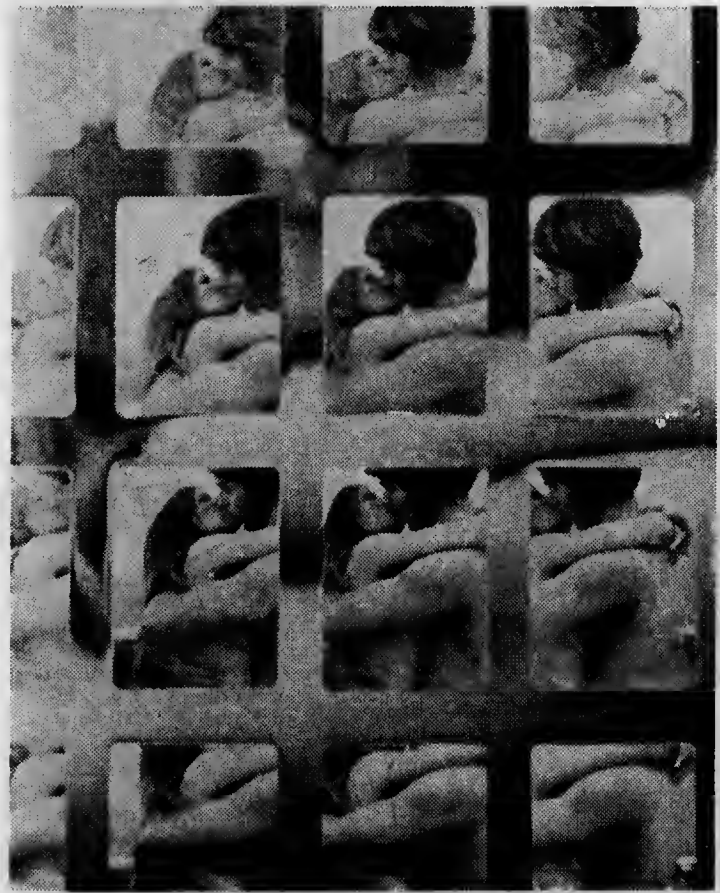


Photo by Roy Zarcos

Barbara Peck and Bruce MacDonald in Sam Shepard's play "Chicago," at the AMT Studio Theater through Sunday. Mark Siegel's review appears on page 2.

No girls for Brooks *Frosh, co-ed housing plans made*

By Thomas Altman

Hopkins and Prospect will become co-ed houses next year. Brooks house will not. The turn of events for Brooks house was completed last night when the College Council turned down the only "conditions" under which Brooks house said it would accept co-eds.

With the housing of co-eds thus established for next year and freshman inclusion well under way, the question of who will live where appeared to be near resolution this weekend.

Much controversy centered around Brooks House this week as the house voted 33-15 to conditionally accept a CUL plan which proposed that women live in Brooks House and that men live away from the house, remaining associated with it. The conditions Brooks House members attached to their acceptance needed the approval of the College Council.

The most important "condition" was that the east entry of Morgan Hall be reserved for Brooks juniors and seniors so as to maintain their cohesive spirit if the co-educational experiment failed. This condition was not accepted by the College Council at its highly vocal meeting last night mainly because of upper-



GREYLOCK QUAD

Preferred by freshmen in this year's inclusion, the quad will also have co-ed residents next year as girls move into Hopkins House along with Prospect House.

classmen now living in that entry who wish to remain there next year. Also, Ellen Josephson '71 pointed out some possible objections girls could have to the plan.

It is the policy of the College to

honor the wishes of resident upperclassmen, and Brooks House apparently would not consider less than the whole entry. So at last night's meeting the Council voted to table the CUL proposal, eliminating the chance that Brooks House will be co-educational next year.

According to Assoc. Dean Peter Frost there will be 92 girls on campus next year. 55 would be exchange students and the rest transfers. 52 girls will live in the small houses being used this year and forty will be divided between Hopkins and Prospect. The small girl's houses will be associated with row houses for the next academic year.

The reason for the CUL proposal to house girls in Brooks was to move them closer to the center of campus and to increase the number of girls on campus. Prof. Frost said that the Administration was completely neutral on this issue. It would have been a quicker step toward co-education, but if it caused any resentment the College was willing to wait.

Continued on Page 3

Comps Reinstated

By Dave Schooler

By a two to one margin, the Williams faculty voted to make it compulsory for all departments to give comprehensive exams to its majors, effective for the 1970-71 school year. Presently each department has the option of whether or not to have an exam and the form which it will take.

Under the new plan, the department will still be allowed to determine the form of the examination which is best suited to its discipline (written, oral, paper, discussion, project, or a combination of these).

The resolution continues that "although such examinations may consist of group discussions, provision should be made to evaluate

the ability of each individual student to think independently and to synthesize the materials of his major subject."

Each department, at the beginning of the senior year and after consultation with its senior majors, will distribute to its seniors a detailed statement concerning the arrangements and requirements for that year's program of evaluation.

The Committee on Educational Policy had previously voted by a vote of 7 to 4 to recommend the abolition of the comprehensive exam in all departments with the minority voting to make it compulsory. Four student members and three of the faculty members composed the majority.

WHEW Schedule

Williams Habitable Earth Week, a series of programs designed to focus attention and energy on the environment, will start tomorrow and run through next Thursday.

There will be an Environmental Studies Seminar tomorrow from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the Taconic High School in Pittsfield.

Monday there will be a Williamstown community cleanup sponsored by the town Selectmen to celebrate Patriots' Day.

On Tuesday evening in Bronfman two student task forces will report on "The Col-

lege's Environmental Responsibilities" and "The College's Planning Process." Three more groups will report on Wednesday at the Williamstown public school on Southworth Street: "The Individual's Environmental Responsibilities," "The Hoosic River Valley," and "Mt. Greylock and Recreation."

Wednesday afternoon U. S. Representative Morris Udall will speak on national political parameters to the environment.

Thursday the Environmental Center will direct a panel of alumni professionally involved with environmental issues.

The Williams Record

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Letters

More on Wickes

To the editor:

Because I was the executive editor of the Record when Paul Wickes' story on the University of Missouri was originally printed, I resent Paul Lieberman's editorial "reply" to the letter from Prof. Ralph L. Lowenstein of the Missouri faculty in last Friday's Record.

As executive editor, I was ultimately responsible for the decision to publish the Wickes article; Paul Lieberman, as preparation for becoming co-editor in February, did perform most of the editorial functions for that particular edition, but the final choice of what would or would not appear in the paper was mine. Therefore, if anyone was "had," as Prof. Lowenstein asserted, I was, and Paul Lieberman should not have felt personally obliged to mock either Prof. Lowenstein's writing abilities or his publisher.

My own reply to Prof. Lowenstein would be that I do not believe I was "had," and that I didn't "buy" everything in the Wickes story. At the time we printed it I believed it would be a thought-provoking, and letter-to-the-editor-provoking, article, which it proved to be. The letters printed in the Record in opposition to Wickes' viewpoint have helped clarify the lack of perspective many feel was evident in Wickes' article. I believe the Missouri controversy has benefit-

ted this often complacent campus, and I don't think a newspaper editor should avoid his unique opportunity to bring issues to light merely because the issue is controversial or because he doesn't "buy" every opinion expressed in the article.

I hope Prof. Lowenstein will accept my personal apologies for the aspersions cast upon him in the pages of this newspaper.

W. Lawrence Hollar '70
Lieberman replies:

In my editorial remarks at the beginning of the Charivari issue in which the now infamous Wickes' article was published I wrote: "we should add a note of warning to this final article. If while perceiving 'otherness' in the form of a Midwestern college (or in the 'Old' Williams!) we find ourselves looking down upon or laughing at the 'other' must we not remember that we too are vulnerable to being looked upon with laughter or even hostility by both the 'others' of today and our youthful counterparts in the Williams class of 1990."

I obviously was not had and I knew what was coming - hostility and laughter. I felt no need to reply to Prof. Lowenstein's flip-pant letter with a substantive argument. My remark was not meant to be taken seriously and was directed at the non-substantive tone of Prof. Lowenstein's letter and not at him personally.

Squires '70 on 'lib'

Letter to the editor:

I've heard a lot of crap about how lousy and inarticulate those Women's Lib. people were last week. At the least this attitude says a lot about the Williams mentality. And it isn't confined just to males on this campus.

What is it about the Williams mentality that demands a slick, prepackaged speech straight from Madison Avenue? What is it that allows a Charles Hamilton to get up and slyly tell the Williams white elite to go to hell while receiving wildly approving applause from those Williams white elite? And what is it that condemns some girl to "inarticulate revolutionary rhetoric" just because she had the courage to expose her fear to us? The trust that Ste-

phanie asked of us was more articulate than any bullshit 3 Williams coeds can come up with on Williams Lib. (letter of April 10).

I didn't see that these 3 contributed anything new or in any more readable fashion than what came out of the infinitely more powerful confrontation at Jesup last Wed. And further, why is there a fear of confrontation in the Williams fraternity? How can an "intellectual community" be honest with itself and the situation while swaddling its fears in intellectual rationalizations? Conflict and confrontation forces us all to look at ourselves. With more of this maybe the Williams fraternity would be less uptight.

Steve Squires '70

'Creative Playthings' open tonight

Get it together about 8:30 tonight and go down to the Studio Theater at the AMT. Check your boots at the door and sit on the matted floor. Open up for the experimental theater.

"Chicago," by Sam Shepard, is one of the finest one-act plays I've ever seen. The play is not really about "fun with a gun" or two people who coinhabit a bathtub. Joy (Barbara Peck) has landed a job and is leaving (Chicago?) for Chicago?; boyfriend Stu (Bruce MacDonald) doesn't want her to leave, but is afraid to follow her. As Stu's bathtub monologue moves from his specific problem to encompass the dilemma of mankind (death, castration), the tub becomes a boat; the water that was on the inside surrounds Stu, overwhelms the audience, and engulfs everything in a visionary torrent.

Sam Shepard's poetry is about the American stage as in the way of soliloquy, and Bruce MacDonald splashes through his ra-

ther difficult role with the power of a battleship and the pathetic helplessness of a rubber duck.

Where "Chicago" is right on, Megan Terry's "Comings and Goings" is neither here nor there. The play, a "trampolin for director and actors," is a loosely structured collage of actions, in which four men and four women all play the same two roles, impro-

review

vising characters and replacing each other on center stage whenever they choose. The outcome can be either total audience involvement or the biggest letdown since you found out that Barbara Peck was really wearing cloths in "Chicago."

"Comings and Goings" is not one of Megan Terry's best plays. A few of the vignettes (police grilling and pregnancy scenes) are

exciting and funny, but an equal number seem rather flat. The actors (Steve Demorest, Buck Holmyard, John Appleyard and Al Haas) and actresses (Barbara Peck, Judy Allerhand, Kathy Wege and Susie Cummins) display a wide range of ability and the play becomes uneven because, after the first few moments, you'd rather see more of some of the actors and less of some of the others. In the rehearsal I saw the actors just weren't into the play; one of the problems seemed to be a lack of communication between director Mark Cummins (who does a good enough job in "Chicago") and his cast. However, no two productions of "Comings and Goings" are the same, and audience reaction and "opening night" impetus may well provide the inspiration that is needed to get the play off the stage.

If you dig creative theater at all this production is well worth taking off your shoes for.

Mark Siegel

Political analysis

The West German elections

(Editor's Note: Nick Durich is a special student from Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia. In December the Record printed his article on "West Germany: 'Revolution Without R' ". This is his second article on the European political scene.)

As you might have noticed in my January article on the recent West German elections, political interest, aspects and results, have dominated my standpoint. This time I am going to analyze the political facts on economic grounds.

It would be incorrect and unforgivably rude to attack the Christian Democratic Union party for its failures or to laud the Social Democratic party (SPD) for its successes, if we add that it was simply "the Deutsche mark" which played the game. The only difference which, decided the elections was how these two parties stood economically in the game of which they were equal partners.

It is very well known that money strongly influences politics and elections, no matter what its nature or aims might be. This was especially true with the latest changes in West Germany. The ace in the game was revaluation of the mark, which at the time was expected by the United States, as well as by all European countries. So there could not be any vulgarization or cheating in the play, it had to be willy-nilly fair. The Social Democrats defended revaluation, obviously wanting to increase its parity value to dollars, while the Christian Democrats opposed it.

However, the game could not be interesting if we didn't have its protagonists. In this case those are two ministers, Social Democrat Schiller and Christian Democrat Strauss. The former is the first Minister of Economy, and the latter is Minister of Finances. The first actions may be absurd in the shade of Ludwig Erhard, the creator of the "the economical model," the Chancellor who, for the first time after the second World War, earned for West Germany the rank of the leading this electrified situation, even the

country in Europe. The ruins caused by the war were soon forgotten as the war itself so that in 1966 this tireless giant would seriously collapse before the economic recession. The situation was so dangerous that in some instance it became similar to that of 1929. Erhard was severely attacked, the country with 700,000 people unemployed was tumbling, a call for solution was desperate. And really a man was found. It was Schiller. Unemployment was abolished. The National Product increased nine per cent and is still growing. In short, the GNP for the last three years increased to over a hundred billion marks. In 1968 it was about 573 billion marks, but if it increased to 600 billion this year, the inhabitants of West Germany would become the richest people of Europe with approximately 2500 marks average income per capita.

Although on first sight all this may look splendid and okay, this conjurers' wand involves very dangerous consequences. The wild rhythm of industrial development and stability of mark meant at the same time a high demand and high sales. It is wanted everywhere and the people buy it as crazy. So in Bonn, the foreign currencies pile up. All this indicates that West Germany is producing much more for the world than for the domestic market. This means higher prices at the domestic market since the big industrial magnates for the sake of profits are producing much more for abroad where the profits are much higher than in West Germany, thus supplying less at the market of West Germany. Since this country consumes much more, this means higher prices accompanied by rapid industrial growth and inflation.

Here was a crucial point of the game. As I said at the beginning, CDU rejected the revaluation, unaware of its consequences. Suddenly the people wanted high salaries; strikes burst out and threatened to become destructive. In this electrified situation, even the

bankers expressed themselves in favor of revaluation, because it would cut the exports and increase the imports. The exported goods will be more expensive and thus more difficult to sell while the imported goods will be cheaper, rendering the prices of the domestic market, balance and stability.

But the game was slowly coming to its end - elections. Here I must introduce another factor which changed the game at least at that moment, very significantly. Before the elections, the country was flooded by speculators, who were buying marks, expecting after revaluation to receive more than before. This induced Chancellor Kiesinger to close down all the stock exchanges. So a man who once swore that as long as he was president, a revaluation would not occur, was forced to do so after the elections. His decision on the "open course of mark" at the world stock exchanges meant only a disguised form of the later full epilogue.

So now, before conclusion, what does all this tell us? First and foremost it tells us that SPD didn't succeed only because it followed the sissy advices of eloquent Schiller, or even more was beloved of the people. No, not at all. It was merely a logical consequence of the West German development, economically, socially and politically in the summary of its role and position to the rest of the world. So CDU, after twenty years of domination becomes opposition, a very strong opposition, of which SPD, in the course of the future time must take a very significant account in their further dealings with the problems of West Germany.

However, I want to end with the following. Despite what the recent elections brought about, West Germany entered another route of its development, and this change bears a positive echo in Europe and in the rest of the world. But we also must remember, the German elections are not only accompanied by political repercussions, but by economic ones too. By winning the elections SPD hasn't solved the problems. It only discovered them and it is in the future to show how right they were.

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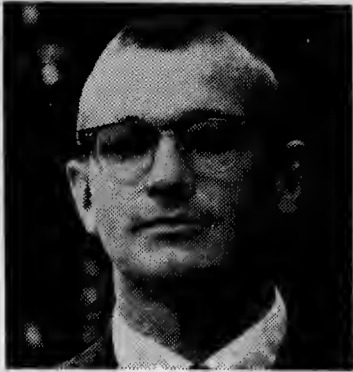
Williams Habitable Earth Week

Views Differ On College Planning

By Tom Deming
(Editor's Note: The following interviews are preliminary to next week's discussions of college planning. The discussions will be part of Earth Week.)

The subject of planning for the future physical development of the Williams campus is approached differently by people connected with the college. Provost Stephen Lewis heads the office of the administration which has "the major responsibility for long-range planning" at Williams. Sheafe Satterthwaite is a research associate with the Center for Environmental Studies.

According to Provost Lewis, planning means examining the "future consequences of present actions." Although he acknowledges that planning can and should be looked at in many ways, including a concern for the total aesthetic effect of the campus. Mr. Lewis emphasizes most the need to examine important, related factors such as available land, funding, future operating costs and long-range academic concerns, to name just a few. The innumerable interrelationships between a building and the many



PROVOST LEWIS

other facets of the campus must be explored. "Good planning," Mr. Lewis says, "takes account of the interdependencies" inherent in a campus situation.

Williams employs Dan Kiley, a professional planner, as a consultant on the growth of the college. Provost Lewis points out that the Board of Trustees and the administration felt that, with major buildings in the offing, an expert would provide needed advice on the expansion of the physical plant. "It is very easy to mislocate a building," Mr. Lewis says,

as Baxter Hall readily demonstrates. Furthermore, Provost Lewis indicates, it was felt that "someone from the outside who isn't conditioned to thinking of the idiosyncracies of Williams would bring a fresh way of thinking" to campus planning.

Although Dan Kiley has developed a ten-year projection for the expansion of the college, the future of the campus is not thus definitely determined. Mr. Lewis considers that "a plan is something to work from." Already, some of Mr. Kiley's ideas are out of step with current thinking on the college's future. The Provost likes to think of a "rolling plan," subject to continual revision as projected needs change. Thus the college is definitely committed to no more than one or two building programs at a time.

Probably many members of the college community are not aware of the nature of planning at Williams. When asked about the general lack of student and faculty involvement in the planning process, Mr. Lewis noted that students and members of the faculty are involved on planning committees. For example, there are representatives of the student body and the faculty on the planning committee for the proposed new library. There is even a long-range planning committee on which sit a few students and faculty members.

The fact still remains that only a small number of people are involved in the planning process. One reason for this is the nature of committee work. Mr. Lewis points out that, with respect to carrying out the task of a planning committee, "following through cannot be done with a large group or one with rolling membership. Familiarity is essential when one is talking about a complicated problem."

Mr. Lewis believes that, in addition to committee work, "wherever possible, the planning process should go back to open discussions to get the views of the college community." However, many factors limit the nature of such open discussion. With respect to long-range planning, Mr. Lewis thinks that it would be "misleading" to present any complete projection for the growth of the campus because The Plan does not exist; the view of future land use is always subject to change. Community discussion could more readily focus on projections for certain buildings or certain areas, Provost Lewis feels.

Even if one is only talking about the plan for a particular building, however, there can be problems if the college does not own the land. "Where real estate is involved," Mr. Lewis points out, "the working through of options must be done without publicity." Thus all concerned with opening up the planning process must recognize that there are what Mr. Lewis calls "degrees of openness and participation."

Turning to the college's role as "a citizen in the town," Mr. Lewis believes that officials of the town should be consulted about plans for new buildings on campus. However, "as any one party would do, the college should approach the town planners with a pretty good idea of what it wishes to accomplish."

Sheafe Satterthwaite is very aware of Williams' relation to the town. He does not consider Williamstown to be a typical New England mountain village because physically, "the college dominates the town."

"The situation in Williamstown is peculiar," Mr. Satterthwaite says, because "there is a kind of grandeur." This grandeur is connoted mainly by the row houses,

with their elegant facades and broad lawns. As one moves along Main Street, one notes that "the institutional landscape has been comparatively muted." Contributing to the general "residential atmosphere" of Williams, Mr. Satterthwaite notes, is the fact that a major complex such as the science quad has been set away from the view of Main St. and that the longitudinal axes of such large structures as Baxter Hall, Chapin Hall, and Stetson Library lie perpendicular to the main thoroughfare. Mr. Satterthwaite believes that this feature of Williams should be taken into account in planning for campus growth: "One would wish to retain the residential flavor and hide institutionality."

Another factor in the aesthetics of Williams is the location of the campus. Mr. Satterthwaite thinks that the college "does not particularly relate to its valley site - the wall of mountains around it." For one thing, "psychologically, one already has in the siting of Williams a constricted situation." Rather than spreading out horizontally, blocking off spaces and cutting off the view, as the Mission Park houses will do, Mr. Satterthwaite feels that "buildings should work vertically," and that the college should seek "some retention of openness and groundspace." "This," says Mr. Satterthwaite, "would endanger environmental awareness."

"Planning could be a basic educational tool in determining the relationship which man (the college community) should have with his environment." Mr. Satterthwaite feels that the planning process at Williams could and should be made "more open, more democratic, more self-educative, for more people in both the college and the town."

Calendar

FRIDAY

7:30 DEBATING: With Deerfield, Taft, Choate, Hotchkiss, and Kingswood; 103, 104, 105, 106 Bronf. and Makepeace Room.

7:30 FILM: "Le Sour se Leve" (Daybreak) Bronfman Auditorium.

8:30 THEATER: "Creative Playthings" Experimental short plays by Megan Terry and Sam Shepard; directed by Mark Cummins '70. Experimental Theater, AMT.

8:30 MUSIC: Harpsichord recital by Victor Hill, the 15 two-part inventions and other works by J. S. Bach. 3 Griffin.

SATURDAY

9:00 DEBATING: Tournament continued from Friday night. Bronfman and Greylock Dining Hall.

1:00 VARSITY GOLF: Williams vs. Vermont, Taconic Golf Club.

1:30 RUGBY: Williams vs. Colgate. Cole Field.

2:00 VARSITY LACROSSE: Williams vs. Colgate. Cole Field.

2:00 VARSITY TENNIS: Williams vs. Harvard. Tennis Courts.

8:30 THEATER: "Creative Playthings," plays by Megan Terry and Sam Shepard. Experimental Theater, AMT.

SUNDAY

7:30 FOLK SERVICE: St. John's Church.

8:30 MUSIC: Victor Hill plays J. S. Bach's 15 two-part inventions on the harpsichord. 3 Griffin.

8:30 THEATER: "Creative Playthings." Experimental Theater, AMT.

MONDAY

7:30 LECTURE: Members from California commune discuss alternative life styles, and collective action against social injustice. Jesup Hall.

7:30 FILM: "Picnic in the Grass" in French. Language Center.

8:00 OPEN MEETING TO DISCUSS CHEMISTRY MAJOR: Common Room, Bronfman.

TUESDAY

3:00 VARSITY BASEBALL: Williams vs. Trinity. Weston Field.

7:00 EARTH WEEK PANELS: Williams plan for future campus development and College responsibility for local environment. Bronfman Auditorium.

8:00 LECTURE: Author Robert Pinget lectures in French; "Mecanisme de la Creati on Litteraire." Language Center.

Co-ed Housing (Cont)

Continued from Page 1

he said. The completion of the Mission Park next fall should make the path toward co-education considerably smoother, he concluded.

Freshman housing applications were to be due at the Dean's office today at 4:00. Freshmen housing affiliation assignments will be completed by Saturday noon. Prof. Frost emphasizes that many freshmen will be disappointed and not be assigned to their preference on the limited choice selection on their housing forms. The freshmen, with few exceptions, have chosen the quad type house. Prof. Frost expressed his surprise at what he called the disproportionate popularity of the quad houses. The problem seems

to be the unattractiveness of the year in the soph quad that goes along with row house membership.

Prof. Frost contends that there are some advantages to living in the sophomore quadrangle as it provides the student with two social spheres. Prof. Frost also pointed out that there are more requests for house transfer from the quad houses than from the row houses. Apparently most freshman remain unconvinced.

The house room draw will be held on April 27. All students left without rooms will participate in the all-college draw on May 4.

WHEW CLEAN-UP

In order to dramatize the need to recycle waste products, the committee sponsoring the Williams Habitable Earth Week (WHEW) is asking the Williams-town community for its empty beer and soda cans. The committee plans to collect these, sell them to a scrap metal dealer in North Adams, and donate the money obtained to the national fight to preserve the environment. Cartons have been placed around the campus and people should leave the cans in these.

COLE FIELD BREAK-IN

College Security Head Walter O'Brien stated Wednesday that an unidentified person broke into Cole Field House on Saturday, April 4 by forcing the transom over the door. When a college security officer arrived on the scene later, he discovered that the newly painted walls of the field house were covered with spray paint. The intruder had also cut the screening to the equipment room and had scattered the piles of clothing on the shelves all over the floor.

The police have not yet apprehended the intruders, but O'Brien says that they do have several suspects.

Williams College senior Willard R. Wadt of Short Hills, N. J., is one of 100 top seniors at American and Canadian colleges who have been selected by the Wood-

row Wilson National Fellowship Foundation to be the first recipients of the Foundation's newly inaugurated Independent Study Awards. The awards, worth \$1,000 each, are to be used for approved projects of study, research or travel this summer or next. Wadt is a physics major.

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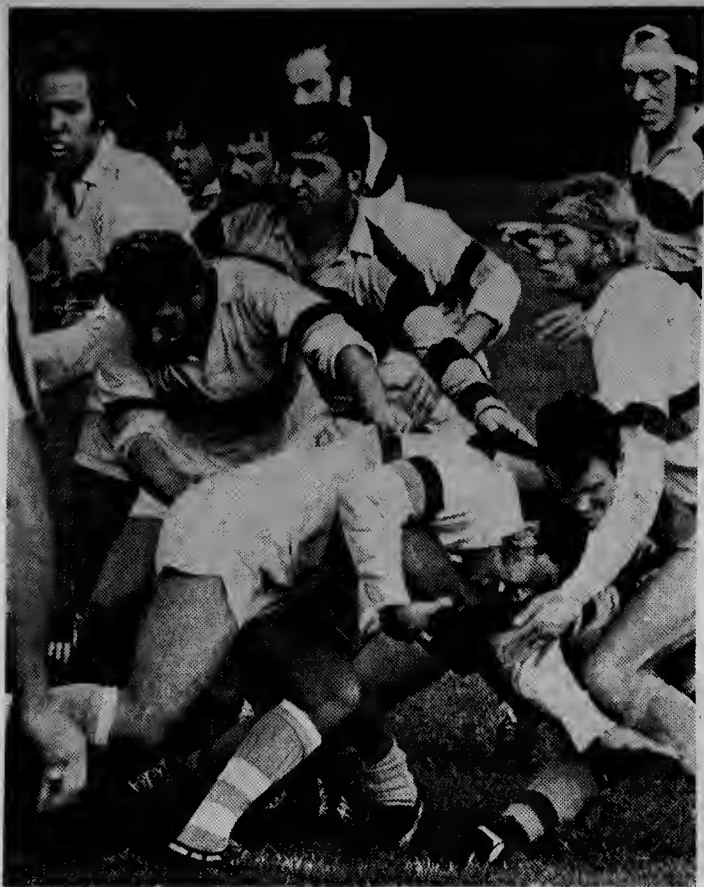


Photo by Bill Tague
Mike Caruso carrying the ball for the Rugby Club in a match last fall. Lending support are, starting from the left, Tim Dorman, kicker Accurate Jack Roineault who appears to have spotted a growth on Caruso's leg, and Randy Vitasek. In their first outing this spring they tied MIT 3-3. Calgate will be here for a match tomorrow.

Baseball downed 3-0; to play Colby

By Bud Ruf

The All-American sport of baseball came to Weston field on an apple pie afternoon Tuesday, but there was little to cheer about in Mudville as the mighty Ephs went down to AIC 3-0.

The teams were more evenly matched than the score indicates. Williams collected four hits, two of them singles by Dick Skrocki, and AIC five. But many fine scoring opportunities were ruined by the Ephs poor baserunning while AIC took full advantage of every man reaching base.

Lax stops MIT

By Jim Todd

Using the experience gained against Baltimore and Rutgers over Spring vacation, the varsity lacrosse squad outthrust MIT to an 11-7 season opening win.

The Eph attack exploded for six goals in the second period and held an 8-3 edge at the half. The Engineers brought the score to 9-7 in the fourth quarter but the defense of Paul Oldshue, Don Harrington and Jim Heekin rallied around goalie Russ Bankes, who made 17 saves, and shut the door on the home team.

In the meantime the Purple scored twice to reach the final margin. Sophomore attackman Jim Duford, who led last year's freshman squad in scoring, got three goals and one assist to lead the team in scoring. Another soph, Lans Smith, scored one and assisted on three others. Scott Miller also got a hat trick while the first midfielder of Captain Pat Bassett, Jim Anderson and Mark Tilden each scored one.

Coach Lamb commented that the play was "shaky," which he attributed in part to the enormous number of sophomores on the squad. The team plays Colgate at home on Saturday.

In the first inning, Eph second sacker Dick Hemingway led off with a walk, moved to third on a double by Wild Nelson, but was thrown out at home on a fly to left field. Twice more in the second inning the Ephs let scoring opportunities slip through their fingers. Jay McKenna was tagged out trying to steal second and Nick Tortorello attempted to reach third from first on Skrocki's first single.

AIC was quickly retired in the first four innings. They threatened briefly in the third with men on first and third before a nicely executed double play halted it, and again in the fourth with a man on second and one out until John Murray came up with a Ron Swoboda catch (complete with tumbings) and doubled the runner off second.

AIC finally made the scoreboard in the fifth with a walk,

a good sacrifice bunt, and a single by Floyd Norcliss. The final two runs came in the ninth when Eph reliever Bob Groban, who came in for Dick Deslauriers, experienced control problems. He yielded no hits but gave up two walks, one intentional. This, coupled with a Williams' error and two AIC sacrifices provided the final two runs.

Aside from the Ephs inability to use its baserunners to its advantage and AIC's mastery at this art, Williams was rather sloppy in the field with four errors to AIC's none. Pitching also made a great difference. Deslauriers started strong but faded giving up three hits and three walks in the last four innings he pitched. AIC's Wortland began shakily, being tagged for three hits in the first two innings, but then found himself and went the route, striking out five along the way.

Golfers split matches

By Bob Schmidt

Bill Kehoe's clutch putting on the eighteenth green highlighted the Williams golf victory over Boston College, as the Ephmen opened their links season at Boston last Tuesday by splitting two matches; they fell to the Harvard Crimson 5-2, and upended the Eagles from Boston college by a 4-3 margin.

Kehoe, playing third man, reached the eighteenth green with the match tied at three victories each, and calmly sunk a four foot putt to give the Williams team the victory over their Boston rivals. Kehoe, in carding an 86, fell to his Harvard opponent, however, by a 6 and 5 count.

In other action, Jim Hewitt, the Williams medalist and first man,

edged Eagle Tom Riordan, earning him a split of the afternoon's matches. Despite his 78, Hewitt was defeated by his Crimson foe, 3 and 2.

Though Ted May, the Williams second man, soared to an 82 in bowing to both opponents, the Ephs picked up four victories behind Tom Jamison and Paul Lieberman, who, by carding 77 and 79 respectively, swept their matches by comfortable margins.

The Eph's sixth and seventh men, Randy Greason and Bill Ervin, were both toppled by their rivals. Ervin, in shooting an 85, had a disappointing afternoon in dropping both decisions by the narrow margin of one up.

The Ephs return to action this Saturday at home, opposing the University of Vermont.

Track opener spoiled

By Josh Hull

Both the weather and the Middlebury track team were uncharacteristically fine as the latter outscored Williams, 86-63, in the opening dual meet of the season at Weston Field on Wednesday.

Middlebury, considered by Williams Coach Dennis Fryzel to be "the strongest Middlebury team in the last 15 years," exhibited balance on both track and field, quickly earning a secure cushion of points. Especially adding to the visitors' total were four instances in which they made off with eight of nine available points in an event. Three of these near-sweeps were sustained in the field events while the Williams runners gained only 3 fewer points than their opponents.

The Williams squad is composed predominantly of freshmen - of 29 members, only 7 are upperclassmen.

Bill Webb, doubling in the hurdles, took second place in the 120 yd. highs and first in the 440 yd. intermediates. Teammate

Charles Huntington managed second place in the 440 yd. run and in the 220 yd. dash, clocking 51.4 and 23.5 respectively. And in the discus, John Teichgraber continued his two year unbeaten streak by flinging it 144 ft. 10 in. Not surprisingly, there were also some particularly outstanding freshmen including high jump winner Jack Berno, and Tom Cleaver, who not only moved ahead in the stretch to win the 880 yd. run in 2:01.2, but also anchored the victorious mile relay (3:33.4).

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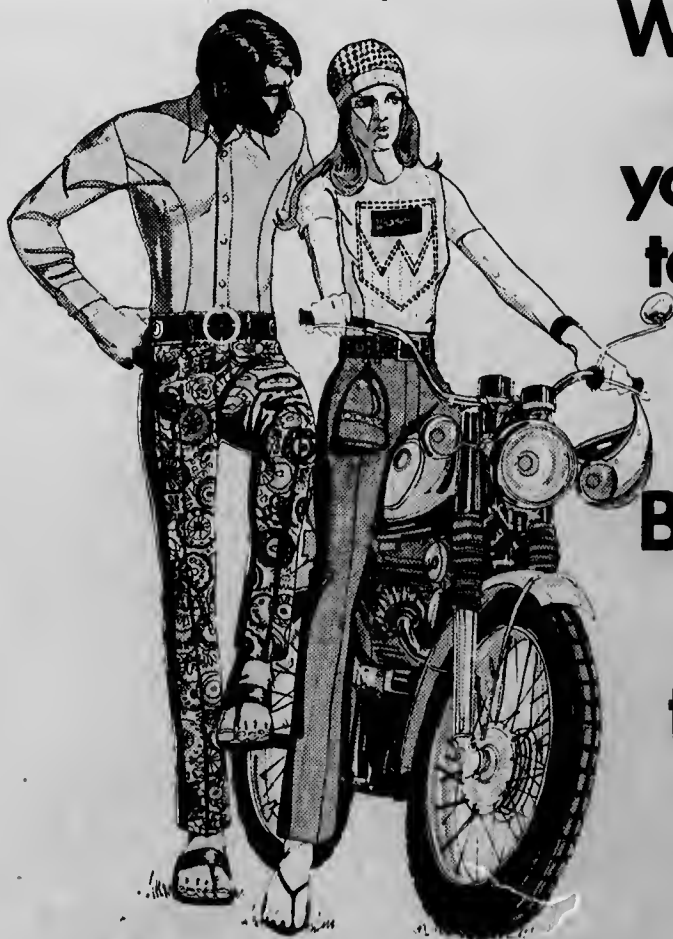
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The Williams Record

VOL. LXXXIV, NO. 15

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1970

PRICE 15c

WHEW starts today

Community awareness encouraged

By Russ Pommer

"The Williams Habitable Earth Week program may appear to be following in the tradition of most crusading causes at Williams, beginning with a sudden surge of token interest and ineffective action, fading suddenly into indifference," said Bob Katt of the WHEW organizing committee, describing the response of many students to the Earth Week plans.

But realizing the existing environmental crisis threatening to grow drastically worse as soon as interest wanes, the immediate goal of WHEW is the education of both campus and community, Katt said. By making the individual aware of his role in the ecological system, and of the courses of action available to him, WHEW hopes to encourage individual and community action, coupled with a transformation of personal attitudes toward environment.

A series of panel discussions are planned for the week to discuss issues relating to the environment. Two of these are to be held in Bronfman Auditorium tonight, beginning at 7 p.m. The first will discuss the college's responsibility to the local environment with Thomas R. Hudspeth '70 moderating. The second, to be moderated by William E. Carney '70, will deal with the Williams Plan for future campus development.

Additionally three more panels will be held tomorrow evening, beginning at 7 p.m., at the Southworth School. The topics will be the Hoosac River Valley as an ecological community, individual responsibility for the environment, and Mt. Greylock as an ecological resource. Moderators will be seniors, Daniel W. James, and Robert J. Katt, and junior James A. Goodwin.

These panels will serve as a format for discussions of reports from task groups who have been collecting information over the past two months.

On Wednesday at 4 p.m., Rep. Morris Udall (D-Arizona) will speak on national issues in



Rep. Morris Udall (D-Arizona), a long time anti-pollution campaigner, will speak in Jesup Hall at 4 p.m. Wednesday afternoon.

the environmental crisis in Jesup Hall. Udall is a long time campaigner for the preservation of the environment.

The Earth Week program will end at 4 p.m. Thursday with a panel moderated by former Vermont Governor and Williams trustee, Philip Hoff, in Bronfman Auditorium. Five Williams alumni representing the fields of business, education and government will also participate.

Throughout the week, the Williams Photography Club, which is sponsoring a photo contest on the theme of environmental pollution, will display the various photographs entered in the contest in an exhibit in Baxter Hall.

Also, a group of students, in order to dramatize the need to recycle waste products, is collecting empty beer and soda cans from the college com-

munity. They plan to sell these cans to a scrap metal dealer in North Adams, and to give the money obtained to the national fight to preserve the environment. Plans are in progress for a community-wide newspaper collection and clean-up.

The WHEW organizing committee has also endorsed the suggestion made in the Advocate that proxies from college shareholdings in General Motors be devoted to the Campaign GM efforts to force industrial responsibility for the environment.

Faculty members have been asked to attempt to relate the particular subject matter of their classes to ecological concepts during the week.

Finally, the major purpose of the week is to prepare the way for long-range effective action maintained by the community.

New JA's selected

By Tom Altman

Thirty-six junior advisors for the year 1970-71 have been selected.

They are sophomores, S. Boyer Baird, Lindsay A. Beaman, Gardner W. Bemis, J. Gillespie Birney III, Claiborne H. Coyle, Parker H. Croft, Jr., Stephen P. Davies, John G. Dier, Jr., John A. Earle, Richard S. Easton, Henry H. Ferrell III, Thomas M. George, Theodore A. Griffinger, Jr., Robert D. Hermann, Douglas V. Herr, Thomas C. Keller III, Rex R. Krakauer, Steven M. Lee, Adam A. LeFevre, Vernon C. Manley, James G. Munroe, John C. Murray, Michael D. O'Rourke, Jack F. Raineault, Andrew S. Rosen, John R. Schmidt, John M. Searles, Andrew T. Smith, Ernest R. Smith, E. Lansing Smith, Philip B. Swain, James W. Thornton, and Robert H. Young.

Also serving in the capacity of junior advisor will be junior Forrest W. Jones, and freshmen, Tommy H. Brewer, Jr., and Gregory Groves.

According to Dean of Freshmen James Kolster the qualities the nomination committee consider in their selection are more-or-less understood. Dean Kolster includes

tolerance of all types, mature judgment, and the ability to establish rapport as obvious considerations.

This year the committee added one substantial innovation consisting of a greater emphasis on recommendations from this year's sophomore class. Other recommendations were solicited from past JAs, houses and the faculty.

Dean Kolster also explained that the junior advisor nomination committee, in consultation with the Afro-American Society, decided to enlarge the number of black JAs, in order to provide more support for incoming black freshmen. Accordingly, Forrest Jones '71, a current JA, will stay on in that position for another year, and two members of the class of '73, Tommy H. Brewer and Gregory Groves, will also serve as JAs next year.

Members of the nominating committee were: J. Christopher Frost '70, Gates H. Hawn '70, James A. Jones '71, James R. Kolster, Dean of Freshmen, John P. Kurlinski '70, A. Richard Metzger '71, Mark J. Pangborn '70, and Claud R. Sutcliffe, Assistant Professor of Political Science.

Frosh preferred quad; 100 denied choice

By Tom Altman

The housing situation for next year is progressing smoothly, although 100 freshmen were denied their choice as to what type of house they wanted to join, and the house affiliation of those girls who will not be in Prospect or Hopkins has yet to be arranged.

According to Daniel F. Hanley '71, who headed the housing committee, 241 freshmen requested to be placed in a quad type house, including the 21 black freshmen who will be in Gladden next year. The housing committee was able to place only 154 freshmen in either the Greylock complex or in Berkshire-Prospect.

The 81 freshmen who requested row houses and the eight who expressed no preference were placed in row houses. The total housing list should be made available today.

Hanley mentioned that the placement was done with the use of a random number system. Each house and group of freshmen was assigned a number. The students were then placed in the house whose number corresponded with theirs. In the future a computer will be used to simplify the process.

Hanley also pointed out that all Greylock houses were assigned a surplus of eight students. This corresponds to the normal attrition rate, so each freshman will eventually have a room.

Individual house room draws will take place on April 27. Those students left without rooms will take part in an all-college room draw on May 4.

Even then some freshmen will be without rooms, but each student will be placed by the fall. The rooming situation is complicated by the large number of freshmen being placed. According to Hanley there are 330 freshmen being assigned rooms, but only 190 seniors leaving places open.

There will be 18 girls in Hopkins next year, 24 in Prospect, and 48 affiliated with row houses. How or where these 48 girls will be affiliated is still undecided.

There will also be from 60 to 70 students living off campus next year.

Twenty-five upperclassmen have made use of their option to be re-assigned to another house.

Yippies Unite

Join the conspiracy. A meeting of the Yippies will happen Wednesday night at 7:30 in 317 Bronfman. Traditional Yippie refreshments. Get it together!

Coffin Talk

Rev. William Sloane Coffin, chaplain at Yale University, will speak at the Chapel Board, Friday at 6 p.m. at St. John's Church.

History of ideas major announced

By John Hartman

Beginning this fall, a new major, the History of Ideas, will be open to Williams students. Marking the third time that departmental lines have been crossed to create a new major field, the program will be coordinated by Associate Philosophy Professor Daniel D. O'Connor.

The major begins with the unusually heavy requirement of three freshman sequence courses. This early concentration is intended to give the prospective major a solid background in Graeco-Roman culture and the Judeo-Christian tradition.

"The aim of these freshman courses", O'Connor said, "is to understand some of the most important beliefs, attitudes and presuppositions which give shape to the two cultural traditions - beliefs and attitudes, for example, about nature, self, society and the divine."

Beyond the freshman year, the major will be more loosely constructed. The sophomore year will

have one sequence course, the first science history course to be offered at Williams. The senior year will concentrate on areas of personal interest to the student, with a culminating senior seminar in the second semester.

Outside of the sequence courses, the majors will be allowed a large amount of individual freedom, with choice of parallel courses in several departments.

According to Prof. O'Connor, "Advanced concentrations can be made within a field such as modern political theory, modern philosophy, or comparative literature. Or students may concentrate on a period such as the Renaissance, or on selected problems studied historically."

Because of the way in which the sequence courses are arranged and the freedom allowed outside of them, it will be possible for next year's sophomores to enter the major. Prof. O'Connor pointed out that the History of Ideas should be especially attractive to the type of student who has not

decided on a specific area of concentration.

The History of Ideas major arose from the old Ancient and Medieval Studies, a program which included only the freshman year. "The Ancient and Medieval Studies program included some good ideas," O'Connor said. "What we have done is expanded them to a full major." The major was conceived by a group of interested faculty, including O'Connor and Professor Versenyl.

One purpose of the new major, O'Connor said, is "to reverse the trend toward early concentration for graduate school, and to renew the interest in ancient and medieval topics. We feel that there is presently some imbalance, with too much emphasis being placed on 'presentism'."

Another important aspect of the major is its crossing of departmental bounds, according to Professor Charles Fuqua, chairman of the Classics department, who will be working within the new major. "It has become terribly important

to teach across departmental lines so that the particular expertise of each department can be brought to bear on each other.

"Classics can contribute to a broader base and specifically to its own area. I will be teaching a course in the concept of human excellence as seen through Greek literature."

O'Connor added that "interdepartmental cooperation is important, and there is just no time for it unless you do it officially."

O'Connor noted that, "As far as we know, this is the only undergraduate program in the History of Ideas in the country. I value it most as an opportunity to underline our commitment to the liberal arts tradition."

"This program will enable teachers from many departments to co-operate on a regular basis. I expect that this constant stimulation will improve the quality of our teaching and writing. For interested students it will represent a significant step towards integrating their course work."

The Williams Record

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Calendar Of Events

TUESDAY

7:00 EARTH WEEK PANELS: College responsibility for the local environment and Williams plan for future campus development. Bronfman Auditorium.

8:00 LECTURE: Author Robert Pinget lectures in French, "Mecanisme de la Creation Literaire." Weston Language Center.

WEDNESDAY

EARTH DAY
10:30 REMBRANDT EXHIBITION AND FILM: "In Search of Rembrandt," narrated by James Mason. Program repeated Thursday and Friday. Clark Art Institute.

4:00 EARTH WEEK LECTURE: Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, "National Global Aspects of the Environmental Crisis." Jesup Hall.

7:00 EARTH WEEK PANELS: Hoosick River valley, individual

responsibility for the environment and development of Mt. Greylock. Southworth School.

8:00 LECTURE: Milic Capek, professor of philosophy, Boston University, "Philosophy of Science and Ultimate Concern." 3 Griffin.

THURSDAY

4:00 EARTH WEEK ALUMNI PANEL: Philip H. Hoff, former Vermont Governor and Williams Trustee, moderator, with other alumni panelists. Bronfman Auditorium.

FRIDAY

4:00 VARSITY TENNIS: Williams vs. Army. Tennis Courts.

6:00 CHAPEL BOARD: Rev. William Sloane Coffin, Jr., chaplain at Yale University. St John's Church.

7:30 FILM: "Mouchette." Bronfman Auditorium.

Letters to the editor

Women's Lib.

To the editor:

I have two unrelated points to make. They both, however, concern disappointing actions by students here, and cast doubt upon the rationality and the liberality of Williams students - those attributes often so smugly assumed.

First, the way in which students scatter rubbish across the campus. With the arrival of spring, Greylock Quad resembled an environmental disaster area. Obviously, throwing beer cans from one's windows makes no sense economically, ecologically, or aesthetically. Care for one's immediate physical environment seems to me to be a prerequisite for a genuine

concern about broader environmental problems. I wonder if Habitable Earth Week on this campus is just hypocrisy.

Secondly, the way in which students responded to the Women's Liberation lecture here. Jack Booth's excellent article described the occasional rudeness and general refusal to take the girls seriously. I will not review all that here, but I do wish to refute one argument presented by someone in the audience. To summarize that argument: 1) There exist biological differences between the sexes which necessitate different roles for men and women, and 2) only the Women's Lib., but not society, has judged the female role as housewife as inferior to the male role. Therefore Women's Lib. has no real complaint.

The female role is inferior, however, in the sense that it is coerced. The woman who rejects it faces job discrimination, lower wages, and reduced chances for higher education. Behavioral scientists find it difficult to clearly distinguish between inherent characteristics and the effects of socialization. Woman's Lib. has not denied the biological differences between the sexes, but they have rightly implied that we don't know what the differences are. If we remove the economic sanctions and let women experiment with their lives, we may have a better idea.

The argument described above implies, with no justification, that the present housewife's role is somewhat natural, that the differences between the present sexual roles are predominately a reflection of biological differences. This argument reminded me of the ideas of a former teacher of

mine, who noted a statistical difference in I.Q. scores of white and black Americans. The concentration of blacks in ghettos and in lower economic strata became a reflection of biological facts. I hope that such a rationalization of discrimination and injustice toward women or blacks - is not acceptable to our educated and objective Williams man.

Sam Beer '72

Vietnam?

Letter to the editor:

Before everyone engages in the self-congratulatory, mutually masturbatory, and "at last we've found a cause in which everyone can participate" rhetoric of Earth Day and the Environment movement, I would just like to ask one question as a prefatory (and hopefully lingering) note: what ever happened to Vietnam?

Jim Lobe, '70

Burns on Roosevelt

Political Science Prof. James MacGregor Burns wrote in the cover story of a recent issue of the Saturday Review that former President Franklin D. Roosevelt "was clearly an ill man" during his last year, but his health was not the most important factor in the Yalta agreements of 1944.

Basing his article in part upon a full medical report recently released by Howard G. Bruenn, the cardiologist who treated FDR in his last year, Burns stated that "Roosevelt was not ill at Yalta, or befuddled or weak or unpatriotic. As a realist he saw that he had reached the limit of his bargaining power" as far as establishing a free Poland independent of Russian domination.

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turn our thoughts to earthy things.

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WHEW notes for class discussions

School is about how you can experience your head. It also gives you tools which can be applied practically - adaptations which let men viably relate to the world's life - support systems, natural and social. Ecology is a portrait showing how the earth is ordered, its unity and variety. Use it in two ways: place man in the portrait, consider how all his actions and activities function in it. Apply the portrait as a metaphor with which to order thought and realize the richness of your nervous system. Distinguish eloquently; wildly connect. Experience your head, your earth - this week.

Art. Compare the experience of motion in Degas, Boccioni, and the Taconic Parkway. Is the modern attempt of art to portray multiplicity parallel to modern ecology's attempt to describe the totality of ecosystems? Discuss different ways shapes can be arranged or selected to interrelate. How can the entire visual environment of modern America be interrelated? Does art already possess such an esthetic, lacking only the social power to apply it?

Are curves any more "organic" than angles? Is Mies van der Rohe any less organic than Frank Lloyd Wright? Examine Mondrian's abstraction of right angles from trees. How has his vision been translated into other cultural shapes? Compare the engineering of sea shells and Mallart's bridges. How is Gothic sacred space like the experience of deep forests? Why?

How does art mediate between mind and environment? Is art an expression of man's perceptual environment or does it determine what men perceive around them? What attitudes towards environment does contemporary art articulate?

Can the effects of various colors on people be traced to repeated experiences during our species' evolution? When Henri Rousseau organizes his visual fields around circles is he trying to see predators?

Music. To what extent do a composer's works reflect his background? How does a musical piece influence the environmental perception of the listener?

Anthropology. Show how anthropology has been viewing man holistically for thirty years. How can we get away from the anthropocentric *Weltanschauung*, which, many contend, is the root of our current problems of relating to our environment?

Biology-psychology. To what degree is present-day man's tendency to "befoul his nest" a characteristic inherited from early man and infra-human primates? How can an examination of social structures in infra-human animal communities suggest ways in which human society could be reorganized so as to bring about a more harmonious interrelationship between man and his natural world?

What are the arguments for and against the theory that man will be able to adapt to every-increasing amounts of pollutants in the air he breathes, in the food he eats, and in the water he drinks, and will be able to endure increasing environmental destruction? By what means are populations regulated in non-human species? Why does not man employ some of the same methods? What are the climax communities in Williamstown?

Chemistry. Given the known pollutants of city air (aldehydes, ketones, reactive oxides, etc.), what possible mechanisms for photochemical smog can be hypothesized? Given the importance of acid-base catalysis in organic and biochemical reactions, what could be the effects of small changes in environmental acidity either within the cell or in the larger organic environment, as in a polluted river? What chemical analyses are especially vital to quantitative and qualitative data on pollution?

What are the chief present chemical pollutants? How might they be recycled economically? Design a technology for recycling. What are the implications of the First and Second Laws of Thermodynamics with reference to the flow of energy in cleaning up our environment?

Physics. How does the Second Law of Thermodynamics become the thorniest problem in an ecological system? What are the physical explanations in terms of solar radiation for the "greenhouse effect" and particulate light scattering in the atmosphere? What new factors does the use of nuclear fission introduce into the environment? Does it make sense to speak of a nuclear "particle" separated from its universe or "environment"?

Math. Why cannot two independent variables in a system (e.g., economic profit and environmental health) be maximized at once? Under what conditions does maximization of one variable infer minimization of the other? Can group theory be applied to an ecological system? What is the di-

problems is waged? What is wealth?

Philosophy. How does the substance - causality metaphysics of Kant adapt to ecological systems? Does an Hegelian approach work better? Why did the scientific progress and philosophical thought of the Eighteenth Century lead to the conclusion that man could control the environment, rather than considering him as one active and passive element within a system? Does Western man's linguistic ideation and communication betray a certain deep-set attitude toward his environment? According to several philosophers, can one effect the rapid transformations in rational and emotional attitudes presently necessary? The existential perspective of Sartre can be adopted readily to our understanding of our recent ecological crisis; can it also establish a basis for the solution?

Religion. How does the Judaeo-Christian tradition support the attitudes of both "eco-rape" and "eco-love"? Are environmentalists

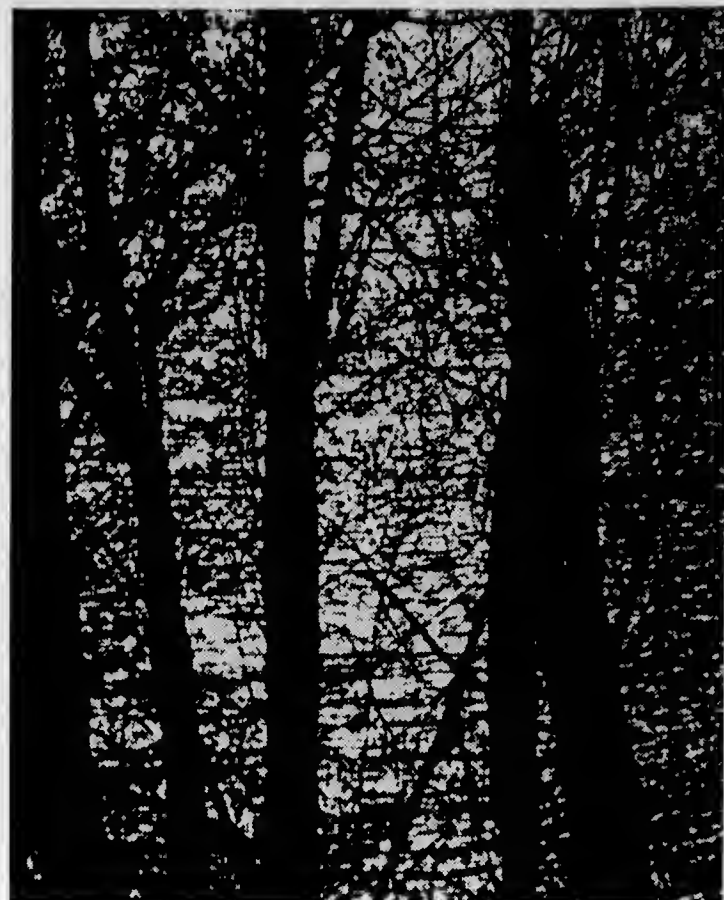


Photo by Bruce Brigham

Toward a habitable earth

Task force abstracts

The core of the Williams Habitable Earth Week program consists of five task force reports to be given Tuesday and Wednesday, dealing with college and local issues respectively.

Behind the focus on local problems lie several specific purposes. A local problem has an immediate impact on the individual - an impact which he cannot dismiss as another's pollution or waste. At the same time, the local problem reflects the broader national and world-wide concerns; hence it serves as a concrete vehicle for elucidating important abstractions.

Education, only the first goal of the ecology movement, must lead to effective action. Again, the treatment of local problems allows suggestions for viable action and a continuing implementation of them at a community level. As the individual becomes involved personally and communally in solutions to environmental problems, he reflects the social ethic behind his action.

To effect these results, the WHEW program requires a movement rather than a fad, a movement which has only a decade to succeed.

College Responsibility

A major contributor to the problems of air and water pollution, "slight pollution," and solid waste disposal in the northern Berkshires is Williams College.

The college's use of chemical pesticides, salt, and scarce construction materials, and its replacement of sub-bituminous coal with residual fuel oil in the heating plant are considered by this task force. The disposal of noxious chemicals in the science laboratories and the problems of solid waste disposal - especially with respect to paper and aluminum products which could easily be recycled - are also examined. The college's "parking-lot syndrome" and land-use philosophy are investigated. Finally, the new environmental studies curriculum is considered as a possible means of inculcating a way of thinking about the college's ecology.

Campus Plan

Buildings create spaces that should serve the functional needs of men and enrich their experience of space. The Campus Plan task force is trying to increase awareness of the Williams built environment; it feels that a chief way to make awareness more meaningful is to give people a direct, effective voice in the planning process.

Tonight's panel discussion will consider some of the space experiences created by the present Williams campus and those possible here in the future; the economic and political problems which the college faces in land use and acquisition; the values and mechanisms of opening the college planning process to the public; the visual and social nature of Williamstown and the college's responsibility to the town.

Art Prof. Whitney Stoddard, Provost Stephen Lewis, Environmental Center Asst. Director Carl Reidel, and towns-woman Anne Rice will comprise the panel.

Hoosic River Valley Region

The subject of this study is the role of the river in the ecological region roughly outlined by its basin, including the present pollution classification of different river sections, with analysis data and pictures. The causes of pollution in the Hoosic river, both industrial and municipal, are discussed and suggestions for action made. The discussion focuses on the present and future efforts at pollution abatement of industries in the river valley, the present Williamstown and North Adams treatment plants, and the issue of a regional treatment plant.

Individual Responsibility

The relation between the individual as a living factor in the environmental and as a caretaker is illustrated, emphasizing political and economic attitudes. Dealing specifically with the resident of the Northern Berkshires, the individual role as a consumer, polluter and protector of the environment will lead to recommendations for improvements in all three areas. This implies both basic changes in attitude and the action required to avert the crisis before us.

Mount Greylock

The Greylock reservation forms an important ecological resource for this community. From the perspective of the interrelationships within the Greylock ecology as well as the relations between Greylock and the surrounding human ecology, the group will discuss the problems of conservation versus development, long range ecological planning versus short range economic planning, and the impact of Greylock resources on the region. Recreation as a living resource requires the meshing of diverse interests and the same application of ecological concepts as for any other natural resource.



Photo by William Tague

mension of a vector space sufficient to handle a simple system of ecological variables?

History and American Civilization: In American history, trace the trends of land and resource use which have led to the present ecological crisis. Discuss the American traditions which might be developed into an ecologically sound national ethic. Compare the historical backgrounds of Soviet and U.S. responses to the environmental crisis. Analyze the American suburban landscape.

Political science. How does a multi-level government organization respond better to the complex problems of the environment than a primarily centralized or local government? How may political boundaries be made to reflect ecological regions? What solutions are there to the enforcement problems of environmental legislation? Can population control be legislated in a way which will guarantee civil liberties while maximizing social planning? What changes in life-styles and personal interactions are implied by regionalization?

Economics. Consider the implications for industry, employment, inflation, and the poor of, first, zero population growth, and, second, a reduced growth economy. Show how the application of social costs and benefits to economic analysis would significantly alter its perception of environmental problems. Compare the efforts of socialist and capitalist economic systems in dealing with the environmental crisis. What new economic demands will be placed on the individual if an adequate attack on environmental

"moralists" or "reformers;" what would be Winston White's analysis? What Puritan, American Protestant, or Catholic traditions can be effectively developed into an ecological ethic? Does ecological awareness appear to be the basis for a new "religion"?

Literature and Classics. Odysseus journeyed (like all crafty men) on the wine-dark sea among various soldier environments - how did each affect him? How is his trip a metaphor for consciousness? Compare the journey Chaucer conducted.

What did nature mean to classical pastoral poets? What did nature mean to the English romantics, the American transcendentalists? How do urbane Eighteenth Century plays incorporate rural scenes and characters? Compare the pathetic fallacy in Dickens and Shakespeare.

Milton's "Nativity" rids the earth of local place spirits - was that a good idea? How might they be called back? Can an abstract, cosmic spirit evoke reverence of earthly environments? Compare the differing sensibilities and universal statements grown of the same modern Irish soil by Yeats, Synge, and Joyce.

Becket's nature is a flock of lyric fragments on a dark ocean; they look refreshing but turn into the tops of icebergs - is the modern sensibility shattered out of a failure to see nature whole?

What unities among sense, technology, and world does McLuhan suggest? In what ways are symbol systems adaptations to ecosystems? Can a modern worldview of totality and multiplicity evolve from the tenets of ecology?

Thompson's firm discusses campus

The scene is Cambridge, last Friday. At the corner of Brattle and Story streets workmen are placing sheets of glass over the holes left in the facade of Benjamin Thompson's Design Research Building by Wednesday's riots. Across Brattle Street another hole is beginning to fill with the new library of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, designed by Benjamin Thompson. Across Story Street, through a door and up a staircase, are the offices of Benjamin Thompson, Associates, architects. Bill Carney and Mark Livingston are discussing the campus of Williams College with particular attention to the two spaces which Thompson designed there, the Greylock Quadrangle and the Bronfman Science Center. Henry Olds represents the architectural firm.

Bill Carney and Tom Deming will continue the discussion of the Williams campus tonight at 8:00 in Bronfman with Art Prof. Whitney Stoddard, Provost Stephen Lewis, Environmental Center Asst. Director Carl Reidel, and townswoman Anne Livingston Rice.

CARNEY: Greylock and Bronfman work very well with the land's contour. I like the idea of taking cubes and piling them up on slopes so that you don't deny the slope but you get it expressed in different levels. The buildings express contours in an abstract way, just like you see on a topographical map—slopes represented by level lines.

OLDS: It's interesting that you say it comes out that way because that's exactly the way we go about planning. First we make a site for ourselves. Then we start playing with little blocks. Invariably, that way you get something that's contoured, that respects the quality of the land.

CARNEY: I have a pet question in this regard. Why is never there use of the roof? Particularly in dorms. You create these big plateaus on the landscape and then don't populate them.

OLDS: Interesting question. Some of the things we've talked a great deal about in our recent projects are roof gardens, roof patios, discotheques. I'm chairman of the board for a private school here in Cambridge, and I'm working with another architect on a new building for it. I had to ask him the same question. Here we've got a limited site, a limited budget—so let's at least have the roof to play on. Then kids can go up to do projects and paint and draw.

CARNEY: Roofs give you a unique experience of your surroundings, built and natural. An aerial view—the sort you usually only get looking at architectural models. Think of parties with strobe lights on top of Greylock.

OLDS: But the type of building Ben has built so far doesn't immediately suggest using the roof.

CARNEY: Because they're so sedate?

OLDS: Yeah, I think so. It's a calm style.

CARNEY: I think one problem with Greylock might follow from these ideas. You don't have very insistent common spaces. In other words, in Wood House where I live now, to get to or from your room you have to funnel through a very large staircase—so you have a tendency to meet people and even collect into conversations there. Whereas in Greylock you enter through separate entries so you don't normally pass the common spaces on the ground floor. You get sort of apartment styled living—isolated. Which was indeed part of the program of the buildings; everybody has separate rooms to which they can retreat. Roofs could supply another common space; everybody shares the same air and openness.

OLDS: I think Greylock suffers some from being a first attempt. Ben was asked to provide privacy and yet design a building with communal facilities within it.

CARNEY: Could you talk about how Thompson treats mountains and trees?

OLDS: One of the things Ben is fascinated by is how one can play off human structures against natural structures. We were driving around a small town up in New York last week, and we really marvelled at the way in which buildings there constantly appear against a background of a great hill or lake. One of the things planned for this town is a large housing development, a seven-story structure. So Ben kept telling people, look, it's very important to do the same thing now that has been done constantly throughout this town—probably mostly unconsciously—in placing buildings where they have natural beauty to play off against.

'Schools will have to use the world around them in more educational ways'

CARNEY: Maybe we could digress here on what seems to me a key problem in contemporary building. It used to be that when a building was built it was an extremely important, involving undertaking. Now we've got buildings going up constantly, whereas in a small town, it was a very unusual happening. The community, everybody tended to focus more attention, more care on the siting of the building, the shape of the building and often times even the construction of the building. Beyond that, in a small community, the people doing or directing the building are people who have been involved for most of their lives with that particular environment—with the particular sight line of surrounding mountains, a particular type of tree and how that modulates light and sight, the particular roll of the land. Living with something that way inevitably shapes one's own perception and feel for structure, for form—and therefore when you build a structure, it is going to reflect

those structures you've lived with. All of which becomes very problematic when you have a society as large and mobile and professionally specialized as ours.

OLDS: California is the best example of that. CARNEY: Now all these parameters of building fall on the shoulders of the architect. It may be too much to ask any one man—who has probably never lived near the site he has to build on—to bring all these factors to bear and produce a building which really does relate. This is perhaps the core of the problem the environmental task force we represent is now trying to address at Williams. How do you get more people more intimately involved with the planning process—people who have been intimately involved with the landscape?

OLDS: I think the problem is not how do you get an architect who is willing to be concerned about these things, but rather, how do you get the client concerned? Individuals doing their own thing have tended to build things that are right. But I think what happens is that jurisdictions and political entities try to build and really get into trouble. It's the institutional building which tends to be the error, not the individual house. Typically, people spend their time looking at drawings—which really can't say much. If you have a mountain and don't realize it's there, you're going to make a mistake. And realizing it means more than saying, we have a mountain, it is six thousand feet tall, it has spruce and hemlock on it. Go to the site, take a camera with you. If you can interpret to yourself what is important visually about a place, then you begin to have a feeling of what that place should be. This is what we do all the time. But most people just aren't that concerned about it. It's hard to convince a client that his process is important.

CARNEY: How do you convince him? Why is it important to take such a careful, perceptual approach to where and how you build a building?

OLDS: I think Ben feels that people are increasingly losing their sensitivity about the world. This may be what we're talking about with pollution. Ben's speech next Wednesday at Columbia is called 'Point-Four Program for a Visually Corrupt Society.' He says let's not go around saying we've got this huge problem and then do nothing about it because it's so huge. There are a lot of things we can do. Like there's got to be a better way of handling gas stations visually. They're totally oppressive; everytime you come to a crossroads in this country there are at least three or four gas stations, all with huge signs hanging. Something needs to be done about the way parking is handled. You can't just abolish cars, you have to handle them better. Signs are with us, too. What are you going to do with them graphically that might make them more persuasive but less visually assaulting. We have a reputation as a very posh architect, but I think Ben's getting a little tired of this. The problems of the world are not on the campuses of Williams and Amherst. The thing that we're excited about right now is how the hell do you design living quarters for a campus which will house 50,000 students? Though all the time, morally, we're torn wondering whether it is right to even begin a project that big. Similar doubts occur over a project we just got—750 units of housing for the elderly in Cambridge.

CARNEY: If one asks what is ethical architecture, a lot of things come to mind. First, it probably means architecture that relates—internally, with its site, and with people on a human scale. Now you're suggesting that architectural morality also must consider how big human groups should be and their composition. Maybe if you're designing a college, you don't want all students here, all faculty there, all townspeople off somewhere else.

OLDS: To my thinking as kind of an educator, there is less and less educational justification for the campus as an enclave, set apart from the world. Architecturally, I guess if you followed that opinion through, you would stop building for awhile. I think that increasingly, schools will have to use the world around them in more educational ways. It's terribly important for our society and for their own existence that they do so. It was once considered important that certain types of institutions focused in upon themselves. The best architectural expression of this is perhaps Harvard Yard with that great fence around it and the buildings facing in on central green space. I think now schools need to look outward.

CARNEY: In Williamstown the planning of the college and the town are of course two separate processes. The town has a master plan of its own, a planning board; they review proposed buildings in reference to the plan. Have you ever had to work with trying to align those two processes in a college town?

OLDS: It hasn't come up that often. We're developing a community college and trying also to make some very strong suggestions—which is about all you can do—to the town about their zoning, which is ruining the town.

CARNEY: After this immense digression we might get back to the natural world. I think a very important technique in a Thompson building is the framing of the outside world behind glass in brick and concrete frames. You're surprised from time to time by these animated murals which turn out to be windows.

OLDS: Let me elaborate. This firm is very conscious of 'transition zones.' Ben starts by saying, let's respect what we have and design for what exists; this means the surroundings, landscape, people, town. We have all kinds of historical studies so we understand a place better. The other side of the story is the building's program—what's going to happen inside it. So we build along this transition: What are the constraints of the outside place? What are the constraints of the inside function? How do you get interaction between the two? One of the obvious things in a Thompson building is the attempt to carry the out-

doors indoors and the indoors outdoors. That's a kind of transition.



CARNEY: It sounds to me like a fairly exact description of the relation between an organism and its environment as defined by ecologists. There's also a principle called the 'edge effect' which says where two habitats meet you get the richest array of species and the most energy exchange. What Thompson shows is that human experience is richest where different types of space meet. The transition between the outside world and the mind is mostly mediated by our eyes and therefore by light. Which brings us through I hope a rich (if tangled) transition to another notable aspect of a Thompson building—the quality of light apparent in his spaces.

OLDS: Let me say first in regard to the outside-inside interaction, that probably the most exciting building in this regard is right next door here at Design Research. You get not only the transparency of glass but its reflective properties as well. There's not too much which stands out and says, this is me; there's a lot that says, this is everything around me. A lot of people resent the building because of its sophisticated and rather expensive orientation towards life. At the same time it is someone trying to make a statement, and it is open to all people to enjoy.

CARNEY: This seems rather important—that anything done in the environment becomes a shared experience. This makes a public building, for instance, rather ambiguous; it's a statement of power—the City Hall or Williams College—but it also provides space which can be shared like a symbol by large numbers of people. Spending money on such a space is one way of distributing wealth. After all, wealth is nothing if you can't transform it into good experience.

OLDS: As to light, Ben's use of tinted glass gets a particular quality of light and also takes advantage of natural light without the elaborate screening you would otherwise need to reduce glare or heat. In relation to your comments, Ben feels that human beings somehow have to keep in touch with the world. The extent to which we cut ourselves off from things that keep us oriented—like the different qualities of light throughout the day—determines something of our behavior. We lose something very important, which probably affects us biochemically. It's important too to experience the seasons or whatever changes in your environment.

CARNEY: Whatever changes and is consistent through cyclic recurrence. I think what he says about light is very well written on or expressed by the materials he uses. I'm thinking of the combined brick, concrete, wood and floor tile in Greylock in the dining hall. You could talk about them separately, but I think those materials as he uses them are most important as a substrate for the expression of light. I think of the stair case with slits and angles to get at different shadings of light and throw light at various angles across a brick or concrete surface or onto tile.

OLDS: Walking around on this elderly housing project, Ben says as he gets older light becomes more and more important to him.

Curriculum change a cause

College-wide grade average on the rise

by David Webster

A topic that has caused quite a bit of controversy over the past few years has been the relative rise of the college grade point average. There are many questions asking why this has happened and obviously not very many answers. Grades, of course, deal with many intangibles—intelligence, achievement, personality, and the like. A good deal of this story is concerned with unanswered questions—but they are questions that could have quite a bit of significance in regards to future education at Williams.

The college grade point average was selected as an indicator because it is more indicative of college-wide trends than individual class averages would be. James R. Kolster '58, Registrar and Dean of Freshmen, pointed out that for one reason or another a particular class might have a higher average as juniors, for example, than the following year's junior class would have. The class of 1970 seems to have set a more impressive record as seniors than the class of 1969 in terms of the percentage of students on the Dean's List and junior Phi Beta Kappa's. Therefore, taking the college average as a whole tends to balance the varying performances of different classes.

GRADE POINT AVERAGE

(Scale of 12.00)

Year	First Semester	Second Semester	12 = A+
64-65	7.08	7.07	11 A
65-66	7.05	7.13	10 A-
66-67	7.06	7.14	9 B+

CURRICULUM CHANGES INTRODUCED

Year	First Semester	Second Semester	12 = A+
67-68	7.16	7.32	11 A
68-69	7.43	7.21	10 A-
69-70	7.56		9 B+

The chart lists the facts. Here are some of the questions:

1. Is the grade average increase coming because of efforts on the part of the students? Is that to say that students with measurably superior qualifications - in terms of higher SATs and grades - are entering Williams?

2. Are the professors using higher grades to keep people in school and away from the military draft - which is to say, are the grade increases going to C and B students, or are they going to A and B students - which is to say, is the upward pressure on the average coming from students with lower averages or students with higher averages?

3. Are the grades getting higher in history, political science, and philosophy, for example, or in the Division III courses?

4. What was the effect of the curriculum revision between the years 1966-67 and 1967-68? Nobody I spoke to had the answers to all these questions. But several members of the college community had some ideas.

Dean Kolster emphasized that the big jump in grade averages came after the curriculum changes. He pointed out that "the time of the students is not as fragmented as it once was. Students before 1967 took five courses, now they only take four. In addition to this quantitative change, the division requirement was lowered from four semesters in each division by the end of the sophomore year to two semesters per division by the end of the junior year." Dean Kolster went on to suggest that students are now spending more time on courses that, in most cases, are ones which interest them more. As a result, the grade average must almost invariably rise.

Are students entering Williams better prepared for college work in terms of measurable factors, such as grade point averages and SATs? "I don't feel that this is the primary factor," said Frederick C. Copeland '35, Director of Admissions. Mr. Copeland pointed



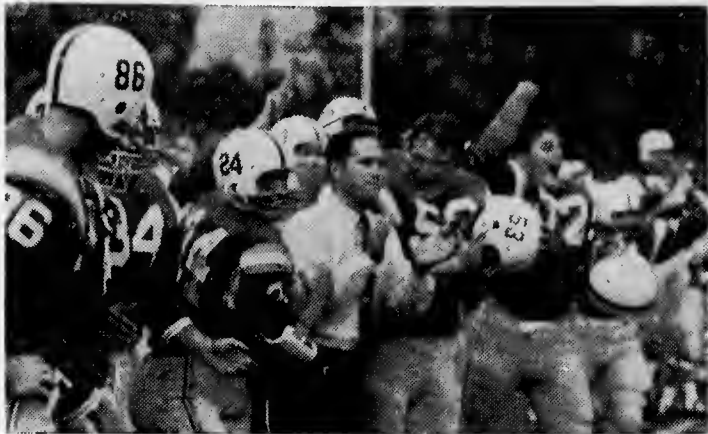
JAMES R. KOLSTER

College Registrar points to revised curriculum as a prime cause of the rise in grades.

out that selectivity has indeed increased over the past decade, but that there has been no impressively large jump in grades of SATs for entering freshmen over the last few years. He scored the factors Dean Kolster mentioned and pointed out in addition that the foreign language requirement has been dropped. Also, there are now many more one semester courses - especially on the introductory level. This makes it possible for students to switch courses in the middle of the year if they find themselves having undue difficulty with a particular subject.

Assoc. Philosophy Prof. Daniel O'Connor agreed with what has been said above. He went on to speculate that one factor in the rise might be that even though board scores and grades have not markedly increased among entering freshmen, students are nevertheless coming to Williams better prepared to function in an academic situation. In short, students might possibly be a bit more ready for the non-academic demands of college. They can get down to work a lot sooner.

One of the answers might be in secondary education since World War II. Astronomy Prof. Theodore G. Mehlin, who has been a member of the Committee on Ac-



FOOTBALL COACH LARRY CATUZZI

Grades of varsity football team keep pace with the rise of the college as a whole.

ademic Standing for over twenty years, said that "we seem to be getting some of the first fruits of a revolution in primary and secondary school education. There has been a breakaway from emphasis on memory-work to emphasis on understanding and comprehension. They are teaching the ability to think and reason instead of simple memorization, and we're now getting some of the results at the college level." Prof. Mehlin went on to emphasize his belief that even though measures such as high school grades and SATs were not increasing, students have been reaching college during the past several years with a greater ability to think for themselves, an ability that is crucial to success in college.

A breakdown on whose grades have been going up is generally available. However, there is little evidence to support beliefs that the increase in grade averages has been concentrated among students

in a particular division or students with particular life styles or interests. The varsity football team, for example, has kept pace



PROF. THEODORE G. MEHLIN

CAS member feels "secondary-school revolution" has influenced the preparation students receive for college.

with the college as a whole in the increase of grade point averages. Head Coach Larry Catuzzi offered statistics on the past four fall semesters:

FIRST SEMESTER 66-67	6.75
FIRST SEMESTER 67-68	6.84
FIRST SEMESTER 68-69	7.12
FIRST SEMESTER 69-70	7.29

Even though the college-wide average has gone up .40 since 1967, students don't seem to be spending more of their time in the library, as these statistics provided by Mrs. Anne H. Fitz, circulation librarian, indicate:

BOOKS CHECKED-OUT

BY STUDENTS

1966-67	22,629
1967-68	24,960
1968-69	20,911

These statistics and comments point out that there can really be no definite answers to questions on why grades have gone up. The issues mentioned above are probably factors to some extent. There are probably other factors. Possibly, students at Williams have merely become facile with slogans and a surface awareness of issues, and the increase in grades is an inflated increase. Possibly, new members of the faculty have arrived with opinions that, given the futility of any grading system, it is better to err on the side of the student.

Is all of this to say to the faculty that students have idle time on their hands? Not likely. But it does demonstrate a trend in Williams education that, although presently unclear, could prove to be an important part of decisions on the direction of the college in future years.

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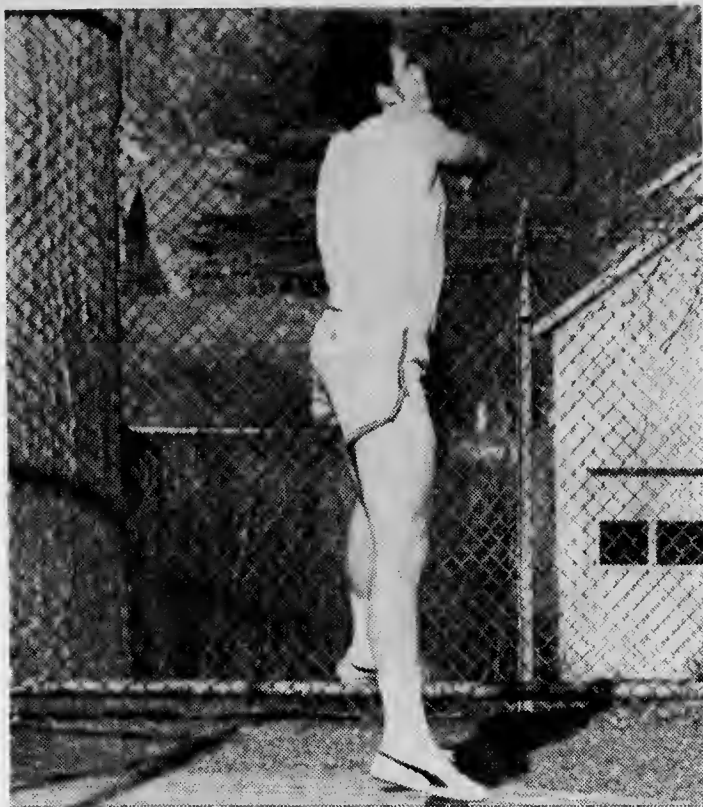


Photo by Pat Cantwell

Stickmen upended, 8 - 3; to face Harvard here

Crimson blanks tennis; Army, MIT, are next

Tim Burns of Williamsville, N.Y., one of four Eph pole vaulters along with Vin Raskopf, Tom McInorny, and Kevin Ulmer, goes over the bar. All except Raskopf are freshmen who are allowed to compete in Varsity competition this year due to a ruling by the Faculty Committee on Athletics. There are 25 freshmen on this year's track squad.

Hewitt, Bangser lead golf win

Then, in another close contest, Paul Lieberman, coming off a fine double win at Boston was edged 2 and 1 while shooting a 78, before Mark Udall, playing in his first match of the season, carded

In upping their record to 2 wins and 1 loss, the Eph golfers will next prepare to do battle against Middlebury and a highly touted Bowdoin squad in a triangular match, Saturday, at the Taconic Golf links.

Baseball team splits

The Colby game was a non-scoring pitchers' duel until the sixth inning when the Ephs scored two runs. Dick Skrocki opened the top of the frame with a single and then moved to second on Buck's sacrifice bunt. Skrocki ad-

Bowdoin took advantage of eight Eph errors and four wild pitches to score their eleven runs, while the Ephs also scored their two runs on two Bowdoin errors.



Photo by Pat Cantwell

Dick Deslouriers pitching against A. I. C. in a game the Ephs lost 3-0. Their record now stands at 2-2 after a weekend trip to Maine where they beat Colby but fell to a strong Bowdoin team.

Crew finishes third

This weekend the Ephs will host the Little Three Rowing Championships on Lake Onota in Pittsfield.

Rugby downs Colgate in impressive display

In the second game, freshman soccer player Bill Broadbent kicked a thirty yard field goal to put the Williams B team ahead, 3-0. Later in the first half, Paul Tucker played Kamikaze pilot and set up a loose ruck from a penalty kick, but encountered less resistance than expected, and went over for the score. The Claret continued its policy of no scoring. In the second half, and the final score was tallied at 6-0.

Ephs brave cold and rain to complete marathon



Runners gathered at start of Monday's Boston Marathon.

Editor's Note: Dan Hindert, one of the schools resident outdoor fanatics recently added to his experiences by running in the Boston Marathon. Although his speciality is rock climbing he was recently elected Captain of the cross-country team. Among his other loves are kayaking, cycling, and cross-country skiing. The Record asked him to record his

impressions of the Marathon.

"What was it like to run in the Boston Marathon?" Sitting here in a whirlpool on Tuesday afternoon seems an appropriate time to answer that question.

Actually, I'd rather talk about skiing in Tuckerman's Ravine - that's how I spent the weekend - not thinking about the upcoming race in Boston. Tony Good-

win and I, accompanied by three charming friends from Bennington College, night-hiked into the Ravine on Friday. Mount Washington provided us with two days of enjoyable varied ski conditions; the group provided enjoyably varied companionship.

But no one lives forever in a fantasy escapeland, and by Sunday afternoon we were all skiing down the Sherburne Trail to meet our respective Monday commitments. Following an improbable series of rides and a reasonable night's sleep on a floor somewhere in Boston, I arrived in the Hopkinton High School Gym at 10 a.m. for pre-race registration. While reveling in a colorful chaos of runners, sweat suits, vaseline and Gatorade, I was pleasantly surprised to find four friends from Williams - Bran Potter, Pete Farwell, Tom Cleaver and John LuValle.

Bran, a Marathon veteran, was forced into spectating at the race by a chronic knee injury. John LuValle cleverly took advantage of that misfortune by using Bran's number to enter the race (John may not have felt so clever hobbling through Boston traffic in cold rain late that afternoon). Pete Farwell and Tom Cleaver,

both freshmen and both dedicated runners, probably felt guilty about missing the day's track practice. The two freshman hotshots looked casual, but were anxiously anticipating the 12 o'clock start of their first Marathon.

I spent pre-race time (as well as the race itself) with a climbing, canoeing and ski-touring friend from New Hampshire, chuckling at our self-imposed plight. We fortified ourselves for the ordeal by recalling off-shared occasions of anguish and suffering... this run to the Prudential Building looked like cake. Even well into the race, I actually succeeded in subduing any realistic perspective of the situation.

We stripped down just before race time, to be greeted by a freezing rain. Unbelievably, none of the 1200 runners seemed to be complaining ("Lucky it's not windy" was a comment typical of the Marathon spirit there). Now for my own part, I see nothing wrong with a little legitimate bitching, but I contained myself rather well at the time.

Nearly naked, I gleefully pranced the chilly half-mile to the starting area, where a pack of runners stretched for perhaps a quarter-mile down the center street of Hopkinton. It was nearly noon, then a bus dropped off the top-seeded runners at the front of the mass, then came the gun. Instantly my entire body reacted to the shot, an automatic response of my keenly-conditioned competitive spirit. But nothing happened... nothing at all for several seconds. Then the pack began moving en masse, very slowly at first, like a train leaving a station. We turned right after several hundred yards, and to my disbelief, runners stretched out for at least a half-mile in front of me.

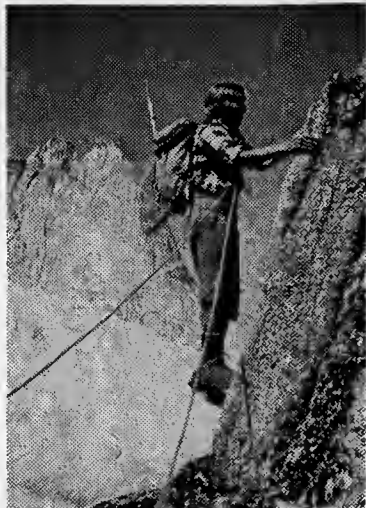
There was little sensation of motion in those first miles, since your own movement forward is in harmony with the immediate human environment. Soon there were some spaces, and instead of feeling just swept along, at last I could tell I was actually running. My friend from New Hampshire, Ron Nehring, and I proceeded according to strategy - cooling it for at least eight miles. We took the opportunity to speak amiably and just enjoy it all.

We were quickly in Natick (six miles I think) when we decided to cut the bullshit and start running. Then there was an enjoyable section of running through people, and soon we were in Wellesley (about 13 miles). I became aware of parts of my body for the first time - cold, wet face and arms, tightening thighs and

calves (from the cold), and pounding feet. Spectators lined the route almost continuously by this point, and were wonderful in making one self-forgetful.

It was down to business now; the rest of the race was not so enjoyable. The cold got worse, the legs got worse, and Nehring was not speaking amiably any longer. I guess the spectators were the biggest help of all: they handed out orange slices, offered encouragement, applauded the runners, and even sang songs (all for our entertainment and delight).

Ron and I pulled into the Prudential Center amidst a wonderful crowd. They were still cheering wildly for old John Kelly who had just completed his 39th Boston Marathon (a couple minutes ahead of us, take note). Casey,



Don Hindert '71 indulging in one of his many outdoor pastimes. Last weekend he took time off from skiing to run in the Boston Marathon. His impressions appear alongside this irrelevant photo.

who won the race around 25 years ago, finished in just over three hours, as did Tom Cleaver and ourselves.

The big surprise of the day was not, in fact, Ron Hill's record breaking win, but young Pete Farwell's first Marathon effort of 2:45. John LuValle, probably not too happy in borrowing Potter's number after all, cruised in shortly after four o'clock.

Well, the Marathon provided a whole new dimension in sport for me, as I'm sure it would for almost anyone else who cares to run it. Ron and I hope to run in the Pike's Peak Marathon this summer, a race perhaps better suited to our abilities. But to give it to you straight, I'd recommend skiing Tuckerman's (and a lot of other things) over running a Marathon any day.

The Williams Record

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FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1970

Udall speaks on environment

By Will Buck

"To start effective action against environmental pollution, we are going to have to readjust our priorities," said United States Representative, Morris K. Udall (D-Arizona) to a near capacity crowd in the Jesup Hall auditorium at Williams College yesterday afternoon. The speech, entitled, "National and Global Aspects of the Environmental Crisis," was the major address in the Williams Habitable Earth Week program.

Udall said, "The American people are fanatics. We get all worked up about some problem and then we forget about it thinking everything is working fine." To be aware of a problem is not to solve it, he said, and so this week's activities represent only a beginning which will prove worthwhile when backed up by enthusiasm and effort.

Emphasizing the practical ineffectuality of Earth Week, Udall said, "All of this awareness, all of this talk is not doing anything." He said that after people are aware of the situation, "the speed with which they go out and do what has to be done," will test the seriousness of their commitment. "We are going to have to be willing to give up some things we cherish, and maybe pay higher taxes in order to make a world that is a little more livable," Udall said.

The principal factor contributing to the pollution of the environment said Udall, is the propagation of certain myths that have been fundamental in past periods of American history, but which are now obsolete and are successfully advancing the destruction of the environment.

Americans put an excessive amount of faith in the capacity for material growth and technological innovation to help create a better life, said Udall. He saw the desire to own or produce something bigger and better as instrumental in the very rapid depletion of our natural resources.

Udall observed that if every country in the world consumed as much annually as does the United States, the world would be using 20 times the annual natural resource consumption of the United States. Under such conditions, the world's natural resource supplies would be depleted immediately, Udall said.

The traditional argument of satisfying the public demand at all times should be discarded as well, said Udall, for in many cases increased production and other industrial projects, justified by public demand, actually have no such support. "Advertising creates a great deal of otherwise non-existent public demand."

Udall noted that current social attitudes in the United States saw marriage and large families as positive assets, while in view of the current environmental crisis they only serve to make worse the situation. "It is time to change the attitudes and values of the past, and increase pressure on married couples to have small families." Udall suggested tax benefits for those families with only two children, and for those families who adopted children, as a means for applying this pressure.

Only when the two major problems of the continuing depletion of natural resources, and the increasing population growth are curbed will the environmental sit-

uation stop deteriorating, said Udall.

Udall pointed to effective leadership, well-enforced laws, and the availability of large sums of money as the 3 major combatants against environmental pollution.

An effective leadership in the form of a governmental institution, by laying out a specific plan for environmental action, would lay the foundation for people to "dig in and get work done," he said.

The need for legislation, said Udall, is readily apparent. Laws are necessary to outlaw hard pesticides and to make pollution laws stronger and more enforceable. Udall also noted that currently the private citizen is incapable of launching a private suit against a polluter without first proving financial loss. A law is now being considered which would permit such a lawsuit without proof of financial loss.

CC calls for co-eds in row houses

The College Council met three times this week in a flurry of activity centering around the expansion of the CUL, the new proposal on Academic Honesty, and a discussion of co-education with the Trustees.

The biggest surprise of the week came when the Council decided to go beyond the CUL recommendations on co-residential housing, which would place women in Prospect and Hopkins next year, and support the proposals of two row houses, Perry and Garfield, for the addition of co-eds.

A joint meeting of the College Council and the Board of Trustees

was held last night to discuss this issue and others relating to co-education.

During its regular meeting on Tuesday night the Council received a proposal from the Student Honor System Committee which would completely revamp the present Honor System. According to the statement accompanying the proposal the members of the committee felt, "It is our conviction that the present Honor System is outdated, irrelevant, and slowly becoming an inconvenience."

Under the proposal the eight student members of the joint student-faculty Discipline Committee would serve as the Student Honor System Committee and deal with all violations of academic honesty.

A campus wide student referendum will be held in two weeks to vote on the new Statement of Academic Honesty.

Also on Tuesday night the Council voted to expand the Committee on Undergraduate Life by adding five more student members. Presently there are five faculty members and five students on the CUL. Under the new expansion 1 Freshman, 1 Sophomore, 1 Junior, 1 black student, and 1 girl would be added to the Committee next year.

The Council spent the latter part of the week composing a letter to the Board of Trustees who are meeting on campus this

week-end. The letter was in response to a proposal by Bob Grayson '71 that Perry House and other interested row houses be given a number of coeds on a co-residential basis next year. The letter also reflected the consensus of the Council in stating a concern that communications with undergraduates on this issue had not been adequate.

The next issue of the Record will further elaborate on the progress and content of these issues.

Man, Land

Trucked down the Connecticut Valley from a "fine press" in Lunenburg, Vermont, a strange compendium of Williams environmentalism began to appear on campus early this week.

"As to its ecology," one was heard speculating in the Piz-za House, "we have several leads, but the totality of its past and potential interconnections to other books, thoughts, papers, scenes, words, roads, buildings, people, places, actions, landforms, times and organisms might take years to determine."

It frequents the bookstores and Van Rensselaer, answering to "Man, Land."

Talent

The Winter Study Committee is looking for students who might want to offer instruction in sports, crafts, hobbies, avocations of all kinds - during next January's WSP.

If you have talents to offer in such extra-curricular activities as, for example, cross-country skiing, photography, karate, fencing, scuba-diving, folk music, please contact Prof. O'Connor (347 or box in library), Jim Glenney '71 8-8540 (Prospect), or Rex Krakauer, '72, 8-3600 (Garfield).

Few attend environment activities

In addition to Rep. Morris Udall's speech Wednesday afternoon, a panel discussion was held Tuesday evening to present information on, and proceed to discuss the College's responsibility to the natural environment.

Another panel discussion was held at Southworth school on Wednesday evening to discuss the individual's responsibility to the environment, and a panel of alumni met in Bronfman Auditorium Thursday afternoon.

But despite the variety of programs offered during the week, the response of the Williams student body was weak, especially when viewed in comparison to the

response to last year's Give a Damn weekend.

Tuesday night's panel was attended by approximately 75 people, a minority of whom were students. Nor was the turnout for the Udall speech impressive. The response did not approach that of last week's women's liberation speakers.

Part of the small audiences can be attributed to the feeling of some students that "this environmental thing" was just another passing fad, and it was worthless to acknowledge it. As for the rest, many would say student response merely followed in the "Williams tradition."

The Williams Record

Russell B. Pulliam, Editor-In-Chief
Paul J. Lieberman, Co-Editor

THE WILLIAMS RECORD is an independent newspaper published twice a week by the students of Williams College. Entered as second class postal matter Nov. 27, 1944 at the post office at North Adams, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price \$7 yearly. Subscription orders, undeliverable copies, and change of address notices should be mailed to the newspaper at Baxter Hall, Williamstown, Mass. 01267. All editorial correspondence must be signed by the writer if intended for publication. Unless signed, editorials represent the opinions of the Record editorial board (editor-in-chief, co-editors and managing editors).

Letter: Romaine '70 Criticizes Preston Washington 'rhetoric'

To the editor:

I am pleased to be the first to compliment Preston Washington on his timely contribution to the Record, which I consider a delightful piece of conciliatory rhetoric, pitched just seriously enough for these troubled times. You skillfully combine the affection of the academe with the gutsy, gusty lilt of the soul-brother, as you adeptly straddle the mannerisms of those you attack and those whose spokesman you take yourself to be. How clever and how wise!

It is heartening to see that you realize that the stance of the pedant will render you immune from prideful and arrogant judgments. As a prospective man of the cloth, I can understand your taking such pains to avoid presumption and to be humble, thoughtful, and kind. This is evident from your words. You are not one to interpret a query as a challenge or to mistake criticism for accusation. Your ego is not overly sensitive; you do not fail to discern the hypocrisy of a person, who, when making the best of his weak position, styles himself a "reasonable man". This again is clear from your article, and you are in-

deed to be congratulated for using your manifest abilities in becoming better and better when so much is getting worse and worse.

A word about "racism" - I quite agree that Williams is a "racist institution" since it happens to be run by whites, who happen to be members of the human "race". In fact, all institutions, with the specific exception of zoos, circuses, and farms, are "racist". Your use of the word is truly enlightening, and would justify your remarks if they contained nothing else. I am gratified to learn that we are all "racist" by availing ourselves of the great advantages of this college.

I wish to conclude by once again expressing my appreciation of your homiletic exercise, and my hope that its honest, temperate, responsible, and well-considered proposals come off; it will be interesting to see the progress made in race relations here and elsewhere if you and others continue to write and preach in this sanguine vein.

Faithfully and
disinterestedly yours,
Simon Pure
(William Romaine '70)

Pre-med grant received

Williams College has been awarded a grant of \$60,000 by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation to continue for two years a summer program in chemistry, mathematics and remedial reading for disadvantaged students who will be enrolling as college freshmen in the fall and are interested in careers in medicine.

Begun last year, the Williams Pre-Medical Summer Science Institute will again be directed by Asst. Chemistry Prof. James F. Skinner. About 20 students, predominately black, will participate in the six-week program, June 29 to Aug. 16, including 12 who will be Williams freshmen in the fall and four each who will be entering Amherst and Dartmouth.

Chemistry will be taught by Prof. Skinner and mathematics by Prof. Neil R. Graboys, who was recently appointed Dean of the College, effective July 1.

Additional instruction will be given by three tutors who will live with the participants. They are Thomas H. Baker and John P. Kurilinski, both senior pre-med students, and Marshall B. Murray '73 who took the program last summer. The tutors will also be available to assist the students during their freshman year.

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Review

'All the loving couples'

Williamstown is having something of a minor sex wave, what with five "sexploitation" films shown in the past six weeks. This would be a good thing if these grind house goodies were worth their own salt. With the exception of "Fuego" (which to my mind was so bad, that it is now a near classic), the representatives of this genre I have seen on Spring Street fail to make even a passing grade. As an aficionado of the "sexploitation" style of life, I protest!

Skin flicks are not supposed to be taken seriously. This is so because most "sexploitation" films are technically primitive. Add the usual plots and the film's commercial intent, all credibility is easily lost. These qualities are essential to any formulation of the genre's art. Russ Meyer (Vixen) and Radley Metzger ("I, A Woman") have begun to elevate this maligned area to an art but films like "All the Loving Couples" make the job very difficult.

The problem with this film is that it is absurdly dishonest. It has one or two funny moments and is often pleasantly tawdry but it panders and teases us to dis-

traction. The flesh we came to see appears too infrequently: we are besieged with panties, bras and cleavage. This is the scourge of American flesh peddling. Director Bing's tendency to preach and moralize is out of place as well as cliched. It seems as if apologies are tendered for a temporary lapse into immorality. There is little spirit and no freedom of style in this film. Everything is so forced and tortured: pornography does not have to be so painful.

Film

"All the Loving Couples" owes its existence to "Bob & Ted & Carol & Alice" and "Putney Swope". It gets its theme and technique from "B&T&C&A" and its preponderance of commercials, which have no meaning in the film, to "Putney Swope". Briefly, "All the Loving Couples" is the story of hardened wife swappers who meet each Friday to engage in fairly predictable orgies. A new couple, the husband of which wishes to increase his business associates, is drawn into the cir-

cle. All is not right in suburbia however, because the new couple is not properly conditioned attitudinally. After a raucous evening of fun, and soul searching, everyone departs wiser and satiated. O sancta simplicitas!

The extent of the seriousness with which the whole film prides itself is evident in its technique. There are a plethora of grainy textured shots, monotonous flashbacks, and clever cutting... New Wave techniques are already fairly overworked and it is doubtful that they can withstand such treatment. The films inadequacies are massive: The dialogue, which was meant to be hip, is gibb and puerile; the satire and farce, rather than being scatological, is mundane; the transitions of the commercials to the main body of the film are clumsy and meaningless; is on the level of a grade school pageant.

A film like "All the Loving Couples" is tailor made for the middle aged, for only they want to be titillated by peek-a-boo bloomers and tight pants. I say it's molasses and to hell with it.

Clifford Robinson

News Briefs

PHYSICS FOR POETS
"Physics for Poets" is back, report: Physics Prof. Stuart Crampton. He writes all students through the Record:

"Next year the Physics Department will offer two of the "330" courses designed specifically for junior and senior majors in the humanities and social sciences:

PHYSICS 337 The Hydrogen Atom (Crampton)
PHYSICS 338 The Natural Philosophy of Time (Park)

Students not accustomed to browsing in the Physics section of the catalogue may miss these. Both have been given before; consult the grapevine."

PHOTOGRAPHY CONTEST
The pictures from the photography contest sponsored by the Photography Club are currently being exhibited in the ABC room of Baxter Hall. The exhibit will last through Sunday, May 3.

PROF. BREISETH HONORED

Christopher N. Breiseth, assistant professor of history at Williams College, has been selected by the Danforth Foundation as one of 25 college teachers in the nation to receive one-year postdoctoral fellowships for advanced training in black studies.

The program, which began last year with 10 fellows, is designed

for scholars in fields other than black studies whose interest in the subject has increased during their teaching careers.

Prof. Breiseth will study at the University of Chicago, along with five other fellows, under John Hope Franklin, a black scholar who is chairman of the history department and an authority on the reconstruction period.

TWELVE-COLLEGE THEATER EXCHANGE

The Twelve-College Exchange, a group of colleges and universities in the Northeast including Williams, will participate in the National Theatre Institute, the newest project of the Eugene O'Neill Memorial Theatre Center in Waterford, Conn. The Institute, starting operations this fall in Waterford and New London, was made possible as part of a grant of \$300,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation to the O'Neill Center for a three-year pilot program.

Connecticut College in New London, at a recent meeting of the faculty, has agreed to become the credit-granting institution.

Participating colleges will include members of the Twelve-College Exchange: Amherst, Bowdoin, Connecticut, Dartmouth, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Trinity, Vassar, Wesleyan U., Wellesley, Wheaton,

and Williams, which have accepted the invitation of George C. White, president of the O'Neill Theatre Center. Other possible participants include Hartford University, Gallaudet, Goddard, Drake, and the Rochester Institute of Technology (N.T.I.D. Division).

Students from each of the participating colleges will be selected to spend a resident semester in theater studies at Waterford and New London, both in the complex of small theaters at the O'Neill Center or in facilities provided by Connecticut College. They will then return to their own colleges to enrich on-campus programs and be succeeded by additional selectees at the National Theatre Institute the following semester.

BELANCE GOING TO BROWN

Rene Belance, visiting lecturer in Romanic languages at Williams College for the past two years, has accepted an appointment as associate professor of French at Brown University, effective July 1.

Born in Haiti in 1915, Mr. Belance is the author of five books of poetry written in French and published in Haiti, and is regarded as an authority on the development of Caribbean poetry.

Mr. Belance came to Williams in 1968 from Whitman College in Walla Walla, Wash., where he was an assistant professor of French.

At Brown, Mr. Belance will teach regular French courses and will play an important role in the expansion of the program in Black French Literature, according to Professor Reinhard Kuhn, chairman of the French department.

REMBRANDT EXHIBITION

The Sterling and Francine Clark Art Institute will present a small exhibition of works by Rembrandt from April 21 to May 24. For the first two weeks a 50-minute documentary, *In Search of Rembrandt*, will be shown daily. The film schedule will be 10:30 a.m. April 21-26, and 3:00 p.m. April 25-May 3, except April 27.

Some twenty works, mostly prints, from the Institute's holdings and loaned by local private collectors and the Williams College Museum of Art will be on view.

Arrangements may be made for special showings of the film for groups of 30 or more on weekdays during the regular open hours (10-5) from April 21 to May 1.

ART EXHIBIT

London Grafica Arts will be presenting a collection of original graphics in an exhibition and sale in Lawrence Hall Wednesday, April 29 from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

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DISCOVERIES

Extra: Yippies occupy bathroom

By Mark Siegel

In their first meeting Wednesday night, Williams YIPPIES occupied 318 Bronfman; cramming twenty men and one woman into the three by six men's room effectively stopped all normal activity in that room.

YIPPIE non-leader Fred Harris '73 (who prefers to be identified here as "some schmuck") denied responsibility for the meeting and then proceeded to outline plans for a takeover of the Young Republicans. Another YIPPIE suggested that all present hold their breaths until Provost Lewis turned purple; the YIPPIES capped

their meeting with a liberation march through Bronfman Science Library. "We nearly emptied the place by defection," Fred fibbed. "We already have secret plans (just ask any YIPPIE for details) to overthrow the world."

Fred described the initial turnout as gratifying: "A whole load of people showed up."

The YIPPIES disbanded early with plans to regroup in a couple of hours to give Security Officer a chance to regroup (regroup what?) for a second assault on the Bronfman john, and to have their picture taken by a "Record" photographer.

Later that night about fifty dif-

ferent YIPPIES massed in Bronfman, held a "neo-fraternal" smoker, then paraded through the library shouting "bullshit". Flagrant disruption! (ed. note.) YIPPIES filed out into the street and attempted to stop traffic on route 7. After about fifteen minutes a green volkswagen came tooling up the hill in front of Baxter, gave a horrified backfire, and fled the scene.

Encouraged by this display of power, the YIPPIES poured into Baxter Hall and attempted an occupation of WMS-WCFM. At the radio station they were met by the incredibly hard-assed broadcasters, who ended up lock-

ing themselves in the news room which crashed in on everyone when threatened with the prospect of having to read only good news. In order to avoid a hassle (and the incredible boredom from breathing the radio station air), the YIPPIES exited to liberate the snack bar, Chapin Hall, and Lambert Annex.



YIPPIES gathering for their initial happening in spacious Bronfman Bathroom No. 318.

Calendar of Events

TONIGHT

6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPER: The Rev. William Sloane Coffin Jr., Chaplain, Yale University, St. John's Church. Cancelled

7:30 DISCUSSION: The Rev. William Sloane Coffin, Jr., Upper-class Lounge, Baxter Hall.

SATURDAY

10:30 and 3:30 EXHIBITION AND FILM: "In Search of Rembrandt," narrated by James Mason. Clark Art Institute.

1:00 VARSITY GOLF: Williams vs. Bowdoin-Middlebury. Taconic Golf Course.

1:30 RUGBY: Williams vs. Amherst. Cole Field.

2:00 VARSITY TRACK: Williams vs. Southern Connecticut. Weston Field.

2:00 VARSITY TENNIS: Williams vs. MIT. Tennis Courts.

2:00 VARSITY LACROSSE: Williams vs. Harvard. Cole Field.

2:30 FRESHMAN TENNIS: Williams vs. Hotchkiss. Tennis Courts.

SUNDAY

10:30 and 3:00 EXHIBITION AND FILM: "In Search of Rembrandt," narrated by James Mason. Clark Art Institute.

8:00 FLUTE AND HARPSI-

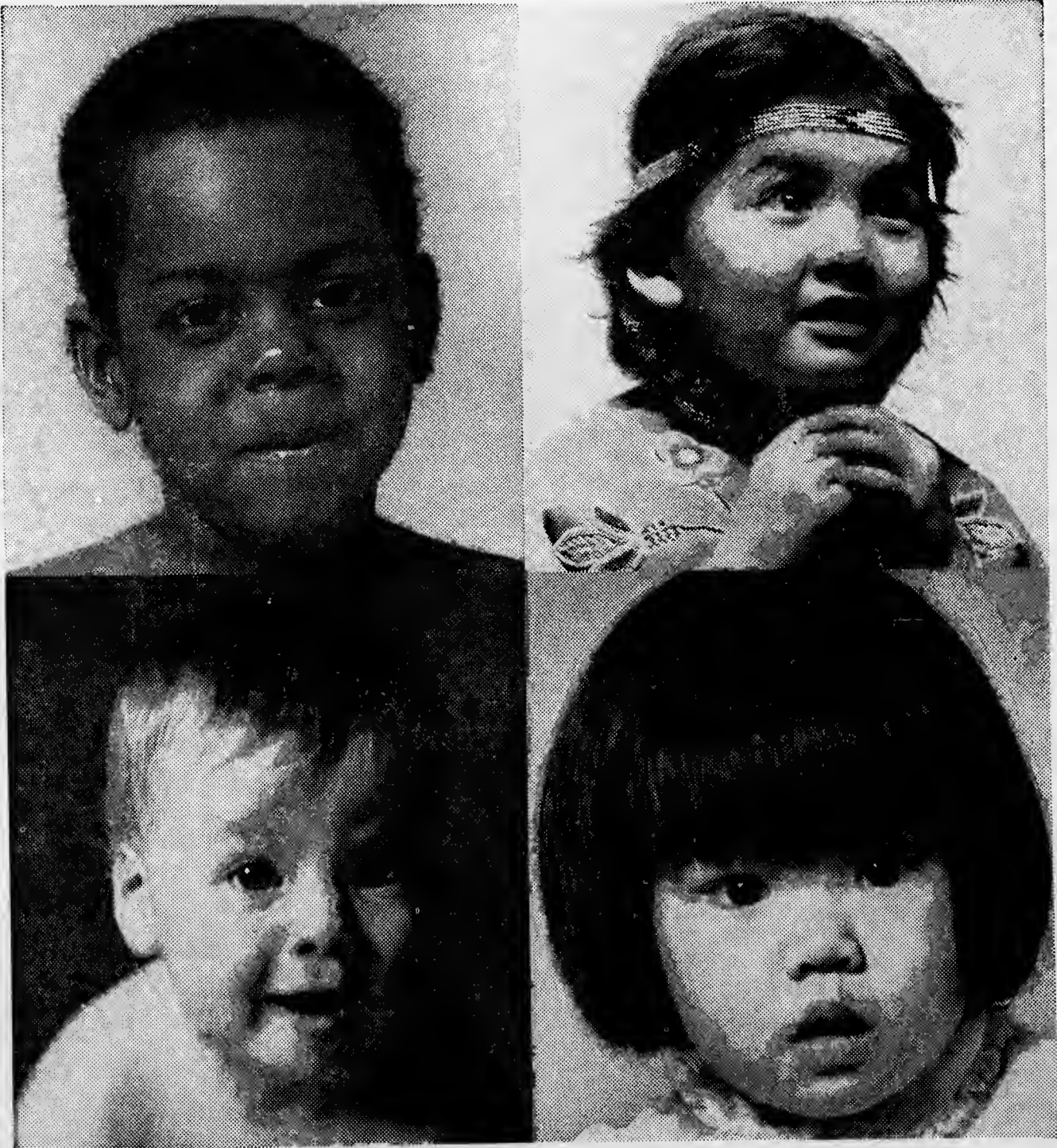
CHORD RECITAL: Andrew Boletonsky, flute; Max Yount, harpsichord; Nancy Hirsche, contralto. Room 3, Griffin.

MONDAY

5:15 VARSITY LACROSSE MEETING: 106 Bronfman.

7:30 FILM: "Good Soldier Schweik," (1961, in German,) Weston Language Center.

7:30 DISCUSSION: of the Co-ordinate Course program in Environmental Studies. Van Rensselaer Lounge.



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Record Sport Shorts

Juniors David C. Johnson and Michael Taylor have been elected co-captains of next year's varsity squash team. The 1969-1970 squad won the Canadian and Little Three titles, while finishing an impressive third in the intercollegiate. The team awaits the naming of a successor to Coach Clarence Chaffee, the highly successful mentor since 1937.

The Williams Club in New York City will sponsor a sports night on Tuesday April 28 to honor retiring Coach Chaffee. The program will feature a buffet dinner at 6:30 P.M. followed by a panel discussion on the "Role of Athletics at Williams." The panelists include Chaffee and students Jack Maitland, Larry Ferraro, Jim Deutsch, and Doug Cleveland.

In recent Outing Club elections, Tony Goodwin was chosen to succeed Ted May as president of the college's most popular club. Art Potts was chosen as secretary, and Davis Anderson as treasurer.

Catcher Randy Thomas has been elected captain of the freshman baseball team. This is Thomas' second captainship as he also served as captain of the '69 frosh football squad.

Dan Hindert has been elected captain of the 1970 cross country team. Prospects appear to be bright as the returning lettermen will be bolstered by the addition of last year's undefeated freshmen. Hindert, in addition to being a fine skier, is a veteran of a Colorado Outward Bound School where he holds the course record for the 15-mile run. He traversed the exhausting course, which includes a 10,500-foot-high mountain pass, in one hour and 24 minutes. Dan recently competed in the Boston Marathon and his impressions appear on the front page.

Wings John Resor and Steve Brown were elected co-captains of the 1970-71 hockey sextet.

Bill Rives

Oarsmen hold crew championships



The Varsity Crew rowing against Trinity and St. Joseph's in Hartford. This weekend the team will be hosting the Little Three Championships on Lake Onota in Pittsfield. Photo by Elsidale Peters

By Jim Todd
Amherst and Wesleyan will meet the various Williams crews on Lake Onota in Pittsfield Saturday to decide the Little Three Champions. The race will run from the Causeway to Burbank Park, diagonally across the lake and a distance of 2,000 meters.

The freshman race will begin at 2:30, the jayvees at 3:00, and the Varsity at 3:30. The winner will receive an inscribed oar which was used in Little Three competition in the 1870s. After Saturday's regatta, the team will compete along with 11 other schools for the Rusty

Callow Cup on May 2 in Worcester and then will close its season on May 9 at the Dad Vail Regatta in Philadelphia. On the varsity crew are Gil Birney, '72, John Brewer, '72, Dave Farren, '72, Will Barnes, '72, Dick Doughty, '71, John Peinert, '70, Sam Moss, '72, and coxswain Anne Forrestal.



Terry "the Babe" Smith, batting cleanup, leads the baseball team in circuit clouts this year with one. The burly sophomore doubles as Varsity football quarterback and is currently the seventh-ranked wall-ball player in the college. Photo by Pat Cantwell

Haug paces thinclads

By Bill Getman

The Eph freshman Track team was led to a 78-53 victory by Jay Haug and Bill Murphy last Wednesday against Deerfield Academy on the Deerfield track. Coach Fryzel said that it was only the second victory for the Purple in the last 14 years of competition against Deerfield.

Jay Haug and Bill Murphy monopolized the running events, totalling 33 points between them.

Haug, in a superhuman effort, won the 880, mile, and two-mile, with times of 2:04, 4:35, and 10:04 in the respective events.

Murphy, not having competed in a 220 all year, took the open 220 by five yards in 24.0 seconds,

and then flew in the anchor leg of the 880-relay to eat up a 10-yard deficit and win in the stretch. Bill also placed first in the 120-high hurdles and second in the 180 low hurdles.

Eph Tom McInerney cleared the bar at 11'6" to win the pole vault with teammate Kevin Ulmer placing second.

Steve Cramer took the javelin competition for the Purple with a heave of 160' and Jack Berno jumped 5' 10" to win the high jump.

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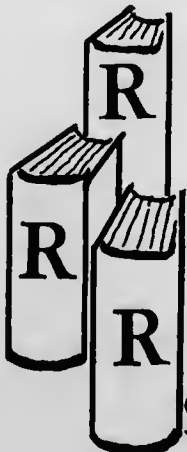
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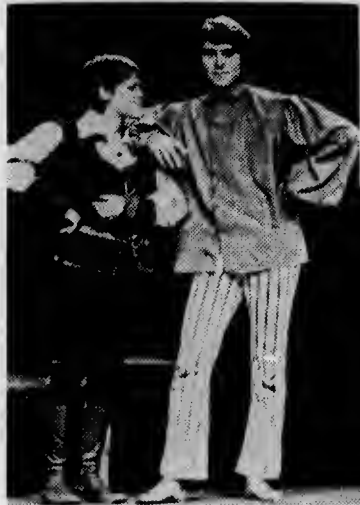
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AMT Viewpoint

AMT's 'As You Like It' opens Friday

(Editor's Note: Mark Siegel, took a small part in the Cap and Bells production of "As You Like It" in order to investigate the actual processes of the AMT. In this viewpoint he discusses the production, which is starting Friday.)



Talking about "guerrilla theater," Jerry Rubin once said, "We have got to be as exciting as the Mets." I want to expand that statement to include all theater, as do a lot of other people - even some at the AMT here in Williamstown.

I've always felt that the Studio Theater in the basement of the AMT was run by a group of "the good guys" (if you didn't make it to "Godot," "Dumbwaiter," or "Creative Playthings," try to see

"The Homecoming" when it opens three weeks from now on the main stage.) However, I could never make up my mind about the staff entrepreneurs who constantly seized on deadly plays and then worked themselves to death in order to entertain the turnaway crowd from the College Cinema. When I saw the list of this year's major productions, beginning with Oscar-winning-Tony-winning-Emmie-winning "Man for All Seasons" and ending with

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S "As You Like It", I gave them up for lost.

But that was in September and since then I've become newly aware of a lot of things about the college theater. College theater has to be much more audience oriented than big university theater, yet not as commercial as community theater. Part of my awareness was the accessibility of the "stage door" at the AMT; when I reviewed, I attended rehearsals, talked to the actors about their roles, watched the direction, and things like that. Another part of it was due to the questioning of the AMT's reason d'etre that has been going on this year. Will Buck's article in The Record angered me in particular because of its insensitivity to the problems of production; in "AMT Not a People's Theater," he displayed all the acridic overflow and supercilious pomposity of a high school journalist from Buffalo that I once worked with. After rereading the article I decided that, in fact, Will probably was sensitive to the problems of the college theater and that this Jacqueline-Susanne-in-pants article was probably a poor reflection of what he really meant to say. I auditioned for "As You Like It" to find out what it was "he meant to say." (I must also confess a certain fascination with the idea of becoming a "country copulative," but that is besides the point.)

At first I was appalled by the idea of presenting a Shakespearean comedy as THE major Spring production. Past productions of the Man's I had witnessed were perpetrated on the audience with blustering aplomb, actors spraying unintelligible dialogue at the ceiling for hours at a time. This included places with *** ratings, like the Stratford festival, yet the audience seemed to laugh more out of sympathy than understanding. My first thought upon seeing Director von Szelliski at the "As You Like It" audition was to knock him down and scream "Why are you doing this to the AMT?!" but restraint has been rewarded with a much more eloquent answer than



JOHN VON SZELISKI
Directing "As You Like It"

I could have gotten at that time; I have seen over fifty people enjoying themselves in preparation for entertaining others.

I am sneaking up on one of the major points I'd like to make. People have complained to me about the "elitist clique" running the AMT; they say "Cap and Bells" the same way that political science jocks used to say "military-industrial complex;" or, worst of all, "I'd try out for that play, but that red-haired meanie Gordie Clapp will get the role anyway." Guys the channels are open; it's your minds and eyes that are closed. There are about forty-five people in the AMT's production of "As You Like It," at least a dozen of whom have never acted before. A few of them are in "also starring" roles. And the Thesplan Three of Jeff Nel-

Continued on Page 3

Photo by Clyde Herlitz
Rasolind (Alison Mills) and Orlando (Bruce MacDonald) are upstaged here by the melancholy Jacques (Will Weiss) during a recent rehearsal of "As You Like It," which starts Friday at the Adams Memorial Theatre.

Trustees approve co-residence

Girls in Hopkins, Prospect next fall

By John Hartman

The board of trustees made decisions last weekend on co-residential housing and new appointments in the administration.

The trustees supported the administration plan for co-residence next fall. Under this plan, 24 women will live in Prospect House and 18 in Hopkins House. Both houses have faculty couples in residence and will provide separate entries for the women.

The board also made a number of final decisions concerning the filling of posts in the administration. James R. Kolster, Dean of Freshmen and Registrar for the past two years, will be leaving to accept a new position as dean of students at the Deerfield Academy.

George C. Howard, Jr., will suc-

ceed Kolster as registrar. Howard has been the business manager for Williams for the past two years, and was formerly registrar from 1965 to 1968.

Laurens R. Stevens, associate professor of English, will fill the post of dean of freshmen. Stevens has been an associate dean for one year.

A new business manager has not yet been hired.

Within the Dean's office, the following changes have taken place. Assoc. Mathematics Prof. Neil R. Grabols will be succeeding John M. Hyde as dean. Peter K. Frost will continue with his duties as Assoc. Dean, as will Curtis R. Manns as Asst. Dean. David A. Booth, lecturer in political science, has been promoted to the post of associate provost.

Kolster, who graduated from Williams in 1958, joined the administration in 1966. He had formerly taught at the University school in Milwaukee, Phillips Academy at Andover and the University of Colorado.

Mr. Howard came to Williams in 1965, having held post with General Electric and the Cornish Wire Company in Williamstown.

Mr. Stevens joined the faculty in 1963, taught at Colby College in the year 1966-67, then returned to Williams.

In addition, William R. Mason, III has been appointed to the post of Assistant Director of Admissions.

Mr. Mason graduated from Bowdoin in 1963. He comes from Yale, where he was Assistant Director of Admissions.

Administration reacts to WHEW charges

By Tom Altman

Williams Habitable Earth Week drew to a close last week resulting in charges against the College, a disappointing student turnout, and hopefully the beginning of a student drive for local environmental action.

According to Bill Carney, a member of the WHEW organizing committee, the week was designed to focus attention to local problems. Carney said that the week was successful in that local issues were defined and information gathered.

The turnout for the week's activities was not encouraging, but Carney attributed this to a general lethargy caused by a feeling of impotence for which he said he had sympathy. He emphasized that the purpose of the program was to demonstrate that individuals can make changes at least on a local level.

Events dealing with national interests were Rep. Morris Udall's speech Wednesday afternoon and discussions with alumni Thursday night. Carney called Udall's speech "interesting" but was disappointed by the alumni discussions, calling them a "proclamation of how narrow professionalism is."

The main thrust of the WHEW



STEPHEN LEWIS

Provost responds to charges made against the College during Earth Week.

program was directed towards College responsibility. This consisted of five task forces that investigated various aspects of the College's relationship with its environment. In them a series of charges were made against the school.

One of the most serious is that the fuel the College is planning on using in the future will pollute the atmosphere more than is necessary. According to Stephen Lewis, Provost of the College, the pollution the College releases is on a downward trend. The college will be switching from coal, a ma-

jor pollutant, to oil in the near future, but the WHEW task force recommends a more expensive oil which releases fewer pollutants.

Another charge made against the College was that a pesticide the College uses in co-operation with the town to control Dutch Elm Disease is harmful to birds in the area. According to Mr. Winthrop Wassener, Asst. Director of the Physical Plant, the College has two choices, either to use the pesticide, methoxychlor, or let elms in the area die. The College uses what Mr. Wassener called a very, limited and safe controlled program of spraying, and that the pesticide used is as non-toxic as any available. Mr. Wassener feels that saving the elms is worth what he thinks is the minor effect methoxychlor has on birds.

Another series of charges dealing with the College's effect on its environment came from Mrs. Anne Livingston Rice, a Williamstown resident, in a Record article of April 14. Mrs. Rice's main point was that the College is forcing middle and low income families away from Williamstown through such actions as buying out small apartments on Hoxley Street, and is selling forested land



BILL CARNEY '70

WHEW committee member comments on results of week's programs.

to an alumnus for residential development.

According to Asst. Peter K. Frost, an Associate Dean, the College has not sold Hopkins Forest, the forested land she referred to, to a private developer. A building has been sold to a parent of a student, and some land is being developed but only for faculty residences.

Prof. Frost also pointed out that the College did not buy out small apartments on Hoxley Street. He said, "Mrs. Rice may have had in mind the totally separate and private ABC House. Otherwise the College has only temporarily used one single family dwelling (Doughty) for a woman's dorm, and converted one

Continued on Page 3

The Williams Record

Russell B. Pulliam, Editor-In-Chief

Paul J. Lieberman, Co-Editor

THE WILLIAMS RECORD is an independent newspaper published twice a week by the students of Williams College. Entered as second class postal matter Nov. 27, 1944 at the post office at North Adams, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price \$7 yearly. Subscription orders, undeliverable copies, and change of address notices should be mailed to the newspaper at Baxter Hall, Williamstown, Mass. 01267. All editorial correspondence must be signed by the writer if intended for publication. Unless signed, editorials represent the opinions of the Record editorial board (editor-in-chief, co-editors and managing editors).

Mock registration planned

By Peter Banos

As part of their registration for next year's courses, which will take place during the week of May 4, students are asked to participate in a survey being made to assist the Calendar and Schedule Committee. Each student, after filling out his regular registration form, is requested to turn his attention to a so-called "Mock Registration" form to be found on the back of the same sheet. On this form the student should list the courses which he would be selecting if there were no scheduling conflicts.

This second registration is strictly unofficial in that it will in no way affect anyone's actual registration for the coming year. Nevertheless, the data obtained by this survey will be of great importance to the Committee in planning for later years. Despite its name, therefore, students should regard the "Mock" registration as

seriously as the regular one, insist committee members.

According to Registrar James R. Kolster, the survey is designed to answer two questions: "To what degree are students blocked from the courses they either need or want by construction of a master schedule prior to registration? And, would it be possible to accommodate more students by making up the schedule after registration?" What is aimed for is a controlled experiment in which the only difference between the regular and "mock" registrations is that in the latter, the student should ignore the factor of schedule conflicts. That is, if two or more of the courses he would ideally like to take happen to meet at the same time, he should list both of them on the second form. If no such conflict is involved the two registrations should be identical.

WCFM endangered

Yippie interruptions attacked

To the editor:

Regarding the various "Yippie" occupations and "liberations" last Wednesday night and Mark Siegel's incompetent and slanderous account of the events in the last issue of the Record, we would like to make everyone aware of the dangers that the group has put themselves (and us, as broadcast licensees) in through their spontaneous few hours of "fun."

The unauthorized usurpation of control or interruption of an FCC-licensed broadcast station is a very serious offense, punishable under Federal law. In addition, the U. S. Code sets penalties of fine or imprisonment for broadcasting "obscene, indecent, or profane language." (Not my quotes.) Clearly, regardless of motives, when some 30 students enter our studios for the purpose of banging on doors, yelling and laughing while microphones are on-the-air, and forcing their way into our control room and onto the air, they put WCFM in danger of losing its license and they put themselves in perhaps a greater danger of Federal prosecution. These are facts, not threats, and neither we nor the "Yippies" would want to deal with them, we are sure.

Beyond the legalities involved, however, is the even bigger ques-

tion of our right to undisturbed broadcast operations and the responsibility of each Williams student to respect that right. We have an obligation to serve our listeners as we see fit without undue disruption. The meeting of the "yippies" in the Bronfman bathroom, the "liberation" of the Snack Bar, and the other events of the evening could perhaps be defended as harmless pranks, but when such pranks put both the pranksters and the victims in danger of violating Federal law, then they can be neither condoned nor tolerated. This we owe our listeners.

We think what Mr. Siegel meant

to say about the "Yippie occupation" of the radio station was that they were met by the "incredibly harassed broadcasters..." who, in order to protect themselves and the station's license, did lock some doors. We hope his errors were only typographical. We should have locked more doors, and we will continue to do everything in our power to protect our right to operate without harassment.

Jeffrey E. Stein, '71
News Director
WMS-WCFM Radio
William H. Sweeney, III, '71
Chairman and Station President
WMS-WCFM Radio

News Briefs

CEP

According to member Dick Berg '71, two of the most important questions now facing the Committee on Educational Policy are the make-up of the honors exams and the nature of divisional requirements. The committee, Berg said, hopes to have specific proposals ready to present to the faculty before the end of the year to help get things settled for the fall.

CUL

Bran Potter '70 reports that the Committee on Undergraduate Life has divided into two subcommittees: one to study housing for married students and the other to summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the present residential system. The CUL may consider coed housing, Potter said, but this depends on the action taken on the Perry and Garfield proposals.

Calendar Of Events

BEETHOVEN'S 'EMPEROR' CONCERTO

Stephen Manes, *Pianist*

Louis Calabro's Symphony No. 3

Mozart's Clarinet Concerto

Stephen Girko, *Clarinetist*

BERKSHIRE SYMPHONY

Julius Hegyi, *Conductor*

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 8:30 P.M.

— CHAPIN —

Reception in Freshman Lounge following Concert

Tickets - \$1.50 at the door

Williams Students FREE with I.D.

TONIGHT

8:00 GERMAN LECTURE: Klaus Schroter, professor of German, Columbia University, "Lob des Widerspruchs - Uber Alfred Doblin." Language Center.

8:00 LECTURE: C. Eric Lincoln, professor of sociology and religion, Union Theological Seminary, New York City, "The New Blacks in Search of a Self." Bronfman Auditorium.

8:00 WMS-WCFM RADIO: Special re-broadcast of address by Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Arizona) given of Earth Day: "National and Global Aspects of the Environmental Problem." Stereo.

WEDNESDAY

2:00 VARSITY GOLF: Williams vs. Yale. Taconic Golf Club.

3:00 REMBRANDT EXHIBITION AND FILM: "In Search of Rembrandt," narrated by James Mason. Clark Art Institute.

3:30 FRESHMAN TRACK: Williams vs. Hotchkiss. Weston Field.

4:00 FRESHMAN LACROSSE: Williams vs. Mount Hermon. Cole Field.

4:30 CHEMISTRY COLLOQUIUM: Prof. Saul Cohen, Brandeis

University, "Mechanism of Enzyme Action." Tea in the Library at 4:00. Room 19, Thompson Chemistry Laboratory.

7:30 MOVIE: "Dutchman," by Leroy Jones. Bronfman Auditorium.

8:00 LECTURE: Fred Ferguson, police chief, city of Covina, Calif., "Progressive Police Practices." Jesup Hall.

8:00 MATHEMATICS LECTURE: Prof. James Q. Denton, Amherst College, "Statistical Approximations." Room 106, Bronfman Science Center.

9:00 MOVIE: "Identification Marks: None." (1964, Polish with subtitles). Bonfman Auditorium.

THURSDAY

11:00 MATHEMATICS LECTURE: Prof. James Q. Denton, Amherst College, "Random and Pseudo-Random Sequences." Room 103, Bronfman Auditorium.

12:00 FACULTY CLUB LUNCHEON

3:00 REMBRANDT EXHIBITION AND FILM: "In Search of Rembrandt," narrated by James Mason. Clark Art Institute.

4:00 HISTORY OF IDEAS MA-

JOR MEETING: Open meeting to discuss History of Ideas major. Makepeace Room of the Greylock Quad.

4:00 VARSITY BASEBALL: Williams vs. Middlebury. Weston Field.

8:00 POETRY READING: By Barbara Howes. Berkshire Prospect Lounge.

8:00 ASTRONOMY LECTURE: Brian T. O'Leary '61, former astronaut, "Exploring the Moon and Planets." Reception following in Commons Room. Bronfman.

10:30 ROMAN CATHOLIC MASS: Thompson Memorial Chapel.

FRIDAY

3:00 REMBRANDT EXHIBITION AND FILM: "In Search of Rembrandt," narrated by James Mason. Clark Art Institute.

6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER AND DISCUSSION: Jameson G. Campagne, Jr., '36, "Man, the Divine Animal." St. John's Church.

7:30 PLANETARIUM DEMONSTRATION: Hopkins Observatory.

8:30 PLAY: "As You Like It," by Shakespeare. Directed by John von Szcliski. Adams Memorial Theatre.

8:30 CONCERT: The Berkshire Symphony with Julius Hegyi, conductor. Beethoven "Emperor" Concerto, with Stephen Manes, pianist; Mozart clarinet concerto with Soloist Stephen Girko Symphony No. 3. Final concert of 25th anniversary season. Chapin Hall.

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Why freshmen prefer Greylock

By Tom Altman

The limited choice provided freshmen on this year's house inclusion forms revealed that freshmen favor quad houses three to one over row houses.

An informal Record poll of about 25 indicated that freshmen prefer the quad houses because they wish to avoid negative factors involved in living in a row house.

Other important deterrents, besides the sophomore quad, are almost all the result of the diversity of row house living. This leaves freshmen uncertain as to what to expect from their house. Some are as close to the center of campus as the Greylock quad, but some are not nearly as convenient. Another example, expressed surprisingly often, is that many freshmen, dissatisfied with the food in Baxter, do not wish to risk a possible three years of the same at a row house, while the Greylock dining hall has a widespread reputation for good

food. The quality of the living conditions in the row houses is also uncertain, but freshmen view this aspect of the Greylock houses favorably.

Prospect and Berkshire are noticeably absent in freshmen considerations of the quad houses. Most would not mind being affiliated with Prospect because it will be coed, but Berkshire remains one of the most unpopular houses on campus.

Those few freshmen who elected to join a row house were motivated primarily by the "homey," warm atmosphere and the apparent strength of house spirit. Also, those freshmen who had had much contact with the row houses seem to have less fear of finding unsatisfactory living conditions or food.

The sophomore quad, however, remains the most unpopular aspect of the row houses. Most freshmen are tired of dorm life and express a fear of having to commute between the sophomore quad and a distant house.

'As You Like It' cont.

Continued from Page 1

son, Gordie Clapp and Steve Lawson are no where to be seen in this production.

As for myself, I have less stage presence than Lassie, and not nearly as good a speaking voice. I auditioned for "As You Like It" hoping to be cast as a tree in the Forest of Arden. However, Mr. von Szeliski apparently feared that my exciting interpretation of "oak" would upstage his entire cast of thousands and, realizing that I was a critic, type-cast me as an evil lord instead.

Since that fateful day I have learned a few more things about the AMT from the inside out. For instance, even a bit player can call Director John by his first name (which is "John", not "director") and if you sneak up on one of the female leads very carefully you can usually talk to her without getting an eyeful of snot.

"As You Like It" is a perfect May Day opener. (It's on May 1, 2, 7, 8, 9.) The play is initially set in the Forest of Arden, a sort of high-voltage Berkshire Valley that transforms establishment zombies into flower freaks at the drop of a panty. John has heightened the effect with an open-wardrobe costuming that universalizes the play and makes it a little easier to hear "all the world's a stage" without puking in disbelief. (He's also included an original score, composed by Tom Costello and Adam LeFevre.) And guess what else? The play is actually funny!

Barbara Peck (Celia) and Allison Mills (Rosalind) and the other wenches in "As You Like It" are a strong plus on the "should I go to the play" balance sheet. Barbara and Allison work extremely well together, and they are undoubtedly much cuter than the boys who played Rosalind and Celia in Shakespeare's original

Globe Theater production. In the picture here Alison is elbowing Bruce MacDonald (Orlando, a lover on the loose) in the kidney, as Will "all-the-world's-a-stage" Weiss (Jaques) asks the director if he can be excused from the set for a few moments. Bruce, Will, David Strathairn, Barbara and Alison, Walt Schlech and about six other people provide the acting which is usually the strong point of Williams Theater.

Working on "As You Like It" I have met at least twenty people - twenty that I'm glad I met - and this alone made missing "Mission Impossible" for four Sundays worthwhile.

Maybe Shakespeare doesn't sound like "people's theater," I'm not completely convinced myself. But the way it's being done here makes it a hell of a lot more than it was in English 303. John von Szeliski is trying to draw a wider range of people into his audience by advertising "come as you are performances" and offering a free production of "As You Like It" Thursday night, May 7. (Call the AMT box office, 8-3023, for free reservations.) He also hopes to give away a large number of tickets through VISTA and other community action groups. Bringing Shakespeare to the people seems like a bit of a perversion of "people's theater," but it's a start.

I did not mean to do this article as "My Interpretation of the World" or "Theater as Punt." This was supposed to be an unreview of "As You Like It," and I apologize if anyone finds my story irrelevant to Vietnam or WHEW. I excuse myself on the grounds that it is impossible to do an "unreview" of a play before you have been to the cast party.

Mark Siegel

President's Secretary Retiring

Miss Kathleen A. O'Connell, secretary to four presidents of Williams College, will retire at the end of the current academic year in June.

Her unparalleled career in the president's office began 44 years ago, in 1926. She had finished one year of teaching English at Troy (N.Y.) High School, and decided to attend the Williams Institute of Politics during the summer.

Before graduating from the College of New Rochelle, she had gone through Bliss Business College in North Adams, her hometown, and her stenographic ability became known to President Harry A. Garfield, who directed the institute. He hired her as a secretary in the program, and before the summer was over had asked her to stay on as his personal secretary. Accepting the offer, she retired from teaching and moved into the office she has occupied to this day.

When President Garfield retired in 1934 after a tenure of 26 years, Miss O'Connell became secretary to Tyler Dennett, whose presidency lasted just three years before he resigned.

Her new employer was James Phinney Baxter, 3rd, who began his 24-year term as pres-



KATHLEEN O'CONNELL
Secretary to the president retiring

ident in 1937. During World War II years in the 1940's, when Mr. Baxter was away for long periods as a government advisor and administrator, she carried on the work of the president's office under Professor Richard A. Newhall, who, as chairman pro tempore of the faculty, filled in during Baxter's absences.

President Baxter retired in 1961 and was succeeded by John E. Sawyer. Again, Miss

O'Connell succeeded herself for another busy decade. "Her energy, ability, dedication and humor have been boundless. I don't know how any of us would have gotten along without her," her current boss reports.

Long hours, staggering work loads, and almost continual interruption tend to be characteristic of the office of the president, which is the decision-making, problem-solving focal point of the college. Yet Miss O'Connell through the years somehow has coped with all this calmly, efficiently, and with more than a trace of humorous enthusiasm.

In addition to running an office in which two other secretaries work, she has been over the past decade the ex-officio coordinator of faculty and summer institute housing, an unsung but vital operation that is almost a full-time job in itself.

Miss O'Connell was born in Great Falls, Montana, the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Patrick O'Connell. When she was six years old, the family moved to North Adams, where she attended local elementary schools and graduated from St. Joseph's High School.

College answers WHEW (cont.)

Continued from Page 1

single family mansion into a set of small faculty apartments." He emphasized that none can be considered "pretty much upper class."

Prof. Frost also said that "Sadly enough, Mrs. Rice misses the one area where the College may in fact be hurting lower income housing. As Vista Volunteer John Kitchen '69 put it in a recent letter to me, 'Contrary to the opinion I held on this issue as a student, I am now of the opinion that students living in apartments off-campus are doing a

great disservice to the poor of this area.'"

Concerning Mrs. Rice's charges Provost Lewis pointed out that the College is working with Urban America on the housing needs of Berkshire County including the possibility of low income housing. The College is, according to Mr. Lewis, becoming more activist in this regard.

Another environmental problem Mr. Lewis mentioned is the town's use of College land for sanitary land fill. The town has filled too much in the area it is

now using so it has requested permission to use more College owned land along the river. The College, trying to co-operate as much as possible with the town, has granted this request.

Another charge made was that the College is selling land on Northwest Hill for cutting. This charge remains unanswered.

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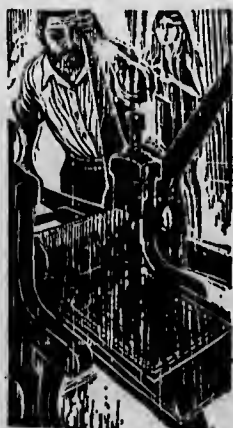
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WILLIAMS COLLEGE
LAWRENCE HALL

Wednesday - April 29, 1970

10 a.m. - 5 p.m.



Warner, Johnson, Griffin lead netters

By Bill Rives
Chris Warner, Dave Johnson, and Ty Griffin led the cause of a surprising Purple tennis team last weekend as each registered two singles wins apiece enroute to upset victories over Army and MIT. Both squads had scored identical 6-3 wins over the 1969 Williams team.

The win over the West Point Cadets was especially "delicious" as Coach Clarence Chaffee termed it, since the 5-4 victory was an unbelievable five and one-half hours in the making. One might dare say that it was one of the longest ordeals in the history of Williams athletics. Yet, a healthy crowd was on hand to see the doubles combination of Chris Warner and Pike Talbert battle

the number 2 Army duo of Bill Malkmes and Phil Krieger for the ninth and deciding point when the teams were knotted at 4-all.

Earlier in the day the teams had divided singles points for a three-all deadlock. Pike Talbert and Dave Blackford both fell by 6-4, 7-5 scores, while Corky Corkoran lost a three setter to big Joe Reeder, Army's 4 man. At number 2, Chris Warner was a doubtful starter as he had damaged a knee tendon in the pre-match warmup. Although hampered by a substantial amount of tape, the hard-hitting Warner managed a relatively easy win over Jack Stevenson, a former Middle Atlantic boys champion. Dave Johnson, the classic stroker, followed with a 6-8, 6-2, 6-2,

comeback win over Cadet Ray Federici. At number 6, Tyler Griffin, the impatient, yet intense competitor scored a 6-3, 9-7 win over Dick Fate. Amusing the gallery by sitting on the court surface in moments of anguish, Griffin entertained his opposition with put-away volleys.

After Corky Corkoran and Army veteran Eric Lukingbeal had lost their number 3 doubles encounter, the Williams forces were presented with the dire ultimatum of copping the number 1 and 2 doubles. At first doubles, Johnson and Griffin presented the gallery with a top-flite brand of scrambling play. Poised for every point, the tandem showed nearly flawless communicative powers in the straight set win. With the number

1 match concluded, all eyes turned to the Talbert-Warner, Krieger-Malkmes doubles match. The Eph forces won the first set 8-6, but the West Point forces fought back to even the slate at a set apiece. In the key third set, Talbert and Warner gained a 4-2 lead before Army twice held service while breaking Talbert once. The Eph duo lost a nearly fatal 13 points in succession at one stage. Yet, with the score 4-5, Chris Warner unleashed his bounding twist service to even the match. From there, the Williams team gained a temporary advantage, yet the Cadets refused to lose, struggling back from match-point to gain a 7-6 advantage. Again the cool Warner served to even the match in a hotly contested deuce game. With this momentum, the home forces would not be denied as Pike Talbert held service to clinch the match after an Army service advantage was broken.

Chaffee men Down MIT, 7-2

Spurred on by the enthusiasm afforded by the dramatic win over Army, Coach Chaffee's forces rolled to a 7-2 domination of a somewhat disappointing MIT squad. The match was the first to be played in an outdoor setting this season. Williams failed to win only the no. 1 singles and doubles matches in a match intermittently threatened by rain.

At number 2 singles, the hob-

bled Chris Warner registered a 6-3, 15-17, 6-4 win over the highly touted Manny Weiss in a genuine two and one-half hour marathon. David Johnson played placement tennis in subduing the wily Joe Baron, an MIT wrestler of note, 6-1, 8-6. In other singles play, Corky Corkoran beat Steve Cross, 9-7, 6-2; Dave Blackford downed Scudder Smith 6-3, 8-6; finally Ty Griffin edged the stocky Skip Perkins 6-2, 6-1. Johnson is now 3-1 in singles play; Griffin is 3-0.

In doubles competition, Dave Blackford and Pete Kinney scored a 6-3, 6-3 win over Smith and Cross, while Corkoran and his partner, doubles specialist Eric Lukingbeal trounced Greg Withers and Jim Bricker 6-1, 6-1. Johnson and Griffin lost a 6-3, 8-6 decision to McKinley and Weiss.

Frosh Down Hotchkiss, 6-3

While the varsity was downing MIT, the frosh team under the joint direction of Jay Healy and Coach Chaffee, edged Hotchkiss 6-3. Winning for Williams were no. 1 ace Bill Simon, Dave Rutledge, Chuck Kleier, and doubles teams, Simon and Eric Hansen, Rutledge and Ken Bate, and John Loeffler and Roger Kriete. The frosh now stand at 2-2, having beaten Kent as well as Hotchkiss. The next frosh match is against Wesleyan on May 13, away.

The varsity squad faces Colgate, Yale and Princeton, all away in the next week.

Golfers split; face heavy schedule

By Harry Kangis

After a week's layoff of cold, rainy weather, the Williams Varsity golf team surged back to handily defeat Bowdoin, 5-2, only to lose a down-to-the-wire battle to Middlebury, 4-3. The Bowdoin squad, considerably haggard after a long trip and Friday's beer keg party at Hopkins House, were no match for the Goff-men; Middlebury's second and third men held firm, though, to take one up victories, with senior Hank Bangser's match going to the 19th hole.

Co-captains Jim Hewitt and Ted May and senior Randy Grea-son turned in strong performances by sweeping both their matches. May, the day's medalist with a 77, edged his Bowdoin rival 3-2 while downing his Middlebury opponent 4-3 at the number five spot. Number one man Hewitt won a tight Middlebury contest 1 up while crushing Bowdoin's ace 7 and 6.

The day's excitement was provided by number three man Hank Bangser (79) who, having beaten his Bowdoin man 4-3, fell to a strong Middlebury opponent when his third shot caught the trap on the first hole of a sudden death playoff. Not to be outdone, though, sophomore star Mark Udall, having moved up to the

number two spot, dropped his Bowdoin man 2-1 and came to the par 5 18th hole one down in the tie breaking match against Middlebury. With a crowd of avid spectators hugging the green, Udall landed his third shot a scant foot and a half from the hole but then rimmed the cup with a fine birdie attempt to lose one down.

Squad regulars, Tom Jamison and Paul Lieberman, seemingly rusty from the week long rest, lost

tough matches to Bowdoin and Middlebury, Jamison being narrowly edged 2-1 in both and Liebo falling 5-4 and 3-2 respectively.

With a 3 and 2 record, the Ephmen begin a tiring week against AIC and Springfield at AIC on Monday. They go on to meet Yale on Wednesday at Tac-sonic and finish the week at Wesleyan on Friday where they will challenge the Lord Jeffs and the defending champion Cardinals for the Little Three Crown.

Chiefs whip Baseball

By Josh Hull

Hitting a pitched baseball, is the single most difficult feat in sports, insists Ted Williams, and the Williams College batsmen might be prone to agree after dropping a doubleheader, 5-0, 13-3, at Springfield College on Saturday.

The Ephmen managed a total of only six hits on the day while helping set a new Springfield mark of 16 strikeouts by a single pitcher in the first game.

Three runs crossed the plate for Williams in the second contest, but they weren't nearly sufficient as the Chiefs made war, scoring

in all except the seventh and eighth-innings. In the fifth inning Bob Schwed, Dick Skrocki, and Wid Nelson got consecutive singles to load the bases for John Murray, who topped one that brought two runs when it was overthrown by the pitcher. Their final run came later in the game on a misplay by the Springfield second baseman.

Laxmen axed

By Jim Todd

This is supposed to be a building year for the Eph Lacrosse team but what is being built is still a mystery. The defense was completely outclassed by the potent Harvard attack and the Harvard defense kept the Williams attack completely off-balance as the Ephs fell to the Crimson 20-5.

The Crimson opened the scoring at 1:44 when Caleb Warren turned his defender and came in alone on Eph goalie Russ Banks. They scored again at 4:44 but Williams narrowed the gap to 2-1 at 6:14 when Scott Miller hit from the left side after taking a pass from Lans Smith. Here it ceased to be a game.

Harvard scored at 8:31, 9:25, 10:36, 11:06 and 14:45 of the first quarter and at 0:36, 1:31, 2:59, 9:28, 12:52, and 13:46 of the second period.

Tracksters trounced

By Bill Getman

It can easily be said that the State College of Southern Connecticut ran all over Williams last Saturday on Weston Field, handing them a 111-43 defeat.

The Owls swept through the sprints, allowing the Ephs only a third place in the 440 by Lenny Vecchio.

Steve Heavens from So. Conn. took both the mile and two-mile events, with times of 4:31.2 and 9:59.5 respectively, ahead of second placer Jay Haug.

The only firsts for Williams came in the 880, high jump, in-

termediate hurdles and discus. Eph Chuck Huntington evenly paced the field in the half-mile to win in 2:00.3, while Bill Webb ran an amazing 57.5 in the 440 intermediate hurdles for a second Purple victory.

Frosh Jack Berno retained his winning streak in the high jump with a 5' 10" jump.

Capt. John Teichgraeber picked up his usual first on the discus with a toss of 149 feet.

The tracksters travel to Trinity on Tuesday, and the Freshmen return against Hotchkiss on Wednesday at Weston Field.



CHRIS WARNER

The ace saph netter was unbeaten over the weekend as Williams upset Army and MIT.

Photo by Sheila Rauch

Crew third in Little 3

By John Clarke

After dedication of the new Williams College Boathouse and shells, the Wesleyan College Crew team proceeded to sweep the Little Three Regatta on Lake Onota Saturday.

The Williams College Crew team in a subpotential performance finished last in Varsity, Junior Varsity, and Freshman races, while Amherst swept second place berths.

In the Varsity race Wesleyan smoothly pulled out to take the lead and transversed the 2000 meter course in 6:53, while Amherst finished close behind in 7:04. Williams lead Amherst by a half length until the 1000 meter mark, but soon faded to finish 16 seconds behind the second place boat.

The order of finish was the

same in Junior Varsity and Freshman races. The Williams Junior Varsity crew rowed a strong first 500 meters, but as typical so far in competition, they soon fell apart and gave a tight, frantic performance.

Next Saturday the crew takes its three newly dedicated shells, the John A. Shaw (Varsity), the George E. Marcus (Junior Varsity), and the John E. Sawyer (Freshman), to Lake Quinsigamond in Worcester, Mass. for the Rusty Calow Cup.

The new boathouse replaces the old facility on the Hudson at Stillwater. The building was an old barn that acted as little more than a windbreak for the shells. The boathouse on Lake Onota, made possible by donations from friends and alumni, is actually a converted icehouse.

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Lindsay to speak



JOHN V. LINDSAY
New York mayor to speak at commencement exercises.

Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York will be the speaker June 7 at the 181st commencement of Williams College. It was announced by President John E. Sawyer at the annual banquet of the senior class Tuesday night. Class officers and speakers were also chosen at the banquet.

Mr. Sawyer also announced that Samuel A. Matthews, professor of biology and a member of the Williams faculty for 33 years, will deliver the baccalaureate address.

Mayor Lindsay, a New York native and an alumnus of Yale, which he now serves as a trustee, was sworn into office

Jan. 1, 1966. Last November he was re-elected for a second four-year term.

A lawyer by profession, Mr. Lindsay served in the United States House of Representatives as a Republican from New York for seven years, beginning in 1959. Previously, he had spent a year in the Justice Department as executive assistant to Attorney General Herbert Brownell. Now 48, he was executive officer of the destroyer Swanson in action in the Mediterranean and Southwest Pacific during World War II.

Prof. Matthews was given an honorary Doctor of Science degree by Williams in 1964 in recognition of his contributions to the college. A native of Maine, he graduated from Boston University in 1923 and received his Ph.D. in 1928 from Harvard.

At the senior banquet Tuesday night, the class selected Preston Washington to speak at commencement. Larry Holter was chosen as Phi Beta Kappa speaker at a Tuesday meeting of the chapter. The class valedictorian will deliver the third student address.

The following were elected class officers to serve a term of five years: Lou Buck, president; Gerry Stoltz, vice president; Ted May, class agent; and Jack Maitland and Clifford Robinson were chosen as class marshals.

Welcome Parents For parents only: one simple history of the year at Williams

For the eyes of parents only, editor-in-chief Russ Pulliam has written the following description and analysis of the school year.

CHANGE. REFORM. REVISION. These are the most noticeable aspects of the school year. They are occurring constantly in all areas of the college, from teaching methods to housing arrangements.

In academics, particularly in the social sciences experience as education is working its way into the curriculum.

Films are more and more being used as educational mediums as

professors find that today's students, who grew up in the era of television, are often harder to reach through traditional methods of textbooks and lectures.

Changes in admissions policies have brought about greater diversity of students as increasing numbers of foreign students, coeds, blacks and other disadvantaged minorities have come to Williams this year.

Some coeds will be living in entries of Prospect and Hopkins Houses since the trustees last weekend approved the administration plan for 24 in the former

and 18 in the latter.

Another change in the residential house system is that freshmen, before they are randomly placed in a house, can choose whether they want a row house or dormitory-type house. The freshmen recently indicated a strong preference for dormitories so some who wanted a dormitory-type house had to be put in row houses.

One trend at Williams has been the move away from mass gatherings, particularly for political causes, towards more small groups and individuals working in a wide variety of areas.

A year ago students gathered in large numbers around the common interest of the occupation of Hopkins Hall by the Afro-American Society and the Give-A-Damn weekend activities. This fall moratorium activities attracted fairly large numbers, but since then there has been very few events, except maybe a hockey or basketball game, that can attract large numbers of students. An exception to this trend has been a series of speakers, including Dr. Benjamin Spock and Leonard Weinglass, arranged by the draft counseling service.

This trend away from mass gatherings can be seen in the way the crowds at Friday night football rallies have dwindled in the past three years. Similarly the all-college dances have faded out of existence.

Mass interest in politics has ebbed partly because of President Nixon. Most of the previous interest was based on opposition to the Vietnam War, but Nixon has taken much of the steam out of the anti-war movement. He has gained the support of a majority of voting Americans for his policies and thus does not have to be so concerned about his popularity in the face of mass demonstrations.

Perhaps more important is his new lottery draft system. Much of the agitation about the war can be accounted for by the draft. The lottery, along with the scaling down of U.S. involvement, has made the war less of a personal threat, which was the real motivation for much of the student opposition to the war.

The lack of mass interest in politics was demonstrated by the poor student attendance at last week's Williams Habitable Earth Week (WHEW) activities. WHEW was not a mass attraction like

Continued on Page 3

Parents' day events

Here is a brief rundown of the main events scheduled in connection with Parents' Day (Saturday, May 2):

Registration of the parents began this afternoon at 2 in Baxter Hall; it will continue until 8:30 this evening and will be resumed tomorrow from 8:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Tonight parents may choose to attend the opening of "As You Like It" at the Adams Memorial Theater, or the Berkshire Symphony's final concert of the season in Chapin Hall. Both events begin at 8:30 and tickets to either cost \$1.50. (Admission free for students.) The play will be presented again tomorrow night, and again next weekend. The concert is a Gala Special, to be followed by a reception open to all.

The Annual Parents' Day Program is scheduled for 11:30 tomorrow morning, in Chapin Hall. William T. Fox, Assoc. Geology Professor, will speak on "Oceans, Mountains and Man;" and the Ephratis will be on hand to sing "The Mountains." After the program a luncheon for the parents will be in or at the Greylock Dining Hall, outdoors if the weather permits.

Athletic events planned for tomorrow afternoon are varsity baseball at 1:00, varsity lacrosse at 2:00 and, of special interest, a Tennis Exhibition in honor of retiring Coach Clarence C. Chaffee, also at 2:00. At 5:30 - 6:30 the parents are invited to dine in their sons' respective Houses.

Sunday morning at 10:30 a service of worship will be held in Thompson Memorial Chapel, conducted by the Rev. John D. Eusden, College Chaplain, and the Rev. Peter R. Rodgers, Advisor to



CLARENCE CHAFFEE
Retiring tennis coach to be honored at exhibition Saturday afternoon.

the Chapel Board. The sermon, "Why Can't Youth Say Something Positive?" and will be followed by responses by three students, Paul J. Lieberman '71, Patrick J. Matthews '70 and David H. Wilson Jr. '71. Special music will be provided by the Chapel Choir under the direction of Kenneth C. Roberts, Jr., Assistant Professor of Music.

Finally, for any parents who are still on campus Sunday afternoon at 4:00, a concert will be given in the Chapel by the Williams College Brass Ensemble together with the Union College Brass Ensemble.

Happy Parents' Day!

Trustees act

Withhold GM proxies in protest

By John Hartman

The Williams Board of Trustees, at its meeting on April 25, voted to reaffirm its concern for the protection of the environment.

In particular, the Board took action with regard to the forthcoming meeting of the General Motors Corporation, by sending a letter to the chairman of that corporation, and by agreeing to withhold its proxy as a means of emphasizing its position.

The letter, signed by Alfred E. Driscoll, Chairman of the board's Finance Committee, reads:

I write to you and to your Directors as Chairmen of the Finance Committee of the Trustees of Williams College, which holds in its portfolio 21,000 shares of your company's common stock, with particular reference to the topic of environmental pollution.

While certain parts and procedures recommended under Proposal 4 of the current Proxy statement do not seem to us the most effective way to proceed, we would like to express our intense concern with the problems to which it is addressed and to urge that GM take a notional lead in meeting them proportionate to its relation to them. If more than half of the pollu-

tion of our air is caused by the emissions of automobile exhausts, and General Motors produces more than half our total cars, you and your directors have a major responsibility to reduce to the lowest possible level this tremendous source of pollution.

Here at Williams we established several years ago a Center for Environmental Studies, for teaching and research in the general field of environment. We hope that through our own area of education we can make a contribution to the solution of such problems, but feel that General Motors has a far greater opportunity and a corresponding obligation to face them far more vigorously than the industry has to date.

The action by the Board came about as a result of a campaign undertaken by the Williams Advocate. An article appeared in the April 17 edition of that paper, in which the statistics on pollution by GM products were pointed out.

Mission Park contractor chosen

Williams College has chosen the Granger Construction Company of Worcester as general contractor for the Mission Park residential building, which will be the largest structure ever built at Williams.

The contract price is approximately \$4.25 million and represents the lowest of four bids. Approval for the award of the contract was given last weekend by the Williams Board of Trustees.

Planned to house 294 students, each with a room of his own, the building will be four stories high, 550 feet long and will contain 112,000 square feet of floor space. The largest Williams building at present is the Bronfman Science Center with 94,000 square feet of floor space.

Foundation work was begun last fall and has been completed. Construction of the superstructure will be started immediately by Granger, with the building planned for completion by September, 1971.

The 350-room building will be



LARGEST WILLIAMS BUILDING

Architect's drawing shows the four-story 550-foot long Mission Park residential building, now under construction at Williams College. Divided into four residential houses, the building will accommodate 294 students, each having an individual room in suites of varying size, and will be electrically heated.

electrically heated, and each student room will have an individual thermostat.

Designed by the architectural firm of Mitchell-Giurgola of Philadelphia and New York, the building will have two wings arranged in a wide V and a central dining commons. Reinforced concrete slabs will be used for primary structural support, and the

exterior will be faced with precast, sand-blasted concrete panels. The architects have already received an award from Progressive Architecture magazine for the design.

Students will live in suites of four, five, six and seven bedrooms clustered around a living room and bath. The suites will be arranged in vertical entries to

create four, two-floor residential houses of from 64 to 87 students. Each residential house will have a separate dining room serviced from a central kitchen, as well as rooms for recreation and social activities.

Winthrop M. Wassenar, assistant director of physical plant, is supervising the project for the college.

REFERENDUM

A student referendum on the honor code will be held on Monday, May 11. The referendum will propose revisions of the honor system as it now stands.

The record will print excerpts from the proposed honor code in a future issue.

CITY PROGRAM

According to Assistant Provost David A. Booth, the Williams-In-The-City program was cancelled because of lack of registration.

One freshman felt the lack of interest could be attributed to the predominant feeling that preference would go to upper-classmen.

Warner, Johnson, Griffin lead netters

By Bill Rives

Chris Warner, Dave Johnson, and Ty Griffin led the cause of a surprising Purple tennis team last weekend as each registered two singles wins apiece enroute to upset victories over Army and MIT. Both squads had scored identical 6-3 wins over the 1969 Williams team.

The win over the West Point Cadets was especially "delicious" as Coach Clarence Chaffee termed it, since the 5-4 victory was an unbelievable five and one-half hours in the making. One might dare say that it was one of the longest ordeals in the history of Williams athletics. Yet, a healthy crowd was on hand to see the doubles combination of Chris Warner and Pike Talbert battle

the number 2 Army duo of Bill Malkmes and Phil Krieger for the ninth and deciding point when the teams were knotted at 4-all.

Earlier in the day the teams had divided singles points for a three-all deadlock. Pike Talbert and Dave Blackford both fell by 6-4, 7-5 scores, while Corky Corkoran lost a three setter to big Joe Reeder, Army's 4 man. At number 2, Chris Warner was a doubtful starter as he had damaged a knee tendon in the pre-match warmup. Although hampered by a substantial amount of tape, the hard-hitting Warner managed a relatively easy win over Jack Stevenson, a former Middle Atlantic boys champion. Dave Johnson, the classic stroker, followed with a 6-8, 6-2, 6-2,

comeback win over Cadet Ray Federici. At number 6, Tyler Griffin, the impatient, yet intense competitor scored a 6-3, 9-7 win over Dick Fate. Amusing the gallery by sitting on the court surface in moments of anguish, Griffin entertained his opposition with put-away volleys.

After Corky Corkoran and Army veteran Eric Lukingbeal had lost their number 3 doubles encounter, the Williams forces were presented with the dire ultimatum of coping the number 1 and 2 doubles. At first doubles, Johnson and Griffin presented the gallery with a top-flite brand of scrambling play. Pooled for every point, the tandem showed nearly flawless communicative powers in the straight set win. With the number

1 match concluded, all eyes turned to the Talbert-Warner, Krieger-Malkmes doubles match. The Eph forces won the first set 8-6, but the West Point forces fought back to even the slate at a set apiece. In the key third set, Talbert and Warner gained a 4-2 lead before Army twice held service while breaking Talbert once. The Eph duo lost a nearly fatal 13 points in succession at one stage. Yet, with the score 4-5, Chris Warner unleashed his bounding twist service to even the match. From there, the Williams team gained a temporary advantage, yet the Cadets refused to lose, struggling back from match-point to gain a 7-6 advantage. Again the cool Warner served to even the match in a hotly contested deuce game. With this momentum, the home forces would not be denied as Pike Talbert held service to clinch the match after an Army service advantage was broken.

Chaffee men Down MIT, 7-2

Spurred on by the enthusiasm afforded by the dramatic win over Army, Coach Chaffee's forces rolled to a 7-2 domination of a somewhat disappointing MIT squad. The match was the first to be played in an outdoor setting this season. Williams failed to win only the no. 1 singles and doubles matches in a match intermittently threatened by rain.

At number 2 singles, the hob-

bled Chris Warner registered a 6-3, 15-17, 6-4 win over the highly touted Manny Weiss in a genuine two and one-half hour marathon. David Johnson played placement tennis in subduing the wily Joe Baron, an MIT wrestler of note, 6-1, 8-6. In other singles play, Corky Corkoran beat Steve Cross, 9-7, 6-2; Dave Blackford downed Scudder Smith 6-3, 8-6; finally Ty Griffin edged the stocky Skip Perkins 6-2, 6-1. Johnson is now 3-1 in singles play; Griffin is 3-0.

In doubles competition, Dave Blackford and Pete Kinney scored a 6-3, 6-3 win over Smith and Cross, while Corkoran and his partner, doubles specialist Eric Lukingbeal trounced Greg Withers and Jim Bricker 6-1, 6-1. Johnson and Griffin lost a 6-3, 8-6 decision to McKinley and Weiss.

Frosh Down Hotchkiss, 6-3

While the varsity was downing MIT, the frosh team under the joint direction of Jay Healy and Coach Chaffee, edged Hotchkiss 6-3. Winning for Williams were no. 1 ace Bill Slmon, Dave Rutledge, Chuck Kieler, and doubles teams, Slmon and Eric Hansen, Rutledge and Ken Bate, and John Loeffler and Roger Kriete. The frosh now stand at 2-2, having beaten Kent as well as Hotchkiss. The next frosh match is against Wesleyan on May 13, away.

The varsity squad faces Colgate, Yale and Princeton, all away in the next week.

Golfers split; face heavy schedule

By Harry Kangis

After a week's layoff of cold, rainy weather, the Williams Varsity golf team surged back to handily defeat Bowdoin, 5-2, only to lose a down-to-the-wire battle to Middlebury, 4-3. The Bowdoin squad, considerably haggard after a long trip and Friday's beer keg party at Hopkins House, were no match for the Goff-men; Middlebury's second and third men held firm, though, to take one up victories, with senior Hank Bangser's match going to the 19th hole.

Co-captains Jim Hewitt and Ted May and senior Randy Greaon turned in strong performances by sweeping both their matches. May, the day's medalist with a 77, edged his Bowdoin rival 3-2 while downing his Middlebury opponent 4-3 at the number five spot. Number one man Hewitt won a tight Middlebury contest 1 up while crushing Bowdoin's ace 7 and 6.

The day's excitement was provided by number three man Hank Bangser (79) who, having beaten his Bowdoin man 4-3, fell to a strong Middlebury opponent when his third shot caught the trap on the first hole of a sudden death playoff. Not to be outdone, though, sophomore star Mark Udall, having moved up to the

number two spot, dropped his Bowdoin man 2-1 and came to the par 5 18th hole one down in the tie breaking match against Middlebury. With a crowd of avid spectators hugging the green, Udall landed his third shot a scant foot and a half from the hole but then rimmed the cup with a fine birdie attempt to lose one down.

Squad regulars, Tom Jamison and Paul Lieberman, seemingly rusty from the week long rest, lost

tough matches to Bowdoin and Middlebury, Jamison being narrowly edged 2-1 in both and Llebo falling 5-4 and 3-2 respectively.

With a 3 and 2 record, the Ephmen begin a tiring week against AIC and Springfield at AIC on Monday. They go on to meet Yale on Wednesday at Tac-onic and finish the week at Wesleyan on Friday where they will challenge the Lord Jeffs and the defending champion Cardinals for the Little Three Crown.

Chiefs whip Baseball

By Josh Hull

Hitting a pitched baseball, is the single most difficult feat in sports, insists Ted Williams, and the Williams College batsmen might be prone to agree after dropping a doubleheader, 5-0, 13-3, at Springfield College on Saturday.

The Ephmen managed a total of only six hits on the day while helping set a new Springfield mark of 16 strikeouts by a single pitcher in the first game.

Three runs crossed the plate for Williams in the second contest, but they weren't nearly sufficient as the Chiefs made war, scoring

in all except the seventh and eighth-innings. In the fifth inning Bob Schwed, Dick Skrocki, and Wid Nelson got consecutive singles to load the bases for John Murray, who topped one that brought two runs when it was overthrown by the pitcher. Their final run came later in the game on a misplay by the Springfield second baseman.

Laxmen axed

By Jim Todd

This is supposed to be a building year for the Eph Lacrosse team but what is being built is still a mystery. The defense was completely outclassed by the potent Harvard attack and the Harvard defense kept the Williams attack completely off-balance as the Ephs fell to the Crimson 20-5.

The Crimson opened the scoring at 1:44 when Caleb Warren turned his defender and came in alone on Eph goalie Russ Bankes. They scored again at 4:44 but Williams narrowed the gap to 2-1 at 6:14 when Scott Miller hit from the left side after taking a pass from Lans Smith. Here it ceased to be a game.

Harvard scored at 8:31, 9:25, 10:36, 11:06 and 14:45 of the first quarter and at 0:36, 1:31, 2:59, 9:28, 12:52, and 13:46 of the second period.

Tracksters trounced

By Bill Getman

It can easily be said that the State College of Southern Connecticut ran all over Williams last Saturday on Weston Field, handing them a 111-43 defeat.

The Owls swept through the sprints, allowing the Ephs only a third place in the 440 by Lenny Vecchio.

Steve Heavens from So. Conn. took both the mile and two-mile events, with times of 4:31.2 and 9:59.5 respectively, ahead of second placer Jay Haug.

The only firsts for Williams came in the 880, high jump, in-

termediate hurdles and discus. Eph Chuck Huntington evenly paced the field in the half-mile to win in 2:00.3, while Bill Webb ran an amazing 57.5 in the 440 intermediate hurdles for a second Purple victory.

Frosh Jack Berno retained his winning streak in the high jump with a 5' 10" jump.

Capt. John Teichgraber picked up his usual first on the discus with a toss of 149 feet.

The tracksters travel to Trinity on Tuesday, and the Freshmen return against Hotchkiss on Wednesday at Weston Field.



CHRIS WARNER

Photo by Sheila Rauch

The ace soph netter was unbeaten over the weekend as Williams upset Army and MIT.

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Crew third in Little 3

By John Clarke

After dedication of the new Williams College Boathouse and shells, the Wesleyan College Crew team proceeded to sweep the Little Three Regatta on Lake Onota Saturday.

The Williams College Crew team in a subpotential performance finished last in Varsity, Junior Varsity, and Freshman races, while Amherst swept second place berths.

In the Varsity race Wesleyan smoothly pulled out to take the lead and transversed the 2000 meter course in 6:53, while Amherst finished close behind in 7:04. Williams lead Amherst by a half length until the 1000 meter mark, but soon faded to finish 16 seconds behind the second place boat.

The order of finish was the

same in Junior Varsity and Freshman races. The Williams Junior Varsity crew rowed a strong first 500 meters, but as typical so far in competition, they soon fell apart and gave a tight, frantic performance.

Next Saturday the crew takes its three newly dedicated shells, the John A. Shaw (Varsity), the George E. Marcus (Junior Varsity), and the John E. Sawyer (Freshman), to Lake Quinsigamond in Worcester, Mass. for the Rusty Callow Cup.

The new boathouse replaces the old facility on the Hudson at Stillwater. The building was an old barn that acted as little more than a windbreak for the shells. The boathouse on Lake Onota, made possible by donations from friends and alumni, is actually a converted lechouse.

Lindsay to speak



JOHN V. LINDSAY
New York mayor to speak at commencement exercises.

Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York will be the speaker June 7 at the 181st commencement of Williams College. It was announced by President John E. Sawyer at the annual banquet of the senior class Tuesday night. Class officers and speakers were also chosen at the banquet.

Mr. Sawyer also announced that Samuel A. Matthews, professor of biology and a member of the Williams faculty for 33 years, will deliver the baccalaureate address.

Mayor Lindsay, a New York native and an alumnus of Yale, which he now serves as a trustee, was sworn into office

Jan. 1, 1966. Last November he was re-elected for a second four-year term.

A lawyer by profession, Mr. Lindsay served in the United States House of Representatives as a Republican from New York for seven years, beginning in 1959. Previously, he had spent a year in the Justice Department as executive assistant to Attorney General Herbert Brownell. Now 48, he was executive officer of the destroyer Swanson in action in the Mediterranean and Southwest Pacific during World War II.

Prof. Matthews was given an honorary Doctor of Science degree by Williams in 1964 in recognition of his contributions to the college. A native of Maine, he graduated from Boston University in 1923 and received his Ph.D. in 1928 from Harvard.

At the senior banquet Tuesday night, the class selected Preston Washington to speak at commencement. Larry Holter was chosen as Phi Beta Kappa speaker at a Tuesday meeting of the chapter. The class valedictorian will deliver the third student address.

The following were elected class officers to serve a term of five years: Lou Buck, president; Gerry Stoltz, vice president; Ted May, class agent; and Jack Maitland and Clifford Robinson were chosen as class marshals.

Welcome Parents

For parents only: one simple history of the year at Williams

For the eyes of parents only, editor-in-chief Russ Pulliam has written the following description and analysis of the school year.

CHANGE. REFORM. REVISION. These are the most noticeable aspects of the school year. They are occurring constantly in all areas of the college, from teaching methods to housing arrangements.

In academics, particularly in the social sciences experience as education is working its way into the curriculum.

Films are more and more being used as educational mediums as

professors find that today's students, who grew up in the era of television, are often harder to reach through traditional methods of textbooks and lectures.

Changes in admissions policies have brought about greater diversity of students as increasing numbers of foreign students, coeds, blacks and other disadvantaged minorities have come to Williams this year.

Some coeds will be living in entries of Prospect and Hopkins Houses since the trustees last weekend approved the administration plan for 24 in the former

and 18 in the latter.

Another change in the residential house system is that freshmen, before they are randomly placed in a house, can choose whether they want a row house or dormitory-type house. The freshmen recently indicated a strong preference for dormitories so some who wanted a dormitory-type house had to be put in row houses.

One trend at Williams has been the move away from mass gatherings, particularly for political causes, towards more small groups and individuals working in a wide variety of areas.

A year ago students gathered in large numbers around the common interest of the occupation of Hopkins Hall by the Afro-American Society and the Give-A-Damn weekend activities. This fall moratorium activities attracted fairly large numbers, but since then there has been very few events, except maybe a hockey or basketball game, that can attract large numbers of students. An exception to this trend has been a series of speakers, including Dr. Benjamin Spock and Leonard Weinglass, arranged by the draft counseling service.

This trend away from mass gatherings can be seen in the way the crowds at Friday night football rallies have dwindled in the past three years. Similarly the all-college dances have faded out of existence.

Mass interest in politics has ebbed partly because of President Nixon. Most of the previous interest was based on opposition to the Vietnam War, but Nixon has taken much of the steam out of the anti-war movement. He has gained the support of a majority of voting Americans for his policies and thus does not have to be so concerned about his popularity in the face of mass demonstrations.

Perhaps more important is his new lottery draft system. Much of the agitation about the war can be accounted for by the draft. The lottery, along with the scaling down of U.S. involvement, has made the war less of a personal threat, which was the real motivation for much of the student opposition to the war.

The lack of mass interest in politics was demonstrated by the poor student attendance at last week's Williams Habitable Earth Week (WHEW) activities. WHEW was not a mass attraction like

Continued on Page 3

Parents' day events

Here is a brief rundown of the main events scheduled in connection with Parents' Day (Saturday, May 2):

Registration of the parents began this afternoon at 2 in Baxter Hall; it will continue until 8:30 this evening and will be resumed tomorrow from 8:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Tonight parents may choose to attend the opening of "As You Like It" at the Adams Memorial Theater, or the Berkshire Symphony's final concert of the season in Chapin Hall. Both events begin at 8:30 and tickets to either cost \$1.50. (Admission free for students.) The play will be presented again tomorrow night, and again next weekend. The concert is a Gala Special, to be followed by a reception open to all.

The Annual Parents' Day Program is scheduled for 11:30 tomorrow morning, in Chapin Hall. William T. Fox, Assoc. Geology Professor, will speak on "Oceans, Mountains and Man;" and the Ephratis will be on hand to sing "The Mountains." After the program a luncheon for the parents will be in or at the Greylock Dining Hall, outdoors if the weather permits.

Athletic events planned for tomorrow afternoon are varsity baseball at 1:00, varsity lacrosse at 2:00 and, of special interest, a Tennis Exhibition in honor of retiring Coach Clarence C. Chaffee, also at 2:00. At 5:30 - 6:30 the parents are invited to dine in their sons' respective Houses.

Sunday morning at 10:30 a service of worship will be held in Thompson Memorial Chapel, conducted by the Rev. John D. Eusden, College Chaplain, and the Rev. Peter R. Rodgers, Advisor to



CLARENCE CHAFFEE
Retiring tennis coach to be honored at exhibition Saturday afternoon.

the Chapel Board. The sermon, "Why Can't Youth Say Something Positive?" and will be followed by responses by three students, Paul J. Lieberman '71, Patrick J. Matthews '70 and David H. Wilson Jr. '71. Special music will be provided by the Chapel Choir under the direction of Kenneth C. Roberts, Jr., Assistant Professor of Music.

Finally, for any parents who are still on campus Sunday afternoon at 4:00, a concert will be given in the Chapel by the Williams College Brass Ensemble together with the Union College Brass Ensemble.

Happy Parents' Day!

Trustees act

Withhold GM proxies in protest

By John Hartman

The Williams Board of Trustees, at its meeting on April 25, voted to reaffirm its concern for the protection of the environment.

In particular, the Board took action with regard to the forthcoming meeting of the General Motors Corporation, by sending a letter to the chairman of that corporation, and by agreeing to withhold its proxy as a means of emphasizing its position.

The letter, signed by Alfred E. Driscoll, Chairman of the board's Finance Committee, reads:

I write to you and to your Directors as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Trustees of Williams College, which holds in its portfolio 21,000 shares of your company's common stock, with particular reference to the topic of environmental pollution.

While certain parts and procedures recommended under Proposal 4 of the current Proxy statement do not seem to us the most effective way to proceed, we would like to express our intense concern with the problems to which it is addressed and to urge that GM take a national lead in meeting them proportionate to its relation to them. If more than half of the pollu-

tion of our air is caused by the emissions of automobile exhausts, and General Motors produces more than half our total cars, you and your directors have a major responsibility to reduce to the lowest possible level this tremendous source of pollution.

Here at Williams we established several years ago a Center for Environmental Studies, for teaching and research in the general field of environment. We hope that through our own area of education we can make a contribution to the solution of such problems, but feel that General Motors has a far greater opportunity and a corresponding obligation to face them far more vigorously than the industry has to date.

The action by the Board came about as a result of a campaign undertaken by the Williams Advocate. An article appeared in the April 17 edition of that paper, in which the statistics on pollution by GM products were pointed out.

Williams College has chosen the Granger Construction Company of Worcester as general contractor for the Mission Park residential building, which will be the largest structure ever built at Williams.

The contract price is approximately \$4.25 million and represents the lowest of four bids. Approval for the award of the contract was given last weekend by the Williams Board of Trustees.

Planned to house 294 students, each with a room of his own, the building will be four stories high, 550 feet long and will contain 112,000 square feet of floor space. The largest Williams building at present is the Bronfman Science Center with 94,000 square feet of floor space.

Foundation work was begun last fall and has been completed. Construction of the superstructure will be started immediately by Granger, with the building planned for completion by September, 1971.

The 350-room building will be

Mission Park contractor chosen



LARGEST WILLIAMS BUILDING
Architect's drawing shows the four-story 550-foot long Mission Park residential building, now under construction at Williams College. Divided into four residential houses, the building will accommodate 294 students, each having an individual room in suites of varying size, and will be electrically heated.

electrically heated, and each student room will have an individual thermostat.

Designed by the architectural firm of Mitchell-Giurgola of Philadelphia and New York, the building will have two wings arranged in a wide V and a central dining commons. Reinforced concrete slabs will be used for primary structural support, and the

exterior will be faced with precast, sand-blasted concrete panels. The architects have already received an award from Progressive Architecture magazine for the design.

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create four, two-floor residential houses of from 64 to 87 students. Each residential house will have a separate dining room serviced from a central kitchen, as well as rooms for recreation and social activities.

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The Williams Record

Russell B. Pulliam, Editor-in-Chief

Paul J. Lieberman, Co-Editor

THE WILLIAMS RECORD is an independent newspaper published twice a week by the students of Williams College. Entered as second class postal matter Nov. 27, 1944 at the post office at North Adams, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price \$7 yearly. Subscription orders, undeliverable copies, and change of address notices should be mailed to the newspaper at Baxter Hall, Williamstown, Mass. 01267. All editorial correspondence must be signed by the writer if intended for publication. Unless signed, editorials represent the opinions of the Record editorial board (editor-in-chief, co-editors and managing editors).

Review

'As You Like It' liked

William Shakespeare's comedy, *As You Like It*, opens tonight at the Adams Memorial Theater, in a clever and infectious, if slightly gaudy production, that exploits the play's zaniness and foolery to its limits and beyond.

As You Like It exists as a contrast of two worlds, one of captivity and dark intrigue represented by Duke Frederick's court, and another of freedom, fantasy and love in the Forest of Arden. The shift from captivity to freedom is the play's point of departure from which it proceeds to entangle itself in numerous implausible twists and turns. Played well though, the audience is transported as well to the fantasy of Arden, gaining insight into the basis of love and carefree happiness.

John von Szelski's well-paced production accomplishes the shift, and the creation of Arden excellently, bringing the onlooker running along. The game-like whimsy, the celebration, and the love are all communicated with lightness and extravagant humor.

To some extent this crazy game is taken too far, at times resembling old vaudeville in its use of gimmicks. I doubt that Charles the wrestler's characterization as a pride-ridden Prussian, Audrey's unending lunatic gurgles, Duke Frederick's lip and waxed mustache, or some of the blatant costuming is justified by the play, but finally these are not major distractions from Shakespeare's dream world.

Ludicrous repetition and reconsideration in the verse, work with the foolish plot to create a spontaneous happiness. Director von Szelski has directed a and blocked his actors movements and has set a tempo of delivery so that the humor of this patterned dialogue is emphasized.

This production is also characterized by a host of "country cop-

ulatives" who overrun the stage shouting, singing, and bouncing around. While their cavorting often seems cluttered and disordered, their presence certainly advances the popular harmony between nobleman and commoner that is possible after the liberation from the captivity of certain social values and baser human desires.

The cast was led by an outstanding performance by Alison Mills in the role of Rosalind-Ganymede, Duke Senior's daughter, and the beloved at first sight of Orlando. The performance demonstrated a refinement of movement and inflection that was remarkable, defining the character very well in the structure of the play and various individual scenes.

As the neglected youngest son of Roland de Boys, Orlando, Bruce MacDonald as well showed an intelligent understanding of the role. His performance mixed happy carefreeness with a seriousness of attitude toward his plight. Barbara Peck did well in her portrayal of Duke Frederick's daughter, Celia.

Will Weiss fulfilled the role of Jaques, counterpart to the fool with the rapid tongue, Touchstone, with ability. He successfully conveyed the character's professed melancholy as well as his sympathetic feeling for the crazy world of Arden. The famous "All the world's a stage" speech recognizes Jaques in the world and extends the precept to the play's other characters.

The lighting was quite nicely done, save for some garish patterns on the cyclorama. The set features two pinwheel platforms of color and adapts well to the staging. Four stylized trees are lowered on a flybar to represent the Forest of Arden.

Will Buck

Students protest spraying of trees

By Tom Altman and Will Buck

Approximately 60 Williams students showed their discontent with the college and town spraying programs by obstructing the efforts of the McCarthy Tree and Landscaping Service Tuesday night.

Shortly after midnight, a group of students confronted two workmen who were spraying trees for Dutch Elm Disease along Main Street. The students, protesting the pollution of the environment by the spray, lay down in front of the truck in order to impede its progress. The workmen claimed they were jeered with abusive language.

Police arrived on the scene, and after some name-calling, the crowd was dispersed and no arrests were made.

Spraying was planned again for Wednesday evening, but at the request of several students and in order to emotionally defuse the situation, Assoc. Dean Peter K. Frost asked town officials to refrain from spraying on college property and along Main Street, until a review of the pesticide's effect on the environment is made. They consented.

Sam Beer, representing the concerned students, was to meet with Dean Frost yesterday to discuss the matter in detail.

The pesticide, being used by McCarthy's to protect against the elm disease, is methoxychlor. The effects of the pesticide on the environment are not at all clear. According to Robert E. McCarthy, the use of the spray has been approved by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Massachusetts Department of Health. It is said to be non-persistent, low in the level of toxins, and relatively harmless to wildlife. McCarthy also said that it is harmless to humans in the concentrations now being used.

According to Asst. Biology Prof. Patricia A. Labine, however, the pesticide is essentially DDT with methyl groups attached. She called it "bad stuff."

Tim Wilson first brought the issue of pesticides to public attention during an Earth Week panel discussion. He stated that methoxychlor was of the same solubility as DDT, and according to the "Merck Index of Chemicals and Drugs", "continuous ingestion over long periods of time may cause kidney damage."

In her book, "The Silent Spring" Rachel Carson wrote that methoxychlor is a "close relative of DDT," and that "recent work on experimental animals shows a direct action on the uterus and a blocking effect on some of the powerful pituitary hormones."

Letters to the editor

Burns says WHEW failed politically

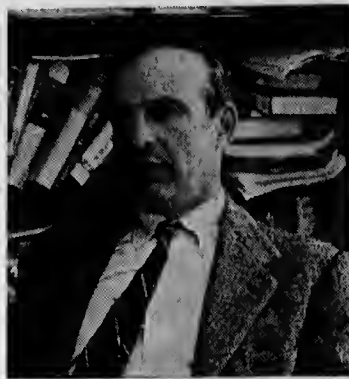
To the editor:

As the WHEW program comes to an end we are all indebted to the student leaders for the intelligence, imagination and sheer knowledge they displayed in organizing and leading the discussions here this week.

I do believe, though, that there was one great failure - the consideration of the political aspects and implications of the vast and interrelated environmental problems that face us. This is doubtless a reflection more of the state of my discipline - political science - than of any failings of the students involved. I am concerned that this week has seen neither the establishment of a continuing effort to mobilize attitudes and action behind environmental solutions, nor the working out of any kind of basic political strategy powerful enough to meet the environmental challenges.

The problem, I suggest, reduces to one of political tactics and one of political strategy:

1. Tactically, the problem is that the interest and excitement



JAMES M. BURNS

aroused at Williams and across the nation this week will be allowed to evaporate. There may be no conversion from temporary concern and commitment to sustained effort and impact. I hope that WHEW's leaders will not be content merely with setting up a continuing organization but will think imaginatively as to how the effort can be both institutionalized and expanded.

In this connection, we may

have to think more imaginatively and boldly about specific tactics. It was said at one of the meetings that demonstrations and the like would not be appropriate for WHEW. I wonder. The turnout and excitement this week were not quite impressive enough to make one confident about maintaining activity in the future. Environmental problems may lend themselves especially well to imaginative, dramatic, good-humored, non-violent demonstrations, protests, confrontations, and the like. After the very thoughtful and even genteel approach taken this week, a different kind of tactic might be appropriate on the next big occasion.

2. The strategic problem may be even more difficult. The very sweep and complexity of environmental problems implies that only the most broadly conceived, inclusive type of political action will be effective in the long run. Even more, the importance of relating environmental ugliness to the ugliness of poverty, war, and racial exclusiveness will doubtless require a coalition politics of a range and power hitherto unknown in American politics. Such a strategy will raise questions of governmental reconstruction, party realignment, bureaucratic reorganization. The taming of technological development, indeed, may call for forms of unrepresentative government.

The case simply was not made this week for our capacity to overcome the environmental crises through our existing political and governmental machinery. Whether that machinery must be scrapped, or whether it can be reinvigorated by drastic internal reforms (as I believe), should be one of the central strategic questions to be debated.

In short, we must continue not only to be active in our private and public realms but also to continue to think - often a rather revolutionary activity.

James M. Burns

(Editor's Note: Burns is a Political Science Professor at Williams and recently wrote the cover story for Saturday Review on his upcoming book on Franklin Roosevelt.)

Quayle '73 questions grades And academic priorities

To the editor:

This letter was originally going to the *Advocate* but David Webster's story about grade averages was reason enough to send it to the *Record*. It concerns grading and curriculum matters. I am disenchanted with academic values and priorities at Williams. My tirade won't resemble a "formal, point-for-point arsenal" mentioned in the *Advocate*.

First - so what if the college-wide grade average is on the rise? I can hardly believe it "has caused quite a bit of controversy over the past few years". Nor can I picture the members of the faculty and administration pondering the mysteries lurking behind it. Surely they have something better to do. I suppose it all comes down to a philosophy of education and the role that the Williams' curriculum plays in it. Education is considered by many to be a highly personal experience. And this individual experience can hardly be measured in decimal points and numbers, but rather by the effect that it has on the intellectual, aesthetic, and moral growth of the student. Many educators are convinced that grades are merely cryptic notations, which in most cases reflect subjective judgments. Yet, on the student's transcript, they are treated as highly objective and accurate measurements of achievement. I advocate that a pass-fail system be optional - there are students here who need grades for admission to graduate schools, and there are unfortunately others who need the incentive of grades to complete their studies. In the end, however, only the student can evaluate, in highly personal terms, the extent that his education satisfies his need for personal development.

Perhaps the real issue then, is how well Williams' offerings satisfy this need. I would say not too well. It would seem that curriculum reform could easily be accomplished at such a small school as Williams, especially in the face of radical reforms that were recently affected at Brown - but this just doesn't seem to be the case. Many of my friends have found freshman lecture courses both confusing and dull, perhaps because the student's role in these courses is a passive one. I would advocate that a much larger number of seminar courses be open to freshman at Williams. Of course this would mean coming to class prepared to participate intelligently in whatever the common project is. These semin-

ars would lead, perhaps, to more intimate cooperation between students and teachers. As a professor at Brown puts it: "hopefully, the student will become aware of the values held by his teachers, and of the rationale behind them, and this should help him to understand and appreciate his own values."

Things like sequence courses, prerequisites, and structured majors really detract from the uniqueness of each student's education. I feel that self-motivation might really blossom if the grading system were re-evaluated and the curriculum revised. Perhaps I am too optimistic - reforms like these would require a responsible and intelligent student body. And right now, there isn't much concern here for the real business of learning. And partly, I think, the administration is at fault.

Win Quayle '73

Calendar

TONIGHT

6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER AND DISCUSSION: Jameson G. Campaigne '36 of the Indianapolis Star, "Man, the Divine Animal." St John's Church.

7:30 PLANETARIUM DEMONSTRATION: Hopkins Observatory.

8:30 "As You Like It," by Shakespeare; directed by John von Szelski. Adams Memorial Theatre.

8:30 CONCERT: The Berkshire Symphony with Julius Hegyi, conductor. Beethoven "Emperor" Concerto, with Stephen Manes, pianist; Mozart clarinet concerto with soloist Stephen Grko; and Louis Calabro Symphony No. 3. Final concert of 25th anniversary season. Chapin Hall.

SATURDAY

PARENTS' DAY

1:00 VARSITY BASEBALL: Williams vs. Wesleyan. Weston Field.

1:30 BRONFMAN UNDERGRADUATE INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH SEMINAR: (BUIRS): Howard R. Hart, Jr., of General Electric, "Study of Lunar Material from Tranquility Base." Bronfman Auditorium.

2:00 TENNIS EXHIBITION: Tennis Courts.

2:00 VARSITY LACROSSE: Williams vs. New Hampshire. Cole Field.

3:00 REMBRANDT EXHIBITION AND FILM: "In Search of Rembrandt," narrated by James Mason. Clark Art Institute.

8:30 "As You Like It." A.M.T.

SUNDAY

10:30 CHAPEL SERVICE OF WORSHIP: The Rev. John D. Eusden, chaplain. Kenneth Roberts, director, performing a Bach Cantata. Chapel.

11:15 CHAPEL BOARD COFFEE HOUR: For students and their families. Room 3, Griffin Hall.

12:00 ROMAN CATHOLIC MASS: Chapel.

3:00 REMBRANDT EXHIBITION AND FILM: Clark Art Institute.

4:30 SWIMMING: For faculty wives, women faculty members and women exchange students. Lasell Gym.

5:00 ROMAN CATHOLIC MASS: Thompson Memorial Chapel.

MONDAY

8:30 CONCERT: The Juilliard Quartet with Evelyn Mandac, soprano. Music of Arnold Schoenberg (Second String Quartet). Chapin Hall.

7:10 a.m. CHAPEL BOARD COMMUNION BREAKFAST: First Congregational Church.

4:00 FACULTY RESEARCH SEMINAR: Roger M. Tarpy Jr., assistant professor, psychology, "Effects of Information Stimuli on Learning and Physiological Correlates of Avoidance Behavior." Room 105, Bronfman

7:30 MOVIE: "The Lower Depths" (1936, Russian). Language Center.

It's May Day -- May Day in New Haven

By Jim Deutsch

Most anyone you talk to in New Haven will preface his remarks by saying, "I don't want to sound like an alarmist, but..." and then conclude by saying "I think New Haven and Yale are going to be blown up." For as an estimated 35 thousand people descend upon the town and university this May Day weekend, any-thing indeed is liable to happen.

The massive rallies planned for today and tomorrow on the New Haven green are being sponsored by the Black Panther Defense Committee, a group made up of white radicals from Boston, New Haven, New York, and Chicago.

The purpose of the weekend according to the Defense Committee is to be a "massive peaceful assembly directed toward the freeing of Bobby Seale, other Connecticut Panthers currently held, and all political prisoners."

Seale, the Panther Party's National Chairman, is currently being held along with seven other Panthers, in New Haven for the murder last May of Alex Rackley, a 24-year old Panther.

It is the Committee's hope that the rallies will be successful in dramatizing the "depth complexity, and difficulty of the contradictions that have been raised about this trial and America's relationship to it."

Yet, the rally which was originally organized without any connection with Yale University, now involves Yale to a great degree.

Many students at Yale felt that the University is a racist institution not only in its attitude towards the blacks on campus, but also in its relations with the New Haven community. The nature of Yale's land holdings, the depletion of the New Haven housing market, and the exploitation of the black population in New Haven were all considered iniquities which had to be straightened out.

Accordingly, on April 21, the Yale students, led by the Yale

Strike Steering Committee, called for the suspension of all normal activities of Yale to make people aware of Yale's involvement in whole affair.

The trial, which was seen to have assumed a symbolic importance, called these issues to attention, and the students felt that a strike would give everyone time for gathering information and initiating programs which would determine how Yale could best play a constructive role in the city of New Haven.

The Strike Steering Committee then issued 5 demands calling upon Yale to 1) end the repression of the Panthers, 2) stop construction of the new Social Science Center, which was costing a great deal of money, 3) set up a day-care center for the children of Yale employees, 4) set up a program of unemployment compensation for the Yale employees, and 5) set up a program for building new housing for the community.

About 90 per-cent of the Yale student body was in sympathy of the demands, and about 75 per-cent were in support of striking for the demands. The rest of the students felt that the demands simply were not worth striking for.

The Strike Steering Committee keeps insisting that the strike must go on until the President and the Yale Corporation take action on the demands. Yet it is impossible to forecast any developments until after this weekend.

Expectations of the weekend range from Woodstock to Altamont and from Chicago to Hiroshima.

The situation is what you would call tense.

Yale, with its predominantly fortress-like Gothic architecture, as well as the surrounding New Haven area, is literally preparing for a siege.

The National Guard arrived on

the streets at 9 a.m. this morning. All the stores around the University are completely boarded up. Several of the stores have had their insurance cancelled.

The University administration wisely decided to open its gates to the onslaught of visitors for food, lodging, and possible medical care. All the residential colleges are serving two free meals per day consisting of familia, tea, and fruit punch in the morning, and rice, vegetables, tea, and fruit punch in the evening. The hockey rink, the Yale Bowl, classrooms, residential college courtyards and other rooms are being made available for visitors to stay in. If the University hadn't provided these services, the visitors would probably have obtained them by other means.

The Yale freshmen have left their Old Campus dorms and have all moved into their residential colleges.

The administration has moved its valuable papers to a vault in Hartford.

Many students have simply left town, storing their valuables, or taking them along.

Nearby colleges, such as Albertus Magnus and Southern Connecticut have shut down.

There are student patrols around the clock checking for fires or explosives. The state police has taken over, relieving the city police. The campus police has established two secret command posts. They have two because there is a possibility the first may be overrun.

280 bayonet-mounted riot guns were stolen from the National Guard armory. Three hardware stores in New Haven have been robbed of guns. \$2500 worth of mercury was stolen from the Yale chemistry lab. Mercury makes a pretty good bomb. Students at Yale who had friends active in



Attacked by Agnew but supported by many students, Yale President Kingman Brewster, Jr. is facing a monumental crisis.

SDS were told by these friends to get the hell out of town.

Harkness Tower is rumored to be blown up, splintering its delicate Gothic arches and buttresses into 1000 pieces. The traditional Mory's, tavern to many an Eli, is supposed to burn to the ground.

And yet, people may simply be alarmists. A little paranoid. Just about the only two groups

at Yale not on strike were the Law School and the lacrosse team. \$3000 worth of books in the Law School library mysteriously burned on Monday morning, while the lacrosse team beat Williams 13-4 on Wednesday.

U.S. Veep S.T. Agnew attacked Yale prexy, Kingman Brewster, Jr., calling on Yale alumni to demand a "more mature and responsible person" to head the institution. In response to Brewster's statement that he was "skeptical of the ability of black revolutionaries to achieve a fair trial anywhere in the United States," Agnew said he did not feel that the students of Yale University could "get a fair impression of their country under the tutelage of Kingman Brewster."

Yale students, in response, collected 3,000 names in support of Brewster, and called for the resignation of Agnew, asking for a "more mature and responsible person" to hold the job.

The rallies this weekend will feature members of the Chicago 7 and their lawyers, Jean Genet, David Hilliard, Tom Hayden, John Frolines, plus workshops on Panther repression, Women's Liberation, and the Venceremos Brigade.

Maybe everything will go peacefully. Maybe not. Nixon's speech surely didn't help matters any.

Year in review cont.

Continued from Page 1

Give-A-Damn weekend but instead involved individuals and small groups doing a lot of research and work and presenting their findings to small audiences.

Other activities have followed a similar pattern of individual and small group projects. A Free University was started last fall, involving small groups learning about common interests such as cooking, the blues and Indians. Similarly the Williams Democrats and Young Republicans seldom hold meetings as a group, but individuals in each are working on their own projects, such as doing preliminary work for this fall's elections.

Interest in the College Council and other aspects of student government has waned. The Gargoyle Report, written in February, 1969, urged more student membership on college committees and an overhaul of the College Council. A meeting to discuss these proposals attracted 300 students, and widespread interest in these issues seemed to be maintained this fall when over 1000 students participated in the election of students to the Committee on Educational

Policy, Committee on Undergraduate Life and Discipline Committee.

Since then interest in organization of student government and student power in the form of committee membership has been limited to a few individuals rather than large numbers. The College Council is being reorganized by a committee but the meetings are of little interest to anyone except committee members.

Williams thus seems to have moved from a community oriented around mass participation in activities to small groups engaged in more personal activities and often isolated from the rest of the students.

Amidst the constant change, one of the few stable elements this year has been the continued presence of dogs on campus - on the grass, in the classrooms, in dining halls and in the snack bar.

The College threatened to crack down on dogs and their owners last fall and dogs are illegal in dining halls and the snack bar, but the crackdown never seemed to occur as dogs have continued to roam at will.

Admissions

Letters of acceptance have been mailed by Williams College to 597 out of 2,322 men who applied for admission to next fall's freshman class. Also accepted were 45 female upperclassmen out of 140 applicants for transfer from other colleges.

It is anticipated that about 330 of the men accepted will be enrolled in September, with the remainder choosing other institutions which also accepted them. All but two of the girls accepted have already decided to attend Williams.

Applications from men this year decreased slightly from last year's all-time high of 2,492. Among those accepted were 127 early-decision students and 50 black students, of whom 12 attended the A Better Chance Program.

The girls who enroll in the fall, including five who will be seniors, will be the first regular female undergraduates at Williams, although the college presently has 49 women attending as exchange students. The first female freshmen will be admitted in the fall of 1971.

Tennis coach named



SEAN SLOANE

To succeed Clarence Chaffee as tennis coach next year.

Sean Sloane, teacher of English and coach of tennis at Staples High School in Westport, Conn., has been named head coach of tennis and squash and instructor in physical education at Williams College. He will succeed the veteran Clarence C. Chaffee,

who retires June 20, after more than three decades here.

A 1964 graduate of Princeton, Sloane took post-graduate study at Wesleyan, where he earned a master's degree in 1966. While working for his advanced degree he taught in Hartford and Hamden High Schools.

In 1965 he was named assistant professional at the Fairfield (Conn.) Beach Club, succeeding Princeton coach John Conroy as professional in the summer of 1966. Conroy is high on Sloane's prospects.

Sloane has had marked success with his tennis teams at Staples High. In 1967 his team had a record of 11-0, finishing second in the Connecticut State Tournament. In 1968 Staples was 9-2 and fourth in the state tourney. A year ago Staples finished with a 9-1 mark, and again took runner up honors in the state tourney.

He married Miss Mary Margaret Halsey of Bowmansville, Pa., in 1968. They have no children.

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Lieberman fires 73, medalist twice

Golf storms past Yale, AIC, Springfield

By Harry Kangis

The Williams Varsity linksmen blasted into their tightest week of the season by successively beating Springfield, AIC, and Yale. Monday found the Goffmen at AIC where all of Williams' big seven broke 80 in trouncing Springfield 6-1 and deceptively edging AIC 4-3. Outstanding efforts were turned in by the sophomore stronghold of Mark Udall and Bill Kehoe, while senior Randy Greason and medalist Paul Lieberman (73) also swept both matches.

Number six man Randy Greason (74) extended his winning streak to four straight by embarrassing his Springfield rival 7-6 and then easily dealing with his AIC hopeful 6-5. Lieberman kept in pace at the number five spot by thrashing Springfield 7-6 and also downing AIC 5-4.

Co-captains Jim Hewitt (79) and Ted May, (75) playing numbers one and three respectively, split their matches, both men defeating Springfield but falling narrowly to AIC. Hewitt raked his

man 7-5 only to be edged 2 down by AIC. Plant also defeated his Springfield man but lost a hard fought 3-2 to his AIC opponent.

The "cruising" sophomores were not to be slighted, though, as our colorful school golf champ, Mark Udall (78), handily put away his opponents 5-4 and 3-2 respectively at number four. Kehoe (77), followed suit by defeating Springfield 4-2 and then providing the day's thrill on the crucial 19th hole. Bill (known as "The Battler" by his Davenport followers) leaked his tee shot into the edge of the right pond. With the score tied at 3-3 against AIC, his match quickly became the clincher. With a little "extra-legal" help from friend Udall, Bill chose a number 8 iron and splashed a "career" shot 50 yards from the green and then proceeded to putt Williams to victory against a demoralized AIC rival.

Senior Hank Bangser, playing in the tough number two slot, met keen competition in losing 4-3 and 5-4. Coach Goff became the latter day hero, nevertheless, by

bailing the foresaken seven out of Plant's steak house *extraordinaire* (\$8.50 a plate!), with some much needed cash.

Monday's victories were well earned, but the Wednesday match against Yale was the team's hardest fought victory of the year. Once again it was Lieberman and Greason with important wins, Randy having lengthened his streak to 5 in a row. Liebo, co-medalist with a 78, breezed easily by his Yale opponent 4-3. Randy, also posting a 78 to share the honors, gave his Yale rival no chance in downing him 6-4 to be first man in the clubhouse.

Co-captain, Jim Hewitt (80), battling at number one, showed some diversified golf in rallying from his "double-par" on the 16th to a pressure birdie 4 on the first hole of a sudden death play-off to pick up a crucial point. Sophomore Mark Udall "saved face" for the team, though, by charging from a three hole deficit at the 12th to a up win at the tense 18th green, to cap a well-played golf match for the team.

Hank Bangser, again meeting tough competition at the number two spot, was edged 1 down after shooting an impressive 79. Co-captain, Ted May (80) also

lost narrowly 2-1, while two-time college golf champ Tom Jamison met unusually tough competition at number seven to lose 5-4.

Coach Rudy Goff again deserves honorable mention as he exuberantly led the charge against technology by subduing an irate green's keeper on the 1st tee and preventing Yale's coach from deploying his refined network of walkie-talkies on the course.

With an impressive 6 and 2 record, the Goffmen take their momentum to Wesleyan today where they meet the well-rated Amherst and Cardinal squads for the Little Three crown.

Amherst edges Ruggers for cup

By Steve Davies

The Purple ruggers trekked to Amherst last weekend and split decisions with the Lord Jeffs, winning the B-side, 9-0, but failing to recover the Berkshire Cup, as Amherst retained it for the fourth year in a row with a 5-3 victory.

In both games, Williams relied solely on penalty kick conversions to score. In the B game John Rosenquest put three kicks through the uprights to give the Ephs their nine points. While the ruggers failed to score any tries they were consistently in the Amherst zone, and in one case an attempt by Joe Estes was considered by the majority of the Williams players to be successful. In the second side the Claret faced a well-drilled Amherst squad that fought gamely. Williams, however, had more talent in the ranks, and although the scrum had considerable trouble in the loose rucks, the line was able to contain the Amherst line, and give Williams the final victory, 9-0.

The A squad faced a relatively equal Amherst team, and the game was a rugged battle to the last minute. Both teams played a hard-hitting game, but Williams had trouble mobilizing the line, because Amherst's linemen marked extremely well, and forced Williams to make hurried passes.

Josh Hull

Nevertheless, Williams prop John Beale set the Ephs out in the lead by halftime with a converted penalty kick.

Williams managed to hang on to the lead quite a ways into the second half, and it looked as if the Berkshire Cup could return to Williams. Unfortunately, Amherst possessed a few very able kickers and were constantly keeping the Williams wings and full-back in action. A combination of

a good kick, a fine Amherst pursuit, and hard tackling gave Amherst a fumble which resulted in the first try of the afternoon. Their conversion was good, and the final score was 5-3.

This weekend Williams will play a seven asides in the Harvard Business School Tournament. Another side will play at Schenectady and then Sunday they will meet Dartmouth for the Colby-town Cup.

Murphy leads frosh

By Bill Getman

The Eph varsity track team lost a squeaker to Trinity College last Tuesday, 78-71, at Hartford, but the freshmen from that team came back on Wednesday to defeat Hotchkiss for the first time in many years, 74-66, and retain their undefeated record. This season, the entire freshman squad is competing on the varsity due to the lack of upperclassmen.

At Trinity, the Ephs were plagued by disappointments and disqualifications. Despite outstanding efforts by Jack Berno in the high jump, Tom Easley in the triple-jump, Chuck Huntington in the 440, Tom Cleaver in the 880, and Pete Farwell in the 2-mile, the Purple were unable to capitalize on what Coach Fryzel called, "The one chance for a big win this year."

Bill Murphy was again the big factor in the freshman win over Hotchkiss. Murphy placed first in

the 120-high hurdles in 16.3 and first in the 180-low hurdles in 21.8, and then sped to victory in the 220 in 23.7, before running the anchor-leg of the 880-relay.

The Eph distance men swept both the mile and two-mile, with Jay Haug pacing the mile in 4:34.5, and Pete Farwell leading the two-milers in 10:04.1.

Tom Cleaver continued his winning form with a 2:04 clocking in the 880.

Peter Chadwick showed his speed and stamina with a 10.7 victory in the 100 and then a strong second in the 440.

Jack Berno gave his season's best, with a 6-foot leap in the high jump to retain his undefeated record in freshman and varsity competition.

Tim Burns captured the pole vault competition at 11' 6" and Larry Heiges took the javelin for the Ephs with a 160' 7" heave.

Coach Fryzel's team faces R.P.I. on Tuesday, May 4th, in Troy.

Sport Shorts

In a rugged battle of undefeated lacrosse teams, the Williams Freshmen (3-0) bowed to Mount Hermon (6-0) by an 8-4 count at Cole Field on Wednesday.

Williams, down by 4-1 at the half, suggested a rally early in the second half on a quick-stick goal by Bob Koegel with a pass from Andy Harper, but Mount Hermon countered with one moments later to trigger the rout. Allen Morton had tallied the Ephs' initial goal and he and John Waterman added goals late in the game.

The Frosh were pressured continuously in their own zone by the visitors' co-ordinated attack which took advantage of poor clearing efforts and numerous Eph penalties, especially in the first half.

Chuck McKinley, Bill Talbert, and Herb Fitzgibbon, three U.S. Tennis greats, will grace the Williams College courts on Saturday. The players will stage a clinic and

an exhibition as part of a program honoring Coach Chaffee.

At three men are former Davis Cup players while McKinley won the Wimbledon title in 1963.

The players will stage a clinic on the College courts at 10 a.m. and will answer questions. At 2 there will be a doubles and singles exhibition. If it rains, the program will move into the Lansing Chapman rink.

Chairman of the event is Peter M. Shonk, '40, of Glen Rock, N.J. He captained the 1940 tennis team and has contacted more than 450 letter winners under Chaffee, many of whom plan to attend. In the clinic are junior captain Pike Talbert, son of Bill, junior Dave Johnson, soph Chris Warner, soph Ty Griffin, senior Dave Blackford, senior Pete Kinney, junior Sewell Corkran and junior Eric Lukingbeal.

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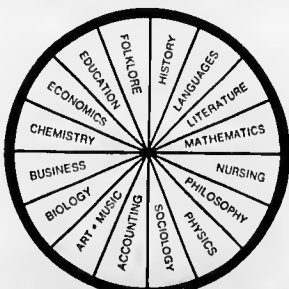
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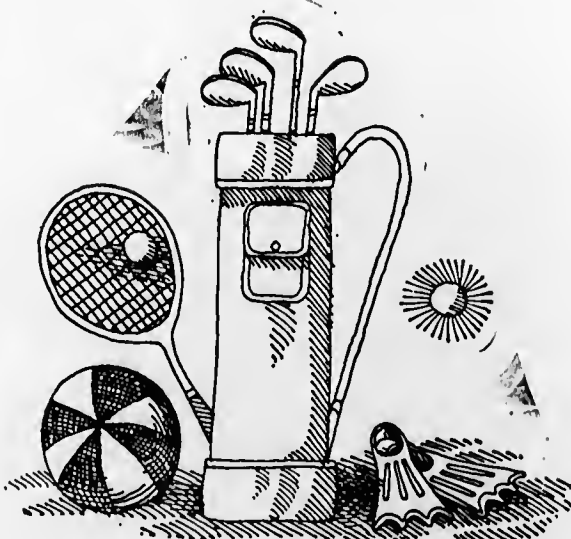
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House of Walsh

Students vote indefinite strike

Faculty suspends classes

by Will Buck

Normal activity ground to a halt at Williams College early this morning as students voted overwhelmingly at an all-college meeting to support an indefinite strike in response to President Nixon's recent military actions in Southeast Asia.

The meeting dragged until 1:45 a.m. as innumerable delays resulted from the difficulties of organizing the standing-room-only crowd of 1300 people, in Chapin Hall, into a decision-making body.

College Council President Greg Van Schaack '71 read President John E. Sawyer's statement, which was met with considerable applause and a final standing ovation. The statement reads:

"Any responsible person close to an American campus today must say to Mr. Nixon and Mr. Agnew that present policies cannot be continued without tearing this country apart. (wild applause) The leadership of this nation must stop and listen to these young people, most of whom care intensely about the best in America and are desperately worried about where their country is heading.

"Speaking as an individual I have seen no evidence that this war can achieve any useful purpose commensurate with its costs. It is daily destroying lives

and institutions in Indo-China and devouring resources urgently needed for problems at home. Perhaps most fundamental of all, it is undercutting the basic faith of increasing numbers of young people in the processes of government and even in the traditional goals for our society." (standing ovation).

In a move related to the student vote for an indefinite strike, the faculty voted at a special meeting yesterday afternoon to suspend classes for two days in support of student sentiment. Political Science Prof. Vincent Barnett read the faculty resolution to the overflow Chapin audience:

"The faculty shares the concern of Williams students with respect to the escalation of the Vietnam War, and their commitment to some kind of effective response in the days ahead. Moreover, the faculty wishes to express its support of students' efforts to bring about a change of policy through organized effort at public persuasion.

"Recognizing that these steps will involve unusual demands on the time and energy of many students, the faculty authorizes a two-day suspension of classes in order to work jointly with students to make a constructive response possible.

"The situation will be reviewed at the regular faculty meeting on Wednesday, May 6."

The Wednesday meeting of the faculty will be faced with the student decision for an indefinite strike, and consequently alternative plans for the completion of the academic year.

Other than the decision for an indefinite strike, the Chapin meeting resulted in no other conclusive plan for action. At 1:30 a.m. after half the audience had trickled out, it was decided to hold a meeting in Chapin, at 9 a.m. to



Photo by Roy Zorcus '73

An overflow crowd packed Chapin Hall late last night and early this morning while voting to strike indefinitely to protest U. S. policy in Southeast Asia. Organizers of meeting sit on the stage as College Council Greg Van Schaack moderates.



President Richard M. Nixon, the focus of much of the protest in the strike at Williams and across the nation.

discuss a variety of strike programs.

Approximately 750 people appeared at 9 and made plans for action, including the initiation of work in the community and with local colleges, an effort to establish communications with other striking centers and the organization of a strike center possibly conducting political workshops, among other things.

At the 9 a.m. meeting, the 750 present, mostly students, voted to meet at 8 p.m. Wednesday in Chapin to discuss the strike, possible issues are the faculty action at their 5 p.m. meeting Wednesday and the desirability of continuing the strike in light of national events up to that time.

Information on various committees and workshops was distributed. Committees and workshops are being formed for: local college organization; five-college organization; Williamstown organization; Washington (emphasis on congressional influence); alumni communication; civil disobedience; march on Washington.

Also this morning, deploring

the particular form of the Williams strike, Professor Charles Samuels said he will hold English classes tomorrow. Attendance will be voluntary.

Before the decision for an indefinite strike was made early this morning, the Chapin audience was asked to consider three separate issues as reasons for calling a strike.

Introduced first was the strike demand, "that the United States must cease its invasion of Cambodia and renewed bombing of North Vietnam, and must withdraw its forces from Southeast Asia immediately." The demand was overwhelmingly approved by a vote of 1,054 to 141.

A second demand dealing with political dissent met with a great deal of argument and disagreement. After a talk by James Thornton '72 of the Afro-American Society, there was pressure for generalization of the demand to include the subject of racism. The demand as finally approved by voice vote read: "We demand the end to both the attempt by the present administration to

stifle political dissent as exemplified by the trial of the Chicago 8 and of the racism exemplified by the oppression of the Black Panthers."

The third demand asked for the end to defense contracts with universities, and an end for ROTC programs. This demand met much opposition, and was finally voted down in two stages. The audience first voted to eliminate the ROTC portion of the demand by a vote 531 to 477. A voice vote was then taken on the remaining clause concerning defense contracts with negative results.

As the meeting finally broke up enthusiastically after the roar of approval for an indefinite strike, one student stepped to the microphone and said, "Nothing like this has happened here before. It's incredible!"

An all-college meeting will be held Wednesday at 8 p.m. to discuss the strike.

History of strike

By Will Buck

The beginning of the strike movement on the Williams campus originated last Saturday night as students returned one by one after participating in the weekend activities in New Haven.

Late Friday afternoon Tom Hayden spoke in New Haven urging a national student strike for Tuesday based on the following three demands:

1. That the United States end its "systematic oppression" of all political dissidents such as Bobby Seale and all other Black Panthers.
2. That the United States end its "aggression" in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, and unilaterally and immediately withdraw its troops.
3. That universities must end "complicity" in war by ending war related research and eliminating ROTC activities.

As they returned from New Haven, Williams students began talking about the possibility of a Williams strike. On Saturday night several freshmen went from entry to entry in the freshman quad in an attempt to gauge student interest. At the same time the issue was being raised in residential houses.

Sunday afternoon, a significant portion of the freshmen had been mobilized in favor of a strike. While they lacked any specific no-

tion as to the mechanics of a strike effort, they displayed banners demanding "STRIKE NOW!" all over the freshman quad.

A petition against President Nixon's recent military moves into Cambodia was circulated on the campus by a group of four students and faculty members. Signatures will be collected through Wednesday, when the petition will be sent to the President and prominent members of Congress. Circulating the petition are Assoc. Dean Frost, Asst. History Prof. Christopher Breiseth, Sam Beer and Joe Sensenbrenner '70.

Informal discussions were held all over campus, and a number of students who had been involved in the Moratorium effort last year met to offer ideas and suggestions. The prevailing feeling was that looseness and fluidity were appropriate means of organization, rather than the formation of a structured committee leadership.

It was also emphasized that this is in no way a movement toward a strike against the college, but is a means of demonstrating dissatisfaction with President Nixon's recent policies in Southeast Asia.

Soon before dinner Sunday evening it was announced that there would be a meeting at 7:30 p.m. in the Rathskeller for a further exchange of ideas and the initial formulation of plans.

Continued on Page 2

ACEC cancels second show

LATE BULLETIN — Since the announcement that the lawn party set for Saturday, May 9 has been cancelled was released at today's 9 a.m. meeting, Ron Ross '71 and Steve Demorest '71 have been trying to stage Friday's Pentangle concert as a rally and benefit. If the funds from the lawn party are made available, the concert would then be free to the Williams community, with the possibility of adding speakers to the program. Any contributions collected at the door would be used for a strike cause, which would be determined in an open meeting next week, they said. To avoid legal complications and the loss of previously committed money, this seems to be the only feasible solution, since cancellation is impossible, Ross said. House Presidents are urged to contact either Ross, Demorest or the Strike Center to commit the available funds. The concert will be discussed at tomorrow's 1 p.m. meeting in Chapin.

Underwhelming ticket sales have forced the All College Entertainment Committee to can-

cel the 10 p.m. show of the Pentangle-Van Morrison concert set for May 8. All tickets sold for that show will be honored at the 7:30 p.m. show, which will, as a result of the cancellation, be somewhat longer than originally planned.

The current sales problem is a new variation on an old theme, with the important difference that this year many mistakes of the past were corrected. Unlike the ill-fated Sam and Dave concert of last spring, this year's concert was planned to coincide with the first all-College lawn party. More money was spent in obtaining the acts than in the past to assure a program of currently popular entertainers. Finally to compensate those who were closed out of the standing-room-only Byrds concert, two shows were planned and the \$2.50 ticket price, the lowest ever, was maintained.

Perhaps the failure shows a poor use of psychology on the part of the ACEC. "When we put this concert together," ACEC co-chairman Ron Ross commented, "we didn't think of things like the

'herd' instinct or how hip it might be to have a ticket to a show that one's friends were unable to get to see. Our only consideration was getting two first-rate acts that would complement the mood of Spring Weekend.

"A College Council Committee is not equipped to re-create the magic of Woodstock; we feel that we accomplished our only objective: to provide a lot of music for as little money as possible."

ACEC concerts are subsidized by the student tax collected with the tuition bill, so that any given ticket price does not reflect the total cost of the concert. "Some people seem to think that they can ignore this concert," Ross complained, "as though we were running a business like any other promoter. The difference is that because of our low ticket prices we start out in the red and no one can conceivably make any money, even for the school. All of our figures are based on sell-outs and the hope that any show we do will appeal to enough people to allow us to break even."

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Even Williams

Even Williams. This time not even the beautiful Berkshire spring can hold back the stench emanating from our now extended atrocities in Vietnam. But moral outrage itself is not enough. Finally the nations' campuses must act.

The suspension of regular academic activities by much of the college community is potentially useful and effective. However the suspension of normal activities, or "strike" as some prefer to call it, is not in itself an effective action. What is done with the freed time and resources is what will determine the success of the protest. Several factors must continually be kept in mind.

First, all must remember that in no way is this a protest against Williams College. It will be a combined effort of numerous elements of the college community to help change the Nixon-Agnew policy of rationalized murder in Southeast Asia. President Sawyer has begun the expression of collective outrage with his thoughtful statement issued yesterday.

Secondly, while we are all frustrated by the years of insane war policy and the horror of yesterday's Kent State deaths, we must not let this latest protest become merely an outlet for those frustrations. This is one protest that must be geared towards effectiveness. Here is where the Williams experience becomes crucial to this endeavor. While action is called for, it must be examined action. We must not defeat our own purposes just to celebrate a dangerous self-righteousness. Let it not immobilize us, but let us continually question our effectiveness and our motives. Here Faculty participation is crucial.

Thirdly, if we are to be effective, our efforts must be directed primarily towards Congress, the institution that potentially has the power to stop Nixon, towards the general non-college community on which Nixon thinks he can keep relying for support, and towards groups of alumni. Similarly, we must recognize that Williams College alone can be only minutely effective. We must necessarily unite ourselves with a larger national movement which will hopefully materialize in the next few days.

Fourthly, we ourselves must not be dictatorial and repressive. All those who wish to continue regular academic work must be allowed to do so.

Finally, we must have patience with one another. We must remember that Nixon is the one against whom all efforts must be directed. We must help each other and work to clear the Berkshire air of the stench of Asian blood.

—Lieberman

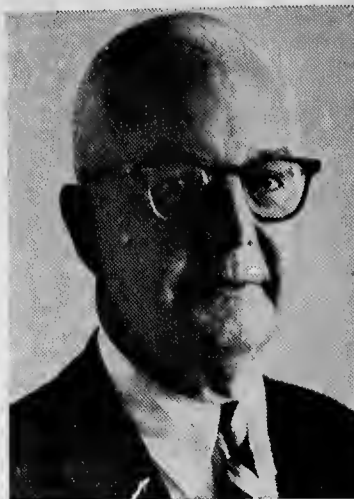
Letters to the editor

Foehl explains tree-cutting

To the editor:

In the last paragraph of the article on WHEW in your April 28 issue, it is stated that a charge that the College is selling land on Northwest Hill for cutting "remains unanswered." Assuming the reference is to the Hopkins Forest land, I would like to report the facts.

The College has been consulting with the Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources for the purpose of turning over to it for recreation and conservation the forest area at the Western end (to the New York and Vermont borders) of the Hopkins Forest property. The area would roughly be above the 1200 foot contour line as recommended by the Town Conservation Commission. This would benefit the Town, not only to have the forest preserved, but also financially,



CHARLES FOEHL

Explains tree-cutting in Hopkins Forest

because the state pays the average tax rate in Massachusetts,

which is higher than the present rate in Williamstown.

The representatives of the Department, with whom the College has been in contact, suggested that before turning the forest over to the state the College explore the possibility of selective cutting consistent with good forest management. This would be done with the assistance and consent of the state forester in this area, a service provided by the Department. Each tree to be cut would be marked by the forester on a selective basis, a process of thinning which is recognized as necessary from time to time to preserve the forest environment. The object is conservation not desecration of the area, as some might have inferred from the article.

Charles A. Foehl, Jr.

Vice Pres. for Administration and Treasurer

Siegel attacks Poli Sci department

An open letter to prospective Political Science Majors:

This letter is a warning from one already too far gone to save himself to you who, in but a few weeks time, will be asked to sign away your next few years at Williams. Beware of the black machinery of Political Science; to be caught in the teeth of its grinding jaws is not a pleasant fate.

I speak as a junior who stumbled into the discipline while following up a liking for political philosophies and an interest in political phenomena. When I was first asked to seriously consider a major, at the end of my freshman year, Political Science survived alone on a check list after a process of elimination. At the time the department had a solid reputation for intellectual excellence; the major was a collage of personalities and interests. I was intrigued.

I was mistaken. Since that time an incredible shift has occurred in personnel and, with this, a change in the department's policy. Stated simply, the Political Science Department decided to take itself seriously. Computer caravans rumbled onto campus flanked by a host of well-disciplined, self-assured key-punch pedagogues.

I am sure that many departments in the school take their major sequences seriously, and I am quite sure that my contrary sentiments would not raise applause at any faculty meeting. What "taking yourself seriously" implies is that, when a student leaves Williams College, he will have command over at least one field of study. I don't find this idea to be at all an obvious goal for every young man, despite the cliches that exist in support of it. Worse yet, however, is that the Political Science Department now interprets this to mean a command over the discipline of a field of study; understanding things political is not the same as mastering political science. Thus, whether or not students like it, they will be prepared for graduate school in political science.

The grotesque manifestation of the New Policy is sequence course Empirical Political Science 202. Given the present policy of the department, there is no excuse not to make a course in "the quantification and techniques of data collection and analysis" mandatory, even though ninety-five per cent of the students taking the course and most of the teachers teaching it would not be doing so if there was any alternative.

This is sick. Education is not "learning a discipline even though you may not use it again." As a student there seems to be nothing I can do about it. In a recent conversation with Assistant Empirical Political Science Professor Marcus I was told that "the Department knows best." I cannot answer when I am faced with the argument, "Political Science - love it or leave it," simply because I do not have the sequence courses to major in anything else. (A school which lacks majors in anthropology and sociology tends to make the Poli Sci department feel more secure with this attitude than might otherwise be the case.)

Before the month is out I will have finished with Empirical Political Science, one way or the other. This letter seems to be the only means at my disposal to assuage my feeling of impotence in this matter. Save yourselves! If nobody registered for the Political Science major this year, just maybe some independent variables will click into a pre-set casual model and somewhere in the bowels of Hopkins Hall a little red "error" light will flash on...

Mark Siegel '71

Strike history recounted (cont.)

Continued from Page 1

Approximately 200 students turned out for the Rathskeller meeting and after about an hour discussion it was decided to hold an all-college meeting in Chapin Hall at 10:30 p.m. The Rathskeller meeting served as the catalyst activating a number of students in favor of the strike.

At midnight the College Council met in an open meeting in Griffin Hall. Suggestions and ideas were offered, only to be disputed. One freshman, angered by the unwillingness of the council to commit itself to direct action, told the members that they were "full of shit." After considerable argument over parliamentary procedure, precise definitions and wording, a motion was drawn up which read, "The following individual members of the College Council support a nationwide strike on the following three points," the three points being identical to those Tom Hayden put forth in New Haven, except that the phrase "such as Bobby Seale and all other Black Panthers" was omitted from point 1 in the CC motion.

While the motion was passed by a vote of 7 and one-half to 4



Part of the crowd of about 200 that met Sunday night in the basement of Baxter Hall to discuss plans for a possible strike.

with 5 abstentions, as soon as the meeting adjourned two CC representatives asked that their yes votes be changed to abstentions.

Monday President Sawyer was in contact throughout the day with other university campuses involv-

ed in the rapidly spreading strike movement.

President Sawyer held a luncheon meeting with some students who seemed to be guiding the Williams campus effort along.

At 3:30 p.m. an outdoor discus-

sion was held in the Greylock Quad for both students and faculty. Jim Lobe briefly outlined Tom Hayden's three strike demands, and notified the crowd of the death of several people at Kent State University in Ohio as

a result of reaction against ROTC on that campus.

The crowd of approximately 350 broke up into groups on the quad to discuss the strike issue among themselves.

A variety of other groups on campus have been distributing statements on the strike and related issues.

A letter was distributed, addressed to seniors concerning President Nixon's plan to end all occupational deferments. In the light of policy moves in Indo-China, the letter calls for seniors to use "the draft system to declare and demonstrate our refusal to participate in genocide, abroad or at home." The letter ends with the words "Refuse Induction."

The executive committee of the Williams Young Republicans released a statement addressed to President Sawyer and the faculty. A portion of it reads as follows, "While recognizing the rights of individual members of the community to suspend their normal intellectual pursuits in order to engage in political activities, we feel that the college should maintain its regular academic functions for those who wish to continue their studies."

Photo by Roy Zarcos '73

Interview with Peter Rogers

Minister seeks students on their level

By Jay Haug

Although St. John's Episcopal Church is traditionally one of the most active in the Berkshires, Williams students, as a group, have been noticeably uninvolved in it. Yet this year there has been a decided increase not only in the numbers involved but in the intensity of that involvement. This upsurge in Christian consciousness has not been unrelated to the influence of a new assistant to Rev. Douglas G. Burgoyne.

Rev. Peter R. Rogers, who actually has no official connection with the college, has needed no such nexus to make his presence felt on the Williams campus. Rather, he has sought students on their own level, of lunch-time conversations and late-night bull sessions, a stratum that is no less effective than it is "daily" and physically exhausting. Indeed, Peter insists jokingly that he is "on the emotional level of a college freshman," while his friends rib him about hiding his clerical collar in the Baxter Hall lunch line. However, it takes but one conversation to see that Peter is not only an accomplished theologian, at least by this reporter's standards, but that one's questions, be they theological or existential, are treated with unusual

most would be a parish that really prayed, a church that took prayer seriously . . . that knew something about the power of the gospel. When I met Mr. Burgoyne here in Williamstown, it became obvious that he was this sort of man and his parish was this sort of parish."

Peter is also vicar of a mission in Blackinton, a suburb of North Adams. "It gives me a minimum of practical stuff to be done and needed experience in running my own show." Peter considers his college work as a "free hand," something that he is "unfettered to do in terms of my work at St. John's. It's very free."

There are times for collective give-and-take among students. These take place in Peter's apartment (Northwest Corner of St. John's) and are somewhat renowned as "The Tuesday Night Sessions." Peter comments on them:

"These are very open. The way I bill them is that coffee begins at nine and think begins at ten. Come as long as you can; go when you must. I call it not a Bible study, although we study the Bible, but a wrestling match, a free-for-all. I want to keep it this way because this is precisely what the



PETER ROGERS

Conducts Tuesday evening bull sessions in his apartment in the northwest corner of St. John's Church.

tury in Palestine. This is something that the college student should jump at, especially when he realizes that this Jesus has a claim on him."

Peter seems to be asking no more than that men have an independent mind when seeking out Christianity. "If they are asking, 'What is the relationship of Christianity to other world religions?' - well seek out Christianity and other world religions. See what they are saying and what they say of themselves. See where they are similar and where they disagree. Then ask yourself, 'What do I know to be true for my own self through experience? What is undeniable in my life?' What kind of a judgment can I make about this claim of Jesus and the question of the historicity of the person of Jesus, of his resurrection?' I fully expect that a college student will tackle these questions with honesty and integrity and be under the authority of whatever he finds to be true."

There is a point when the scholar's task is finished, a time when he must put his books down and seek Christ with faculties other than the critical mind. Here Peter speaks to this question. "There is a point where these things strike not only intellectually but personally. The Christian claims that Christ is the 'clue to me'. He doesn't claim that Christ gives all the answers, but that he is the clue, both to the way we are and the way we can be. That a man's coming to know Christ can make a difference in the way he sees everything else in life;

that being a Christian really is a new life. There is a point when one has weighed everything and travelled down all the roads, and hears the person presenting the gospel to him say, 'This is the way, walk in it.' At this point the Christian speaker whoever he is, is finished. His job is done. Then there comes a point at which the college student, after going away and thinking about it, after seeking God in prayer if he feels he can; there is a point at which he has got to be willing to hear. Because he is hoping to hear, 'This is the way, walk in it.' "

Peter compared a man's coming to know Christ as "the clue to a cancer cure." "Christ is the key to the way we are. Jesus teaching tells us something about ourselves if we are willing to listen to it. We say 'yeah, that's me.' We listen to what Jesus said on the sermon on the mount, and that it makes ultimate sense in terms of our lives. This is not Christianity, but a sense of what Jesus was teaching had meaning then and has it now. Jesus claimed that he and the Father were one and that he who has seen

him has seen the Father. One has to ask, 'Did or didn't Jesus say this?' and then, not only 'Is this true?' but 'Is this true for me?' "

Some people believe that Christ was the Son of God but are skeptical of the resurrection as history. Peter answered this conflict with a question. "How can something be theologically true and historically false? How can we talk about the resurrection having meaning if, in fact, there was no resurrection? The strength of the Christian religion lies in its historicity. This was one of the reasons the Greeks and Romans in the first century abandoned the mystery cults, that taught of dying and rising gods. These cults were abandoned because they could not produce a god who died and rose. The Christians are willing to say that in Christ they have a God who was man, who died and rose. If you can show that Jesus didn't live, if you can open the tomb and produce the bones, then the Christian is willing to say, 'I'll give up my faith.' We stand and fall on the historicity of Christ and the resurrection."

"A college student is being trained, urged, nudged and knocked to use all of his critical faculties, to develop them and bring them to bear on everything he hears and sees. This does not exclude the Christian message."

frankness and enthusiasm.

Peter's free lance work with Williams students is by no means anything new for him. During his days at the General Theological Seminary in New York, Peter spent countless hours on the Lower East Side dealing with youth and their problems and introducing them to the person of Jesus Christ. In many ways, however, Peter considers his Williamstown job to be more enigmatic if not more demanding. "At least on the Lower East Side, I had something concrete to deal with." He spent the summer of '68 working in a church on the west side of London and last summer in a mission in central Tanganyika, the latter made possible by a group who took the trip from St. John's.

Peter's primary concern is his work at St. John's. When asked his reasons for coming to Williamstown, he gave this reply:

"I felt that I really knew that city (New York) and yet it became obvious that God had something else in store for me. I say this because what I would value

college student must be doing."

Peter is concerned about the college student who does not give Christianity a chance, the one who believes he has tried everything and has ceased to look. Peter expounded on a methodology of the search for Christ.

"A college student is being trained, urged, nudged and knocked to use all of his critical faculties, to develop them and bring them to bear on everything he hears and sees. This does not exclude the Christian message, especially when he hears someone say 'Jesus Christ is the truth about man and God.' Christians claim that the basic commodity they are dealing with is truth, theological, philosophical and practical truth. And they tie what they are saying to certain events that happened in the first cen-

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A story to warm your hearts

Chip Meill learns to live at Vassar

By Anne-Gerard Flynn

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y. Williams men, perhaps contracting an independent spirit from the mountainous environment surrounding them, have always been active supporters of roadtripping.

However, last spring, Chip Meill apparently was infected by an overdose of pioneering spirit. He put away his Williams jacket, waved goodbye to his brethren and headed toward the Taconic parkway, never to return to the security of the Purple Valley.

Of course, Chip was not embarking on the usual weekend roadtrip. He, along with 86 others from Williams, Colgate and Trinity, had been enrolled as the first male exchange students at Vassar. It took just one semester to convince Chip that he could endure the "hardships" of being a male pioneer among 1500 women and he elected to transfer permanently.

"I came to Vassar mainly for social reasons," explained Chip whose quiet speaking voice loses control only when someone refers to him by his real name of Edward.

"I wasn't unhappy at Williams but while I was there I was never much for the mixer circuit and consequently never met many



Chip Meill, ex-Williams '71, who, after exchanging to Vassar with the original group last spring, decided he'd rather switch.

Chip decided to stay at Vassar partly for the social reasons found in a slim blonde and partly for the less pressurized atmosphere of the classroom.

"I have always done well under tension," observed the California

here and learn to discipline myself into doing good work in a more relaxed environment."

Some male students complain that there is little discussion in a classroom predominately populated by females. They think the girls are too concerned about taking notes. Chip has a different explanation.

"Some guys let the Vassar experience go to their heads. They don't give the girls a chance to talk. The only difference I found is that a professor expects more of a classroom of boys. With the girls present, everything is more relaxed."

The junior also noted that in such environment he finds it easier to develop a close relationship to his professors. He said that the faculty members, seem more eager to know their students.

Suddenly Chip sprang up from

the desk in his room, nearly scattering a dish of jelly beans. His double major of sociology and philosophy is rather reflected in his conversations and Edwardian style hairdo.

"I forgot to water my lemon tree," he said. Creativity and neatness are not always compatible, but Chip was both in his cubicle in Noyes Hall, Vassar's modern arc-shaped dorm designed by Eero Saarinen. A photography buff, he decorates his walls with evidence of his hobby.

As Chip watered his pet, he talked about his parents' reaction.

"I may go to Vassar next semester - ha ha," was the way he signed off a letter home when he was first considering the program. His parents agreed to the exchange for one semester. However, when their son wanted to transfer, they were upset because, "they didn't think a Vassar degree would be as prestigious as one from Williams."

Yet, Chip believes the outside experiences he has had at Vassar

girl who tried to ignore you, and the girl you caught stealing glances over her shoulder."

Although coeducation is still very much in a transition period at Vassar, Chip feels the men and women have grown accustomed to each other and no longer finds himself "a center of attention." His second home is the dark room on campus and between his studies and night job of guarding the gym, he always finds time to give a few pointers to aspiring photographers.

The brown-haired transfer is also a member of the Student Senate. Chip was disturbed recently when the college purchased basketball uniforms. He thinks Vassar should be more concerned with attracting men through her academic resources and other potential, such as the school's proximity to New York, and not through a revamped physical education program.

Chip has no regrets about his transfer, but he wanted it made clear he had no criticisms to sling at his former institution.

"At first there was a general panic to get to know everyone. You were generally welcomed by one of three types. The girl who came bouncing up to say 'hi.' The girl who tried to ignore you, and the girl you caught stealing glances over her shoulder."

girls. Coming to Vassar has allowed me to see females as genuinely human creatures and not as people who occasionally crawl out of the woodwork."

Frost, Lewis explain coed decision



STEPHEN LEWIS
Provost

Here is an outline of the decision procedure which led to the decision establishing Prospect and Hopkins as coed dorms for next year:

Assoc. Dean Peter K. Frost and Provost Stephen R. Lewis provided the bulk of this information.

1. 1753: Eph Williams says "what Fort Hoosic needs is more girls."

2. June, 1967: A trustee-faculty-administration committee is created to study the possibility of "Coeducation or related matters."

3. September, 1967: Mr. Lewis asks the College Council to set up a committee on coeducation.

4. January, 1969: The Board of Trustees gives the tentative go-ahead for coeducation - made official in June, 1969.

5. Spring, 1969: The college Council committee on co-education and the trustee-faculty-administration committee on co-education meet throughout the spring on the issue of housing.

6. March, 1969: A proposal that Carter House be made a coed house for the '69-'70 year is turned down by the two committees on the grounds that it would

be wise to see how girls on campus worked out this year before making a decision on co-ed housing. This meeting marked the birth of the co-ed housing idea.

7. Summer, 1969: After the Board of Trustees' decision to go ahead with co-education, the college council committee and the faculty - trustee - administration committee on coeducation disbanded.

8. September, 1969: Provost Lewis establishes a "working group on planning" for co-education composed of six students, six faculty members, and six members of the administration. A sub-group of this committee dealing specifically with coed housing was also established at that time.

9. Fall, 1969: This sub-group examines the coed situation at Hamilton-Kirkland, Princeton, and Yale.

10. January, 1970: The Board of Trustees establishes a group to examine the issue of co-ed housing.

11. February, 1970: The CUL joins the Provost's sub-group in a meeting with exchange students on campus, college psychiatrists, and others. At this meeting, the groups decide to turn over the specifics of coed housing to the CUL. The group is informed of certain trustees' reservations over privacy and educational conditions. At this time, the idea of making Prospect and Hopkins coed is first explored.

12. February, 1970: President Sawyer meets with the CUL and the Student Choice Committee of the college council and explains some of the considerations involved in coed housing - town and alumni relations, privacy, and other responsibilities felt by the administration. The group is informed that the President felt he



PETER FROST
Assoc. Dean

could support their suggestion of Hopkins and Prospect.

13. March, 1970: The CUL continues to debate the coed housing issue. Their criteria for housing boil down to desirability of central location on campus, enough room for a sizeable cluster of coeds, a live-in faculty couple, and maximum possible privacy.

14. March and April, 1970: The CUL considers proposals that Brooks house be turned over to the girls and that Perry House go coed. Both proposals are dropped - first by the CUL and later by the full CC.

Both Provost Lewis and Dean Frost pointed out the large part student initiative played in the final decision as to which buildings were to become co-educational. Had the student committees not carried the ball, the Trustees would probably not have reached a decision on coed housing for next year. Said Dean Frost, "student responsibility and initiative were what carried this project through."

Geology building renovated

By Bob Gross

With the aid of a \$287,000 grant from an anonymous donor, the renovation of the Clark geology building has recently been completed.

While the building retains its Georgian-Neo-Classical facade, the inside of the building was almost completely gutted. The construction of three levels in the old two-story structure has made way for numerous additional offices, classrooms, laboratories and storerooms.

"As geology became more of

a lab science, it was difficult to teach in the old facilities," Geology Prof. John A. Macfayden commented.

One of the additional rooms on the first level houses several wavetanks, previously kept in the geology museum which occupied what is now the upper two levels of the new structure. These tanks allow students to do experiments on a scale model basis. When combined with the use of the computer, experimental and theoretical results may be compared and analyzed.

Calendar

TUESDAY

7:30 VISTA MOVIE: "Of Black America," with Bill Cosby. Bronfman Auditorium

7:30 MOVIE: "The Lower Depths" (1936, Russian). Language Center

WEDNESDAY

4:00 VARSITY BASEBALL: Williams vs. Amherst. Weston Field

7:00 MOVIE: Andy Warhol film, "Flesh." Also to be shown at 9:00. Bronfman

8:00 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES MEETING: Van Rensselaer Lounge

THURSDAY

4:15 LECTURE: Sigma Xi national lecturer Donald Kennedy, professor of biology, Stanford University, "Nerve Cells and Behavior." Room 106, Bronfman.

7:30 FILM FESTIVAL: "The Pit and the Pendulum" and "The Fall of the House of Usher," both with Vincent Price. Bronfman Auditorium

8:00 LECTURE: Alan C. Charity, professor of English, Vassar College, "History and the Great Doom's Image," with examples from Dante. Room 3, Griffin Hall

8:30 PLAY: "As You Like It," by Shakespeare. John von Szeliski, director. Admission free. Adams Memorial Theatre

FRIDAY
9:00 NEW ENGLAND INTER-COLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS: 12 teams competing. Will play all day. Tennis Courts

6:00 CHAPEL BOARD SUPPER AND DISCUSSION: Preston R. Washington '70, "Education as Revolution." St. John's Church

7:30 MOVIE: "The Informer." Bronfman Auditorium

8:30 LIEDER RECITAL: Daniel O'Connor, baritone and Victor Hill, pianist. Music of Robert Schumann and selected songs by Richard Strauss. Room 3, Griffin Hall

8:30 PLAY: "As You Like It," Tickets \$1.50 - students free with I.D. Adams Memorial Theatre

Tree spraying to continue

A group of interested faculty and students met Friday to discuss the town spraying program and the use of the pesticide methoxycylor. The meeting, which grew out of student concern with the spraying last week, resulted in an agreement to press at state and local levels for better sanitation laws for trees infected with the Dutch Elm disease.

It was also decided that the college would continue its use of methoxycylor for at least one more year while research on the effects of methoxycylor is made. Spraying will resume in Williamstown next week on Main Street and on the campus.

Bob Katt '70 said that methoxycylor was not dangerous to health in the concentrations being used, but that it was harmful to the elm trees themselves. He said he had hoped to present evidence to prevent spraying on Main Street next week, but could not get enough information.

Both the students and faculty who met Friday hoped that students would refrain from disrupting the spraying trucks. Katt said it is necessary to work on a more sophisticated level. Assoc. Dean Frost said concerning last week's demonstrations, "If there is any more disruption, we'll have to take disciplinary action."

Panel discussion

Students differ on role of athletics

(Editor's Note: The author of this article prefers to remain anonymous because he was a panelist and would like to have his remarks included in the story. He is represented here by the fictitious name of "Jim Todd".)

A panel discussion on "athletics at Williams today" highlighted a dinner honoring Coach Clarence C. Chaffee at the Williams Club in New York on Tuesday, April 28. A gathering of about 30 alumni expressed interest and some dissatisfaction with the present position of sports at the College, as they directed questions at student panelists Jim Deutsch, Larry Ferarro, Jack Maitland, and Jim Todd.

After a few initial questions from Coach Chaffee, who acted as both panelist and moderator, the inquiry, sometimes emotionalized by a peculiar type of Gatorade, tended to polarize opinion in two directions; one pointing towards the virtues of teamwork while the other moved away from teamwork towards the rights of the individual.

The initial question posed to the panel was; "what do the students think of athletics at Williams?" Todd replied that he thought it depended on the student while Deutsch discussed what he saw as a division into groups of athletes and non-athletes. Maitland cited the apathy among

students which has reduced the number of students who participate in sports.

This led to the greater question of, how much emphasis is placed on athletics at Williams and how important are athletics in the context of a college education? Maitland said he was "turned off" by the word "jock" while Deutsch was turned off by the number of "football-type guys" he saw being escorted around the campus. Ferarro felt that athletics at Williams were too low key and that the College, as a prominent institution, had an obligation to show some sort of prominence in athletics as well. Todd remained aloof.

A question was fielded from a member of the audience who asked, simply, "why do so many people quit?" Todd, here entering the conversation again, said that the current attitude on campus was that the individual was of the highest importance rather than the group and that anything resembling regimentation took on military overtones. Deutsch felt that athletics were definitely suppressing to the individual while Maitland said that, outside of simple laziness, the absence of rules at the college made it difficult to accept the discipline that goes along with being part of a team.

The debate took off on a new tangent when a voice from the audience boomed, "How did we get to the moon?", apparently aimed at Todd and Deutsch. There was some confusion as to whether the inquisitor had attended the right meeting until he went on to say that it was teamwork that had made the giant step a reality. Someone then asked why athletics and a social conscience could not be compatible. Ferarro mentioned the hair

Continued on Page 6

Ex-astronaut lectures on space

By Jim Deutsch

Using numerous and beautiful color slides, Prof. Brian Todd O'Leary '61 took a large and scientifically serious audience on a trip from Bronfman Auditorium to the moon and planets, last Thursday night.

Prof. O'Leary, a former astronaut in training, is currently a planetary astronomer at the Center for Radiophysics and Space Research at Cornell University. He is also the author of "The Making of an Ex-Astronaut," just recently published.

Terming his astronaut experience "discouraging," O'Leary told how after a long selection process, he was chosen as one of the astronauts with a science Ph.D. to fly within three years. Upon arriving in Houston, however, he was told that he wasn't needed.

"Scientists just are not being flown," he noted, giving two reasons: Test pilots are preferred

and manned space flights are decreasing.

When asked about national space priorities, O'Leary said he'd "like to see the Apollo program slowed down to one mission per year." "There should be sacrifices in the space program," he stated, "but there should be more changes in the defense budget."

"Sending men to the moon is an expensive process," O'Leary went on to say, "but if we redirect our priorities within the space program, we can find out a lot about ourselves." He noted, however, that NASA has become more demagogic and is unwilling to redirect its priorities from the moon to other unexplored planets.

With that much as an introduction, O'Leary turned off the lights and turned on the slides. Earth was shown first, and in photographs from space, the true beauty of our own planet was stunningly evident. From the

blues and greens of Florida to the oranges and reds of the Sahara, the Earth was a real gem.

In contrast, the moon was very gray and dull-colored. It was shown to be so lifeless and forbidding that going there seemed almost absurd.

"We didn't know too much about the moon" before we went," O'Leary stated, and in tracing man's gains from the Surveyor series through Apollo, he was able to show just what we had learned.

"Science was only involved as a dividend in the race for the moon," he noted grimly, and he was quick to point out all the errors made by the test pilot astronauts that a scientist would never have made.

Showing the historic Apollo XI lunar landing and the familiar photographs, O'Leary said he wouldn't show any of the flag shots. "The flag is all well and good," he declared, "but it would

be nice to see some other flags up there."

Getting to what he considered a more important aspect of the space program, O'Leary told of the planetary exploration program. Noting that Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's Task Force wanted to send men to Mars, O'Leary stated that machines could do a better job and at one-tenth the cost.

Nevertheless, the Task Force is made up of astronauts and engineers, and men in all likelihood will be sent.

Starting with Mars, Mercury and Venus, O'Leary went on to the more distant planets which may be reached in the Grand Tour planned for 1979.

Closing his lecture with the question "what is further out in the galaxy?" O'Leary commented that the planetary program rather than the moon program would be a good start in getting the answer.

Statement proposed to replace honor system

(Editor's Note: The Student Honor System Committee is proposing this Statement of Academic Honesty to replace the present Honor System and the attached definition of Literary Honesty as they appear in the Williams College Bulletin of College Regulations. The four-part statement of academic honesty is followed by the committee's explanation of why they want a new statement. A student referendum on whether or not the new statement should be instituted will be held on May 11.)

STATEMENT OF HONESTY

I. The students at Williams College recognize both the desirability and the necessity of maintaining academic honesty.

II. It is assumed that all work done by the students will be a product of their own endeavors. Anyone who misrepresents his own work or purposefully collaborates with another in the misrepresentation of that person's work is guilty of violating academic honesty.

III. There will exist a Student Honor System Committee, consisting of the eight student members of the joint Faculty-Student Discipline Committee. All violations will be reported to this committee. They are responsible for determining the accused's guilt or innocence and setting the punishment. A violation is considered a serious offense.

IV. The committee is responsible for informing the student body of this statement.

The decision to examine the present Honor System, its purpose and effect, was first catalyzed by the move to establish self-scheduling exams at Williams. It was noted that in order for self-scheduling exams not to violate the Honor System Regulations there

would have to be a certain amount of revision. However, upon studying the Honor System as an important institution at Williams, we came to the conclusion that it no longer was fulfilling a purpose that we viewed as necessary. The Honor System of present does not have the kind of positive effect it should have.

The present Honor System should be viewed at the time of its ratification. In 1896, it was a bold, challenging responsibility to be taken by the Student Body. It was the culmination of a desire felt by the students to be their own proctors for classroom exercises and exams. The Honor System became a means of protecting students against accusations of academic dishonesty by establishing a Student Honor System Committee to handle violations. Peer policing replaced proctor policing as a means of detecting those who violated the Honor System. It was the beginning step toward greater academic freedom by shouldering greater responsibility.

However, 75 years later there is a need to renovate both the spirit and the letter of the system. The respect that the Honor System once had as the students' own means of maintaining academic honesty has faded. It no longer symbolizes a self-imposed regulation but a regulation imposed by the college upon the students.

The loss of respect for the Honor System is due to two basic factors. First, the Honor System is due to two basic factors. First, the Honor System is dependent on peer policing to maintain academic honesty. Students are unwilling, however, to accept this role of policeman. Although it seems obvious that a student would be in a better position to detect infractions than a faculty member, violations of the Honor System are usually reported by the faculty member and not the student.

Second, the whole purpose of the Honor System is now viewed by most students as negative, whereas it had originally been viewed as positive. The present Honor System runs on the assumption that students are dishonest.

They feel that signing an honor statement for all written work done in class is an indication of the college's distrust in the students' ability to maintain academic honesty. The whole assumption of a need for some outside force to constantly remind students of their commitment to academic honesty is being challenged. Why should students be forced to sign a statement concerning their assumed and expected behavior? While taking an exam, a student does not forget about honesty until he remembers to write the statement at the end. The students now resent more than respect this statement.

In addition to the general philosophy of the present Honor System, its actual content has many shortcomings. First, it attempts to define fraud specifically. This is no longer a feasible aim of an honor system. The nature of written assignments varies with different courses. Some courses give open book tests or tests on pre-assigned topics where the discussion of these topics may or may not be encouraged.

Second, the Honor System defines an hour test, sets a limit on the length of exams, and declares that there can only be two hour tests per course each semester. These statements have nothing to do with academic honesty. If they are school policy, let the CEP make them.

Third, the present Honor System allows for little or no flexibility in the type of punishment a violator receives. Even though the student committee determines the guilt or innocence; in the case of a conviction, regardless of the degree or extent of the misrepresentation, the recommendation from the student committee to the faculty is always the same, separation from college.

It is in keeping with the small, liberal arts college that the method of dealing with people who violate this statement not be so structured and bureaucratic as to rob the individual of a fair and appropriate treatment by his peers. When dealing with someone who violates this statement, the com-

mittee should have an unlimited variety of options in trying to help him and the whole college. The role of the committee is more than that of a jury. It is a group of students trying to help their peers.

Fourth, plagiarism or literary dishonesty is treated differently than misrepresentation in the classroom. This type of violation is not handled by the student committee in the regular way, but by the Dean and the faculty.

Today, to a certain extent, the regulations of the Honor System, if they are not broken, are at least easily circumvented. Take-home tests are not covered by the Honor System. No honor statement has to be signed, and any misrepresentation is handled as a plagiarism case, i.e. without a student committee. Even though the Honor System states that all students must sit in alphabetical order when taking a quiz or a test, not all professors insist on this. Hour tests are supposed to be an hour in length, but a half-hour reading period can "legally" extend the testing time to an hour and a half.

It is our conviction that the present Honor System is outdated, irrelevant, and slowly becoming an inconvenience. This situation, we feel, has bred on air of indifference toward the system, and this indifference could unfortunately lead to outright disrespect. Clearly, this is not what we want. We want the school to have an approach toward academic honesty which is appropriate and meaningful to the students and the faculty. To this goal we offer our statement.

The Student Honor System Committee feels that it is desirable for the school as a community to make a statement in support of academic honesty. We also feel that it is necessary for an elected student group to handle cases where a student is accused of academic dishonesty. This is in keeping with the tradition of the Honor System as it was conceived; a tradition of student concern for maintaining academic honesty in the way they see best.

Our statement of academic honesty is a general statement. When the present Honor System was

written, modes of testing were specific, and the Honor System could be specific. Today the modes of testing are more diverse; hence, on all encompassing statement of academic honesty. As the new statement is now structured, a professor has the freedom of choosing any mode of testing, any one of which will lie in the realm of the statement. Regardless of his mode of testing, it is important that the professor clearly define misrepresentation to his students.

Finally, this raises the possibility of cheating and the inability of detecting people who are cheating. Possibility should not be confused with probability. The probability of more misrepresentation under the new statement is uncertain. It must be remembered, though, that both a renewed atmosphere more conducive to academic honesty and a better understanding of the necessity of academic honesty are factors which are likely to limit the extent of misrepresentation.

A new philosophy and spirit are what we are proposing. We do not wish to police students in any way nor to assume that unless they are "placed on their honor" they will be dishonest. It is entirely up to the individual to police himself in the area of academic honesty. Only in this way does a student make a real commitment to its perpetuation. This comparatively simple Statement of Academic Honesty is all that the college should and need have as an expression of its support to the continuation of academic honesty at Williams.

We are calling for a greater shouldering of responsibility on the part of the students and faculty. We understand the serious implications of such a move. This greater freedom and flexibility could also allow for greater abuse. The only way for this proposal to be successful is if both faculty and students are committed to its ideals. We feel that this commitment is at hand at Williams. The present system only limits this commitment. Only when facing up to the reality of the situation can any system be respected. It is in the light of these beliefs that the committee is making this proposal.



DAVE JOHNSON AND TY GRIFFIN

Together these accomplished netters have compiled a combined 8-1 record in singles play this spring. Dave and Ty compose the No. 1 doubles tandem as well. The netters will entertain New England teams this week-end as Williams hosts the annual intercollegiate tournament.

Golfers in little three hurt chance

By Harry Kangis

The Williams Freshman golf team deserves all the billing this time as they brought home two impressive victories, downing Wesleyan 6-1 and blanking Amherst 7 and 0 to retain the Little Three Crown. Joe Hamilton was team medallist with a 76, but the other six men, led by newly elected co-captains Rob Peterson and Roger Taylor, showed sur-

prising depth as the team's medal score came embarrassingly close to that of the varsity.

The respective scores against Amherst and Wesleyan are as follows: Taylor (82) 4-3, 1 up on the 19th hole; Bob Cella (83) 1 up on 19th, dropped a close fought 2-1 decision to his Cardinal opponent; Hamilton (76) 3-2, Peterson (81) 6-4, 3-1; Scott Hopkins (71) 1 up, 5-3; Bob Hull

(83) 7-5, 4-2; Dave Butts (83) 6-5, 4-3.

The Frosh did not get long to enjoy their victory though, for at 7:30 a.m. the next morning they were off to Exeter where they dropped a tough 4 and one-half to 2 and one-half decision on Exeter's noted 9 hole cow pasture.

The day was not as bright for the senior Goffmen, as a tiring week and some lightening fast greens made it a rough afternoon for the Varsity golfers (as a noted Record personality put it, the team did a collective hurt dance). The team fell substantially to Wesleyan's sharp shooters 6 and 1, and then were narrowly edged by the Lord Jeffs 4 and 3. Senior Tom Jamison did a little face saving by shooting a 73 to take medallist honors for the team in beating his two opponents both 5-4. Seniors Randy Greason and home-town favorite Ted May charged back to pick up the other two wins against Amherst, Randy winning 1 up on the 20th hole after sinking a 30 foot birdie putt on the 18th to stay alive and Ted winning 2-1 after dropping a tough match to Wesleyan football ace Pete Panciera 1 down.

All of the day's suspense was provided on the 18th green, though, while hopes to beat Amherst were still bright. Hank Bangser (82) charged back from a 3 hole deficit only to fall victim to the tricky putting on the 18th as he lost to Amherst 1 down. Junior Paul Lieberman (81), starting the day's excitement off by trying to drive the team into the Connecticut River via the non-existent Glastonbury Ferry, showed some power off the tee by putting a number 5 iron shot on the roof of the clubhouse; Liebo charged back through to finesse a birdie on his alternate shot to tie the hole but unfortunately lose his match 1 down.

Coach Chaffee honored

By Bill Rives

An enthusiastic segment of the college community gathered here last weekend to pay tribute to one of Williams' most beloved coaches.

Featured in the Saturday program was the play of three U. S. tennis greats, Bill Talbert, Chuck McKinley and Herb Fitzgibbon. President John E. Sawyer announced that a committee of alumni and friends, headed by Peter Shonk '40, has raised sufficient funds to send Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee to Wimbledon, England, this summer for the British Championships. This same committee is currently raising money to install a new tennis house and five new courts. Mr. Sawyer announced that he has received permission from the trustees to name the entire complex after Clarence C. Chaffee. Mr. Chaffee has been a three sport coach at Williams since 1937.

Fitzgibbons Downs McKinley

The tennis exhibition activity was initiated by singles play featuring Chuck McKinley and Herb Fitzgibbon, both of whom were recruited for the event at the request of the Talbert family. Fitzgibbon, who is currently the eleventh ranked player in the coun-

try, downed the 1963 Wimbledon champion, McKinley. Next, in the "feature" event of the afternoon, Coach Chaffee teamed with Fitzgibbon to face McKinley and Bill Talbert, a former U.S. doubles champion. Talbert is also an influential tennis author and strategist. He succeeded at properly amusing the gallery by offering his racquet to a duo of canines who invaded the court domain at one point in the match. When Chaffee hit a drop shot which eluded Talbert's reach, the latter cried, "How could you drop shot an old man!" When Mr. Chaffee succeeded in pounding put-away volleys at McKinley's feet, the crowd responded with glee. The tennis was never of a top-flight calibre, but as a display of personalities, it was lighthearted and well-suited for the occasion.

The exhibition was concluded by doubles play featuring combinations of Talbert, McKinley, and Fitzgibbon, facing the varsity doubles teams, and Bill Simon and Eric Hansen, the top freshman combo.

Next weekend, Williams will host the New England Intercollegiate tourney. The varsity is now 4-1, having downed Colgate 7-2 last week. The squad faces Yale tomorrow.

Lacrosse stomps UNH

By Josh Hull

"You could say we finally exploded," said Pat Bassett, captain of the Williams lacrosse team, in explanation of their 13-5 victory over the University of New Hampshire at Cole Field on Saturday.

In a reversal of a season-long trend, the Ephs took control of both offense and defense in the game. They unleashed a torrent of 42 shots on the New Hampshire net in the first half alone, and their 7-1 lead after two periods left no doubt as to the final outcome of the game.

On the move for Williams were attack man Jim Batchelor, who whipped in four goals, and midfielder Bob Schmitz, who potted

two, while the rest of the points were evenly distributed through the lineup. And in a feat not part of the scoring statistics, Pat Bassett helped dominate the visitors by winning an extraordinary 20 of 21 faceoffs.

The Ephs' offensive thrust was complemented by exceptional defensive play. Russ Bankes was a solid performer in goal and Jim Heekin drew praise by blanketing New Hampshire's top scorer, limiting him to only one goal.

With upcoming contests against Middlebury and Wesleyan, the Ephs appeared buoyed by their victory, which lifted their record to 2 and 5. "We are optimistic of winning the rest of the games in May," Bassett said.

Athletics cont.

Continued from Page 5

Issue in connection with this question to show that the two could be quite compatible but because of certain attitudes, of which the hair issue was a manifestation, they are not.

Coach Chaffee here relinquished his role as moderator to say that of a coach's many obligations, both to his players as individuals and to the team as a whole, his most important responsibility was to maintain a certain "esprit de corps" which is central to a team's success and that a coach must insist on excellence. If he does not he has failed his team in that they, as a team, must necessarily suffer. A coach must realize that often certain things will interfere with a boy's ability to perform on a team and that these things must be respected but that if he is a member of the squad, he has an obligation to his school and to the team to function smoothly as a member of the group.

Several people in the audience went on to suggest that teamwork extended into everyday life, once termed "the playing field of life", and that everyone must learn at some time to function as a member of a group. Maitland responded by saying that he felt he had learned both leadership and self-discipline on the football team as well.

Deutsch dissented in saying that teamwork is important on the field but not necessarily off and that the two types of teamwork are not necessarily the same. Furthermore, he no longer considers it to be a virtue. Todd bore

him out on this and described the decline of the "football ethic" which asks "what can you do for old Williams?" rather than "what is Williams doing for others?"

The final question from the audience, which was cut short by the time limit was whether the panel saw any significance in, for example, the fact that Vince Lombardi advocated neo-fascist politics or that the Columbia football team was giving impromptu haircuts during the big demonstrations. The question suggested the larger issues involved in the subject which were not touched upon in the discussion.

After the affair the alumni, who showed a great capacity to listen to what was being said, talked to the panelist in smaller groups. I was forced to leave a bit early as my escort was showing definite signs of boredom, a standing argument against the future of coeducational athletics (at least of an organized nature).

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STRIKE!

Most students in peace efforts

by Will Buck

The Williams campus has exploded together since the word strike was half-jokingly introduced to the college last Saturday as people returned from New Haven. In the midst of confusion there is purpose, and amid dispersion, an uncharacteristic unity. The strike runs on with speed, spreading from campus to campus and becoming more of a last grasp for many. It operates on a highly emotional and spectacular level, and at the same time it works humbly and devotedly trying to mobilize business, labor and finally the whole community behind the peace strike effort.

In the enthusiasm and excitement of the strike, Spring Week-end has been forgotten and ignored. The Pentangle-Van Morrison concert will be given as a benefit for the strike tonight, but the lawn party has been cancelled. Despite the cancellation of the Week-end's activities, many dates have been showing up on campus.

Wednesday night in Chapin Hall, over 1300 people gathered to hear the announcement of the Faculty's proposal for dealing with the remaining portion of the academic year in the light of an indefinite strike (see other story).

Once the Faculty's proposal was translated into simpler and more workable terms by Asst. English Prof. William Bevis, it met with excited applause. And yet the proposal as it stood left a number of discontents. The next half hour of the meeting was spent in insignificant questions and petty complaints about the proposal.

At last, History Prof. Robert G. L. Waite stood up and cut through the administrative questions with energy, emotion and clear-thinking, as he said, "We applaud our common effort to end this bloody war," receiving wild applause, "Let's be through with this chickenshit and get on with it." The onlookers again broke into wild applause and gave Mr. Waite a standing ovation.

Continued on Page 2



Faculty ends formal classes

by Andy Bader

After a marathon meeting Wednesday lasting nearly three hours, the faculty voted to cancel formal classes for the remainder of the year and allow students to choose several options for the completion of their course work.

The faculty resolution reads:

"The faculty shares the sense of outrage that has swept campuses across the land at the re-escalation of the war in Southeast Asia and the tragic violence it has caused throughout the nation. We respect the steps taken in the last two days by Williams students, many of them in close cooperation with individual members of the Faculty, and we admire the commitment and constructive focus of their efforts.

"The Faculty recognizes that many students and faculty members will wish to continue to devote virtually all of their time and energy to the pursuit of the special outside activities which have been organized over the past two days. The Faculty also recognizes that many students, including a good number who share the ideals and objectives of those more fully engaged outside, may want to complete their academic work in order to receive course credit and, in the case of seniors, to graduate in June. In this respect, the Faculty shares the view expressed editorially in yesterday's *Williams Record* that all those who wish to continue their academic work should be allowed to do so.

"Students have the following options:

1. Students may elect to defer completion of the work in their courses beyond the end of the semester. The courses of those students who elect this option will be recorded as "Incomplete" (without prejudice). These students should make arrangements before the end of this month with the departments concerned for the completion of their work by the end of the first month of classes in their next semester of residence at Williams.

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Endorsed by Ramsey Clark

Pause for Peace set up at Williams

By John Hartman

At the Monday night meeting in Chapin, Asst. Political Science Prof. George Marcus suggested that some form of action be taken in the direction of a nation-wide strike or work stoppage. That suggestion has now become a national organization known as Pause for Peace. The organization is coordinated by Marcus, Asst. Political Science Prof. David H. Tabb and Peter Clark '71.

Pause for Peace has moved into Van Rensselaer House and has set up a general staff. At a staff meeting Wednesday night, the organization was divided into departments, and each was put under the charge of a student. The primary aim of the group at this time is contacting business men, civic or religious leaders, or influential organizations to see if they might be willing to support a national work stoppage.

At a press conference Thursday morning, Tabb explained that "The Pause for Peace Coalition is a group of interested citizens concerned about the expansion of the war in Asia and growing division at home. We have called a nation-wide one-hour work stoppage in late May as a means of expressing our concern over the war and our desire for peace. The exact date of the work stoppage will be announced shortly.

"The Pause for Peace idea was conceived last Mon-

day evening, when Williams students voted an indefinite strike to express their opposition to the war. We felt that any effective protest movement had to move beyond the campuses, and conceived of the one-hour work-stoppage as a method of peaceful protest which could be shared by people in all walks of life...

"In the two and one half days since the Pause began, an organization has been put together and students at Williams and other campuses have worked hard at contacting a broad range of people. At present, discussions are under way with the mayors of three major eastern cities, with presidents of major corporations, leaders of national religious organizations and leading figures in the labor movement. We have received public endorsements from former Attorney General Ramsey Clark and from New York City Urban Coalition President Eugene Callender...

The Pause is going to set up regional offices around the country; already we have a West Coast Coordinator at Stanford and have lined up a full time staff worker in Washington."

In a question and answer period, Marcus clarified and expanded on several points. First, the date and duration of the stoppage are still tentative, May 20 has been set as a target date, but it is not certain

that all concerned can be ready by then. Marcus also pointed out that several organizations would like to have a full morning, afternoon or perhaps day long stoppage. However, Marcus pointed out that the hour long stoppage was originally settled upon because it was adequate to show the conviction of the people, but not so costly that it would be a real hardship. Some people, in particular major business leaders, would be hurt very badly if we asked them for a full day. And similarly there are people whose checks may be substantially less at the end of the week if they take a day off, and we don't feel that we can ask them to do that at this time."

Marcus added that Pause for Peace offers the student a chance to participate wherever he is in the country, as opposed to activities such as the march on Washington.

As regards to the extent of the organization, Marcus said, "We've contacted most of the east coast campuses; we've contacted quite a number of the midwest campuses and far west campuses. I think it would be fairly safe to say that we will be able to enlist full support at just about every campus in the country."

A national press conference is scheduled to be held in Washington in the near future, at which more public endorsements will be made known.

The Williams Record

Russell B. Pulliam, Editor-In-Chief
Paul J. Lieberman, Co-Editor

THE WILLIAMS RECORD is an independent newspaper published twice a week by the students of Williams College. Entered as second class postal matter Nov. 27, 1944 at the post office at North Adams, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price \$7 yearly. Subscription orders, undeliverable copies, and change of address notices should be mailed to the newspaper at Baxter Hall, Williamstown, Mass. 01267. All editorial correspondence must be signed by the writer if intended for publication. Unless signed, editorials represent the opinions of the Record editorial board (editor-in-chief, co-editors and managing editors).

Faculty decision

The decision of the faculty to allow students an extra month to complete the semester's work is consistent with the spirit of the war protest. It reaffirms the fact that the current suspension of academic activities is not a "strike" against the college but rather a true moratorium on the part of members of the college community dedicated to channeling their energies into the peace movement.

Except for seniors, for whom impending graduation dictates special considerations, the faculty decision rightly maintains academic standards at a high level. We must remember that Williams is first and foremost an academic and not a political institution. For this reason political activities in themselves should not be rewarded in the classroom. This does not mean that members of the college community should be politically inactive. As we should have learned by now, there is little worse than a politically silent academia. Indeed, in this crisis we have recognized that to attempt to make the campus political voice effective for once, we must go so far as to dispense with business as usual. We must go beyond the "observer" role.

The faculty decision was a thoughtful one. So strike organization and activity on campus has responded responsibly and with surprising progress. A student-faculty protest starts with its back against the wall—Nixon doesn't need the colleges on his side. Nevertheless the strike committees have generally undertaken constructive projects. The reaching out of the college community towards the "non-academic" world is an especially important effort, to open new lines of communication in this country. Programs aimed at congress are considerably more practical than student demonstrations in the past. The Pause For Peace attempt to organize a short nation-wide work stoppage, although somewhat ambitious, is similarly "worth a go".

Nevertheless, at this point, any real change in Nixon's policy would be rather surprising. He seems to feel his decision to send troops into Cambodia was correct and appears confident of political support from the silent majority. Perhaps the most lasting effects of the nationwide student strike will be a hopefully increased communication between campus and community and a long term politicization of formerly inactive students. But these, if accomplished, may in fact be more significant victories than a withdrawal of troops from Cambodia, which would still leave our deadly troops in Vietnam.

Reports indicate that some athletic teams may not be complying with the faculty intention that students not be punished for participation in strike activities. This is unfortunate. While in the academic arena, any student who wishes to continue business as usual will of course be allowed to, so on the athletic field the option of refraining from participation without sanction should also remain open.

—Lieberman



Photo by Bill Berry

Banos '73: sympathy for Nixon

I have thus far refrained from active participation in the strike. This is due to the nature of my own political views. I grant that our involvement in Indochina is a botched job, from which this country should extricate itself as gracefully as possible. I differ from most of my fellow students in my inclination to sympathize with the position of the President. I believe that Mr. Nixon is acting in what he honestly thinks to be the best interests of our country. Maybe he is mistaken as to what those interests are; more likely he is just trying to salvage something from a hopeless situation. In any case I do not feel in a position to make or endorse "demands."

My main quarrel with the anti-war movement generally is that it seems geared to pressure at the expense of persuasion. If the government is thought to be in the wrong, responsible citizens should explain why they think so, and

not just express the fact that they think so. The goal of the antiwar movement should be not to impress the administration with the magnitude of dissent, but to try to convince the administration that the dissent is justified. The burden of proof rests upon the dissidents.

Viewpoint

These sentiments of mine, however, do not prevent me from maintaining that the Strike is, at least as it seems to be developing here at Williams, a basically healthy phenomenon. I may think it naive to regard the administration as acting from evil and sinister motives but I cannot really blame those who do so regard it. It is difficult to look at the vast expenditure of life and material resources that has gone into an apparently senseless enterprise

and not suspect some villainy somewhere. And if I think that Mr. Nixon does not deserve the role of scapegoat, I must yet admit that he knew he was accepting responsibility for the whole affair when he assumed the Presidency.

Moreover, the course taken by the Strike has so far been a generally constructive one. The means used or suggested to advance the cause have been for the most part rational: lobbying and petitioning, workshops to shore up the factual basis of the anti-war argument, and making contact with the "man in the street" here and in neighboring communities. Responsible propaganda of this sort is a good thing. (I am somewhat more dubious about mass rallies and sit-ins.) Luckily, there is a widespread realization here that the people "out there" should be reasoned with, not provoked.

Peter D. Banos '73

Strike cont.

Continued from Page 1

But this emotion that manifests itself most spectacularly in the mass meetings is feared by some. The fiery popularity with which this grassroots movement has caught on at Williams has left many students both excited and proud. For once they feel to be in a position of importance, for once they are capable of really doing something. The question is whether this pride and excitement has gone to their heads, are they all on one massive ego trip? Why not work quietly and with commitment for change, without getting lost in one's self-importance?

This is a valid worry, but, at the same time, seemingly unwarranted because the mass body of those participating are working with seriousness and committed enthusiasm. In Seely House early Thursday morning, a few students left to man the phones during the night, sat quietly around drinking coffee and discussing the strike movement as it was developing. They deplored the violence and feared this weekend in Washington, D.C. for that very reason, and at the same time were overcome by an infectious enthusiasm and excitement, the pride that is necessary to keep the strike going and working effectively.

The Seely House Strike Center itself is a mass of activity. Mimeos spew forth, telephones ring and typewriters seem to never stop clacking, as if it were a political campaign headquarters. There is a sense of busy urgency during the day. But perhaps the calmer, reflective discussion of a few early in the morning is the motivating force.

While Williams has exploded together, it has also exploded apart as well, sending students out to campuses all over the Northeast to help set up an extensive communications network, and also to help get other strikes off the ground. The Skidmore strike has been attributed to the efforts of Williams students to some extent, but at Mt. Holyoke a large number of girls are angry with the continual influx of "outside agitators" from Williams. They want to do this themselves.

Yesterday, 160 students left on buses for Washington, and many more are expected to leave today. Strike Central in Seely House estimates that 400-500 Williams students will participate in the Washington demonstrations. This demonstration is deplored by some in the movement, for the violence that may be incurred and the destructive effect it will have on the strike effort's success.

These disapproving students

Letter on the strike

To the editor:

No man of value can deny the sincerity of the moral convictions that have stirred the decision to strike of the Williams majority. None denies the beauty in the act of a man driven by moral force to a full dedication to the sacred trusts of freedom and justice for all men. Yet there are men of conscience who differ in their understandings of the direction of pursuit of these trusts.

There are men at Williams who find their crusade in the high pursuit of knowledge. There are men who find it in a full preparation for a future in service to other men or nations of men.

An unfortunate consequence of the actions of Monday night was the abridgment, in some form, of the rights of these last to their

pursuit. A decree of necessary de jure participation is unfortunately a decree of domination. It is granted that domination is often a necessity in the expression of the will of the majority. It is not one here. A written expression of respect for the minority would, in no measure, decry the impact of a college strike, officially endorsed by the college majority. It would, rather, be a fluent expression of the high ideals of justice and individual freedom that are being pursued before the fields of Southeast Asia and political imprisonment.

It is here fervently hoped that a consideration of the beliefs of the minority be given expression in the upcoming faculty and future student meetings.

George Davidson '72

Calendar of "non-events"

The following events scheduled for the next few days have been cancelled due to the strike: All performances of "As You Like It" at the Adams Memorial Theater; tonight's Chapel Board supper discussion; The New England Intercollegiate Tennis Championships; Freshman and Varsity Lacrosse and other home sports events; Leider recital scheduled for Friday and Sunday, 8:30 p.m. Events not cancelled as of Thursday:

MONDAY

8:00 LECTURE: Juan Marichal, Department of Romance Languages at Harvard University, will discuss 19th and 20th Century Spanish thought. In Spanish. Has been cancelled.

TUESDAY

7:30 FILM: "The Roots" (1958, Spanish.) For students, faculty and staff only Weston Language Center.

8:00 ALL-COLLEGE MEETING: Chapin.

would rather see a small lobbying delegation sent. And it has been. At 6 a.m. Thursday morning, a number of faculty members and students left for Washington, neatly dressed. Greg Van Schaack '71, College Council President, even shaved away his conservative goatee.

The Faculty has also seriously evaluated their role in the strike movement. They wanted to allow students to pursue peace programs and yet could not ignore the academic role of the colleges. This is plainly shown by their statement to the student body.

Individual faculty members have been working to define the requirements of the remaining work in their particular courses. Many have assigned papers instead of having a final examination, and others have defined the coursework as terminated, thereby giving students a grade. As for students, a few have gone back to academic work, while at the other extreme some are using the strike to indulge themselves in some unexpected relaxation.

As the strike effort works on a local level, we are also inflated by the "National Pause for Peace" program operating out of Van Rensselaer House (see story, bottom of page one). Students have supported this effort very well, typing and making telephone calls for hours. In a press conference, Asst. Political Science Prof. George Marcus said, "We're too busy to be angry."

The busy enthusiasm which has replaced anger at Williams explains best the unusual organized effort of the strike. Isolated as it is, Williams may not be in a position to become a major strike center, but a strike of this sort does not work in the strike centers, rather in the many other places where students honestly work together and with the community.

Many different groups and committees have been organizing in innumerable separate efforts often extremely disconnected from one another.

At first glance the myriad of separate committees, the countless different modes of action seem confusing and binding. To a certain extent they are, but they are being used merely as means of action and are motivated by a much looser and fluid attitude, that students have been moved. To what is still unclear, but they have for some reason been moved.

"I've been here for 4 years and nothing like this has ever happened before. It's incredible!" said one senior Monday night in Chapin. Last Saturday we looked forward to a trivia contest. It's Friday. The trivia contest has been cancelled. The campus has exploded together. And the question unanswered still in our minds somewhere wonders how and why it could ever happen here.

**We, the merchants
of Williamstown, are
deeply concerned
about the escalation
of the war in
Vietnam:**

DISCOVERIES

ROOM AT THE BACK

MOTHER'S IMAGE

THE WILLIAMS BOOKSTORE

SALVATORE'S

RENZI'S BOOKSTORE

**We, the merchants
of Williamstown, are
deeply concerned
about the future of
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The stoppage will be organized on a local level so that people will not have to travel to large cities in order to participate. The committee is presently seeking support from business, labor, political and religious groups. If the movement becomes viable the Williams Committee hopes to become the national coordinator for all colleges working toward the work stoppage. (ext. 334 or 492).

A sub-committee for contacting alumni can be reached at ext. 492.

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Photo by Ray Zarcos

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Leaflets for action in the community are being compiled, with concentration on North Adams, Pittsfield, and Northern Berkshire community action. Contact Bill Cummings (663-9807) or Ellen Josephson (8-9224).

Congressional Letterwriting

The committee is providing format suggestions and pertinent information for letters and telegrams to Congressmen concerning current bills which would restrict further appropriations for Cambodia and Indo-China, and also a bill to repeal the Gulf of Tonkin resolution.

Listed also are all congressmen, their districts, and their addresses, and key congressmen working on bills or on influential committees. Information is also available on state senators and assemblymen concerning the possibility of legislation similar to the Massachusetts bill which challenges the constitutionality of sending state citizens to fight an undeclared war.

Information is also provided for campaign work for liberal candidates up for re-election from the surrounding areas.

The Spencer House library (8-9148) is the clearing house for letter writing, and the information lists are available there and at Seeley House.

The regional committees for influencing state and local leadership are: Mid-Atlantic states, Kevin Austin (8-8226); Far Western states, George Davidson (8-5318),

New England states, John Cunningham (8-5802); Rocky Mountain states, Mark Tilden (8-8314); Mid-West, John Earhart (8-8504); South, Chris Breiseth (ext. 318).

Steve Lawson (8-8534) is in contact with Ogden Reid (House, 26th D., N.Y.) and Frank Churchill (Senate-D., Idaho), co-sponsor of the Churchill-Cooper bill to cut military funds for Cambodia.

All College Coordination

The committee will provide periodic reports on the Strike progress of all the area colleges, and needs both information and people to go help other colleges. The Valley Peace Center has been set up at the University of Massachusetts to coordinate U. Mass., Smith, Amherst, and Mt. Holyoke. The Williams committee will coordinate Vassar, Skidmore, Wheaton and Sarah Lawrence. (ext. 455, or 8-5756).

Local College Organization

The committee will coordinate North Adams State, Berkshire Community College and Bennington. Call Jim Rubenstein (8-5590).

A separate action center for North Adams has also been set up (663-7809).

Selective Buying Campaign

The present plan is to find one sympathetic company among each of the larger industries which students buy heavily from (beer, gas, soda, etc.) and to direct a national campaign urging students to buy only that one brand, hopefully forcing other companies to change their views. Contact Roger Kaufman (8-8291).

Bond Redemption

Students at Hamilton College have initiated a nationwide campaign to redeem U.S. Savings Bonds if there is not a total withdrawal of American troops from Southeast Asia by July 4th of this year. Pledges from 30 per cent of the Hamilton student body have been received, totaling \$16,000 in bond redemptions.

The money received from the bond redemptions can be placed in savings accounts and earn as much interest as that given by the government. Contact Eric Nelson (8-8597).

Faculty decision (cont.)

Continued from Page 1

2. A Senior may elect to receive a grade of Pass for a course if in the judgment of his instructor the quality and nature he has performed in the course merits that grade.
3. Those students who wish to complete the work of the semester by the end of May should make arrangements with the appropriate Departments."

This resolution was presented to the college community on Wednesday night and overwhelmingly endorsed by a show of hands. The Faculty resolution was clarified at the all-college meeting by Asst. English Prof. William Bevis, who restated the proposal as a "bill of rights" for the students. He pointed out that all formal

classes for the remainder of the year have been canceled but that students and faculty who desired to have "meetings" could do so. Prof. Bevis also emphasized strongly that all students who continued to work for the strike would be protected from any academic penalties or retribution for postponing the completion of their courses. He noted that students have until October 15 to complete such course work if they are planning to be on campus next semester. Any student not returning next semester would have the same one-month period beginning in the first semester after he does return to Williams.

Prof. Bevis urged all students who have questions about completing their course work to check with their departments as soon as possible.

Concert

Pentangle and Van Morrison will play a benefit for the Williams General Strike Fund in Chapin Hall, Williams College at 8 p.m. tonight. Admission will be free, but donations are encouraged. Arrangements are also being made to broadcast President Nixon's 10 p.m. press conference during intermission.

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Because of recent changes in classes, the Burns and Noble representative will be at Renzi's College Bookstore next Wednesday through Friday, May 13, 14, 15, three days only, to buy any books you wish to sell. This will be the only visit of the year. You will not be able to sell your books before or after those days.

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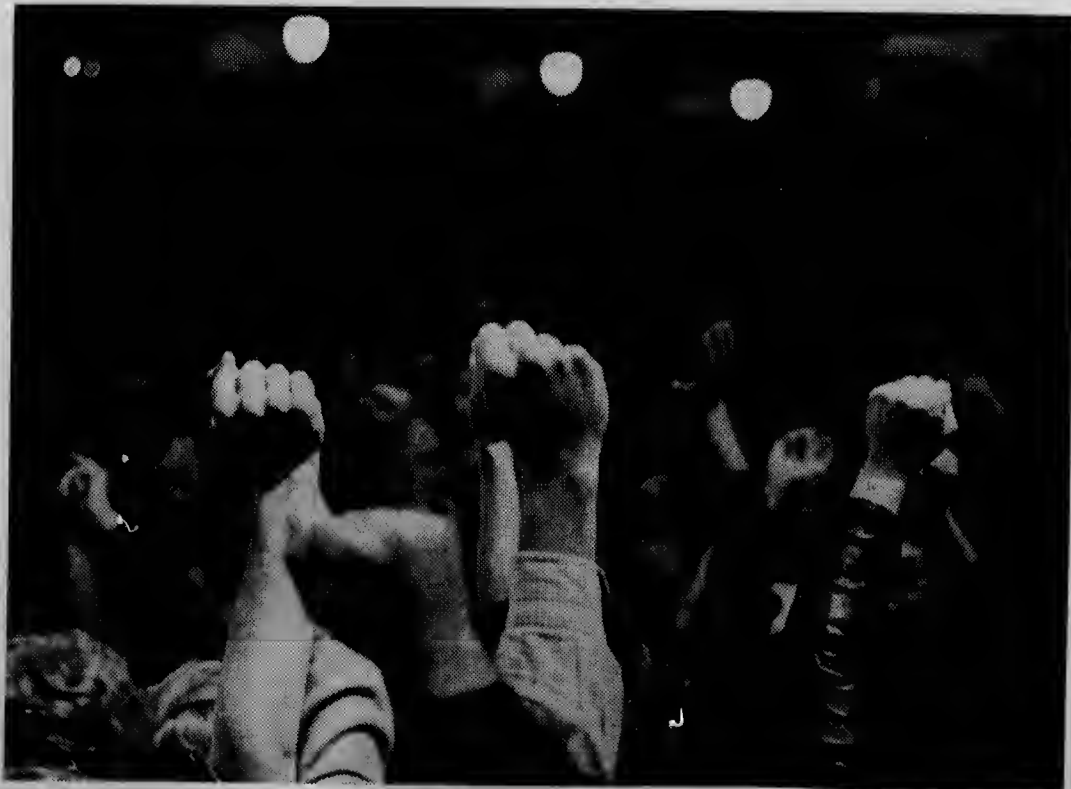


Photo by Ray Zarcos

Strike focuses on smaller group efforts

Progresses beyond mass meetings

by Will Buck

The Williams campus has immersed itself in quiet yet continuous work at sustaining the strike effort. The conversion of last week's enthusiastic energy into effective and sometimes tedious work has left the outward impression that the strike has expired in the fashion of so many other student causes. But the strike effort at Williams has progressed beyond mass meetings and manufactured enthusiasms and is working now on a more sophisticated level of trying to make a variety of projects work effectively.



VAN MORRISON
attracted capacity crowd to Chapin Hall for Friday night's concert.

While today the strike seems to be progressing both smoothly and efficiently, the prevailing spirit, and the lack of useful activity on campus during the past week-end seemed to condemn as hypocrites many Williams students.

The most dedicated of the strike's supporters and organizers left for Washington by car or bus Thursday and Friday of last week and were replaced by a large delegation of girls who came to Williams Spring Weekend or not. The banners on the Freshman Quad sagged and fell unattended. There were countless parties, reverberating music out into the humidity of Friday and Saturday nights.

The attitude toward the strike seemed to take its first nosedive Friday night. Chapin Hall was crowded full for the Pentangle-Van Morrison concert. Students and outsiders poured in, many of them ignoring the requests for donations. Van Morrison took the stage and sang for nearly an hour, barely acknowledging his audience, their cockney stage manager making feeble excuses over the microphone.

Students left the concert uninspired and somewhat put off by the ineffectiveness of the concert and an apparent lack of organization in its planning. This benefit had failed over-all to infuse the crowd with any sort of enthusiasm or fervor where the strike was concerned.

Saturday was worse, and students, feeling guilty for not being in Washington or working on the strike on the local level, lay in the sun and entertained themselves as best they could.

By Sunday people were getting stoned or drinking merely to entertain themselves.

Finally, late Sunday and all day Monday the demonstrators returned from Washington. Once again, lists issued forth from Seeley House - now Action Central rather than Strike Central - announcing manpower needs and committees underway once again.

On Tuesday at 1 p.m. a crowd of 400 students and faculty members met in Chapin Hall to hear reports on lobbying in Washington, and progress reports from a variety of committees.

While the turnout of 400 hundred seems paltry in comparison to the 1300 who voted overwhelmingly for an indefinite strike a week ago Monday, it can be explained in that over 400 students have left the Williams campus for other colleges and their home towns, where some are organizing and working to change the sentiment of that awesome body, the Silent Majority.

Perhaps the most potentially effective project is an effort being made to talk with Senators and Congressmen in order to drum up support for a variety of anti-war bills scheduled to come before the House and Senate. A delegation of students, faculty members and trustees were in Washington late last week, and



Photo by Raymond Zarcos

Student talks on phone in Seeley House, center for strike activities. Working individually and in small groups has become the main activity, rather than gathering for mass meetings.

spoke to a number of Senators and representatives. Appointments have been made with several other officials in Washington for the next few days.

Some few others interested neither in finishing their academic work before leaving, nor in participating in the strike effort, have used the strike, and the fac-

ulty resolution as means for taking an extended summer vacation.

As work on specific projects continues the enthusiasm and hysteria of last week's mass meetings is being vented in exhausting effort. But this is the only means through which an effort such as this strike will sustain itself, and ultimately succeed.

Why some continue routine

By Peter D. Banos

"My job has become a sinecure!" complained J.R.M. Fraser Darling, who works in the Reserve Room in the Library. Or perhaps "complained" is not the right word. Since the strike began, his duties there have been virtually nil; he is being paid to sit at a desk for a few hours on end, doing nothing at all. For all that, the library is still never entirely devoid of life; one can still find a dedicated handful of students trying to get on with their regular work.

Some students, when asked why they were trying to complete as much of their work as they can on schedule, mentioned the difficulty of working during the summer and, even more so, of trying to pick the work up again in September in addition to new courses. "It's only a question of putting it off; you'd have to do the work sooner or later," commented Fraser Darling, who expects to complete the requirements for all but one of his courses before leaving on vacation. A freshman remarked, "By waiting, you're just wasting time. And the work will be harder to do later." This factor seems strongest in courses in Division III and in foreign languages, where there is a serious problem

of retention. A science, math or language department seems more likely than any other to be operating a regular series of classes this month.

How do students reconcile their desire or need to keep up with course work with their commitment (if any) to the strike? The freshman quoted above adds that he finds it possible to do strike work and also find time to work on some, though not all, course requirements. But others have faced an amount of conflict in the allocation of time, and have resolved it in favor of academic work. Another freshman, for example, decided to devote most of his time to his courses, because he feels that that is what he is really here for. As for the strike, he admits, "I am not committing myself to the extent that I should be - maybe I'm copping out. I do feel a sense of guilt. But I have put a lot of work into this semester already." Like others, he is limiting his strike activity to writing to congressmen, feeling that that is "the most effective thing you can do."

Dan Pinello, '72, on the other hand, considers the strike "a dangerous precedent." He does not want the United States to follow the pattern of Latin America, where "the university system is plagued by strikes - they shut down every time the students are dissatisfied about something." He is not alone in the feeling that school should refrain from involving itself, as an institution, in political issues.

One student summed up his sentiments in the following way: "My primary purpose here is ed-

ucation. If I felt that the existence of our nation was crucially endangered, I would feel no qualms about discontinuing my studies altogether. However, I feel this is in actuality just another political issue, despite its greater importance. So for my part, my deepest commitment is with my studies, though I feel obligated to devote some of my time and thought to the strike."

In the sports world also, to some degree business as usual has continued uninterrupted by the strike. In most cases the decision whether to participate

or not has been left up to the individual.

The crew rowed in a race down in Philadelphia and the baseball team swept a double header against Wesleyan. The most unusual event however, came about when five members of the golf team decided to compete in the New England Championships last Friday. Having played miserably in the Little Three just a week before, the golfers proceeded to beat 41 other teams to win the title. The golfers thus almost assured themselves of an invitation to the university division NCAA championships in June.

Pause for Peace moves forward

By Tom Altman

The National Pause for Peace Coalition, based at Williams College, has made progress in the past few days but also has incurred opposition.

The most important steps forward have been the possible acquisition of an hour of nationwide television and radio on ABC during the pause on May 27th and a five-inch story in this week's issue of Newsweek.

Some other recent advances were the endorsements of Dr. Benjamin Spock, Philip Hoff, former governor of Vermont and current candidate for the Senate, former California governor Edmund ("Pat") Brown, and the presidents of the New York Young Republicans and Young Democrats. Organizations endorsing the pause are the Americans for Democratic Action, the American Friends Service Com-

mittee and SANE.

Opposition to Pause for Peace has come from Pittsfield General Electric Company. Both union and management officials have rejected the Pause for Peace as illegal and financially damaging. John S. Foley, chief steward for Local 255 of the International Union of Electrical Workers, told the organization that stoppage would constitute a wildcat strike and that union members would incur penalties.

Mr. Foley also indicated that very few IUE members at GE support the campus movement.

The Pause for Peace has had an eventful week since being founded, at one point almost disbanding. The organizers behind the Pause, Political Science Professors George Marcus and David Tabb and Peter Clark '71, were uncertain as to what path to follow. Many, including one of the

founders, expressed a lack of confidence in their ability to accomplish their goal. Several possibilities were investigated, including disbanding, reducing the effort to a local pause and retaining their original goal. The last possibility was eventually chosen.

The chief obstacle for the Pause for Peace is a lack of funds. The organization requires from \$20,000 to \$30,000 to sustain their effort to rally support until the event. The Pause is already \$4000 in debt.

With its central organization at Williams, the National Coalition has set up state centers in 42 states and regional centers at 350 colleges across the country. The object of the Pause is "to effect an hour-long work stoppage in mid-afternoon of May 27th as a constructive, non-violent method of protest expressing the desire that all troops be withdrawn from Indo-China within one year."

Last issue

This is the last regular edition of the Record until the special graduation issue. Mimeographed editions will continue to be printed and distributed on campus.

Latest listing of strike action committees

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Congressional Letterwriting

The committee is providing format suggestions and pertinent information for letters and telegrams to Congressmen concerning current bills which would restrict further appropriations for Cambodia and Indo-China, and also a bill to repeal the Gulf of Tonkin resolution.

Listed also are all congressmen, their districts, and their addresses, and key congressmen working on bills or on influential committees. Information is also available on state senators and assemblymen concerning the possibility of legislation similar to the Massachusetts bill which challenges the constitutionality of sending state citizens to fight an undeclared war.

Information is also provided for campaign work for liberal candidates up for re-election from the surrounding areas.

The Spencer House library (8-9148) is the clearing house for letter writing, and the information lists are available there and at Seeley House.

The regional committees for influencing state and local leadership are: Mid-Atlantic states, Kevin Austin (8-8226); Far Western states, George Davidson (8-5318),

New England states, John Cunningham (8-5802); Rocky Mountain states, Mark Tilden (8-8314); Mid-West, John Earhart (8-8504); South, Chris Breiseth (ext. 318).

Steve Lawson (8-8534) is in contact with Ogden Reid (House, 26th D., N.Y.) and Frank Churchill (Senate-D., Idaho), co-sponsor of the Churchill-Cooper bill to cut military funds for Cambodia.

All College Coordination

The committee will provide periodic reports on the Strike progress of all the area colleges, and needs both information and people to go help other colleges. The Valley Peace Center has been set up at the University of Massachusetts to coordinate U. Mass., Smith, Amherst, and Mt. Holyoke. The Williams committee will coordinate Vassar, Skidmore, Wheaton and Sarah Lawrence. (ext. 455, or 8-5756).

Local College Organization

The committee will coordinate North Adams State, Berkshire Community College and Bennington. Call Jim Rubenstein (8-5590).

A separate action center for North Adams has also been set up (663-7809).

Selective Buying Campaign

The present plan is to find one sympathetic company among each of the larger industries which students buy heavily from (beer, gas, soda, etc.) and to direct a national campaign urging students to buy only that one brand, hopefully forcing other companies to change their views. Contact Roger Kaufman (8-8291).

Bond Redemption

Students at Hamilton College have initiated a nationwide campaign to redeem U.S. Savings Bonds if there is not a total withdrawal of American troops from Southeast Asia by July 4th of this year. Pledges from 30 percent of the Hamilton student body have been received, totaling \$16,000 in bond redemptions.

The money received from the bond redemptions can be placed in savings accounts and earn as much interest as that given by the government. Contact Eric Nelson (8-8597).

Faculty decision (cont.)

Continued from Page 1

2. A Senior may elect to receive a grade of Pass for a course if in the judgment of his instructor the quality and nature he has performed in the course merits that grade.
3. Those students who wish to complete the work of the semester by the end of May should make arrangements with the appropriate Departments."

This resolution was presented to the college community on Wednesday night and overwhelmingly endorsed by a show of hands. The Faculty resolution was clarified at the all-college meeting by Asst. English Prof. William Bevis, who restated the proposal as a "bill of rights" for the students. He pointed out that all formal

classes for the remainder of the year have been canceled but that students and faculty who desired to have "meetings" could do so. Prof. Bevis also emphasized strongly that all students who continued to work for the strike would be protected from any academic penalties or retribution for postponing the completion of their courses. He noted that students have until October 15 to complete such course work if they are planning to be on campus next semester. Any student not returning next semester would have the same one-month period beginning in the first semester after he does return to Williams.

Prof. Bevis urged all students who have questions about completing their course work to check with their departments as soon as possible.

Concert

Pentangle and Van Morrison will play a benefit for the Williams General Strike Fund in Chapin Hall, Williams College at 8 p.m. tonight. Admission will be free, but donations are encouraged. Arrangements are also being made to broadcast President Nixon's 10 p.m. press conference during intermission.

ADVERTISEMENT

Because of recent changes in classes, the Burns and Noble representative will be at Renzi's College Bookstore next Wednesday through Friday, May 13, 14, 15, three days only, to buy any books you wish to sell. This will be the only visit of the year. You will not be able to sell your books before or after those days.

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Photo by Ray Zarcos

Strike focuses on smaller group efforts

Progresses beyond mass meetings

by Will Buck

The Williams campus has immersed itself in quiet yet continuous work at sustaining the strike effort. The conversion of last week's enthusiastic energy into effective and sometimes tedious work has left the outward impression that the strike has expired in the fashion of so many other student causes. But the strike effort at Williams has progressed beyond mass meetings and manufactured enthusiasms and is working now on a more sophisticated level of trying to make a variety of projects work effectively.

While today the strike seems to be progressing both smoothly and efficiently, the prevailing spirit, and the lack of useful activity on campus during the past week-end seemed to condemn as hypocrites many Williams students.

The most dedicated of the strike's supporters and organizers left for Washington by car or bus Thursday and Friday of last week and were replaced by a large delegation of girls who came to Williams Spring Weekend or not. The banners on the Freshman Quad sagged and fell unattended. There were countless parties, reverberating music out into the humidity of Friday and Saturday nights.

The attitude toward the strike seemed to take its first nosedive Friday night. Chapin Hall was crowded full for the Pentangle-Van Morrison concert. Students and outsiders poured in, many of them ignoring the requests for donations. Van Morrison took the stage and sang for nearly an hour, barely acknowledging his audience, never mentioning that a strike was underway and that he was playing a benefit for the strike fund. Then Pentangle cancelled, their cockney stage manager making feeble excuses over the microphone.

Students left the concert uninspired and somewhat put off by the ineffectiveness of the concert and an apparent lack of organization in its planning. This benefit had failed over-all to infuse the crowd with any sort of enthusiasm or fervor where the strike was concerned.

Saturday was worse, and students, feeling guilty for not being in Washington or working on the strike on the local level, lay in the sun and entertained themselves as best they could.

By Sunday people were getting stoned or drinking merely to entertain themselves.

Finally, late Sunday and all day Monday the demonstrators returned from Washington. Once again, lists issued forth from Seeley House - now Action Central rather than Strike Central - announcing manpower needs and committees underway once again.

On Tuesday at 1 p.m. a crowd of 400 students and faculty members met in Chapin Hall to hear reports on lobbying in Washington, and progress reports from a variety of committees.

While the turnout of 400 hundred seems paltry in comparison to the 1300 who voted overwhelmingly for an indefinite strike a week ago Monday, it can be explained in that over 400 students have left the Williams campus for other colleges and their home towns, where some are organizing and working to change the sentiment of that awesome body, the Silent Majority.

Perhaps the most potentially effective project is an effort being made to talk with Senators and Congressmen in order to drum up support for a variety of anti-war bills scheduled to come before the House and Senate. A delegation of students, faculty members and trustees were in Washington late last week, and

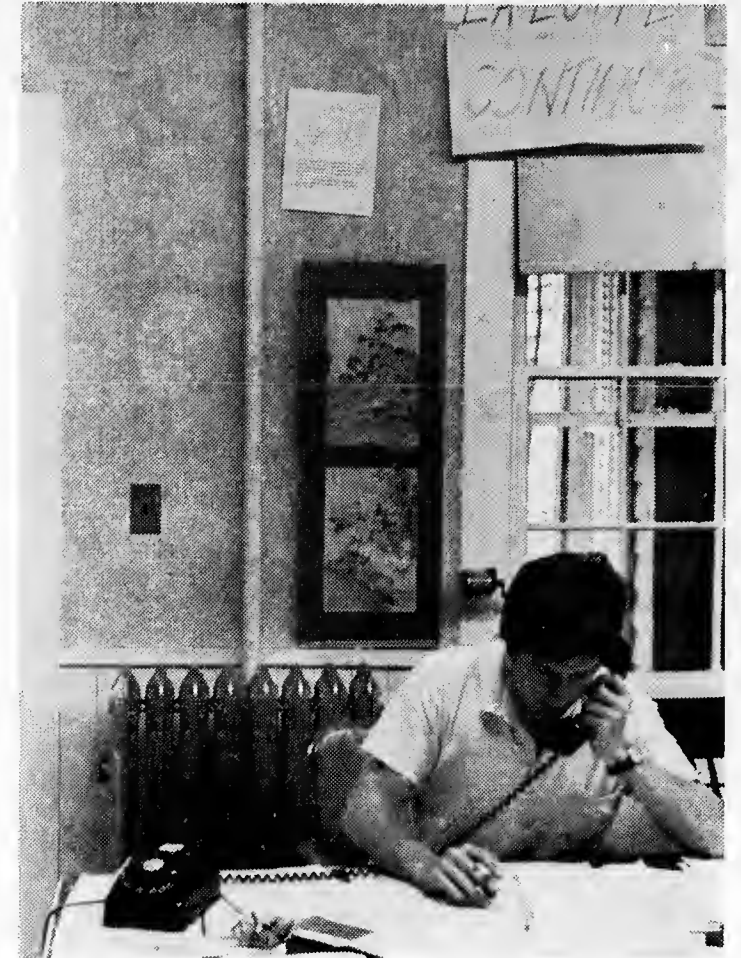


Photo by Raymond Zarcos

Student talks on phone in Seeley House, center for strike activities. Working individually and in small groups has become the main activity, rather than gathering for mass meetings.



VAN MORRISON attracted capacity crowd to Chapin Hall for Friday night's concert.

Why some continue routine

By Peter D. Banos

"My job has become a sinecure!" complained J.R.M. Fraser Darling, who works in the Reserve Room in the Library. Or perhaps "complained" is not the right word. Since the strike began, his duties there have been virtually nil; he is being paid to sit at a desk for a few hours on end, doing nothing at all. For all that, the library is still never entirely devoid of life; one can still find a dedicated handful of students trying to get on with their regular work.

Some students, when asked why they were trying to complete as much of their work as they can on schedule, mentioned the difficulty of working during the summer and, even more so, of trying to pick the work up again in September in addition to new courses. "It's only a question of putting it off; you'd have to do the work sooner or later," commented Fraser Darling, who expects to complete the requirements for all but one of his courses before leaving on vacation. A freshman remarked, "By waiting, you're just wasting time. And the work will be harder to do later." This factor seems strongest in courses in Division III and in foreign languages, where there is a serious problem

of retention. A science, math or language department seems more likely than any other to be operating a regular series of classes this month.

How do students reconcile their desire or need to keep up with course work with their commitment (if any) to the strike? The freshman quoted above adds that he finds it possible to do strike work and also find time to work on some, though not all, course requirements. But others have faced an amount of conflict in the allocation of time, and have resolved it in favor of academic work. Another freshman, for example, decided to devote most of his time to his courses, because he feels that that is what he is really here for. As for the strike, he admits, "I am not committing myself to the extent that I should be - maybe I'm copping out. I do feel a sense of guilt. But I have put a lot of work into this semester already." Like others, he is limiting his strike activity to writing to congressmen, feeling that that is "the most effective thing you can do."

Dan Pinello, '72, on the other hand, considers the strike "a dangerous precedent." He does not want the United States to follow the pattern of Latin America, where "the university system is plagued by strikes - they shut down every time the students are dissatisfied about something." He is not alone in the feeling that school should refrain from involving itself, as an institution, in political issues.

One student summed up his sentiments in the following way: "My primary purpose here is ed-

ucation. If I felt that the existence of our nation was crucially endangered, I would feel no qualms about discontinuing my studies altogether. However, I feel this is in actuality just another political issue, despite its greater importance. So for my part, my deepest commitment is with my studies, though I feel obligated to devote some of my time and thought to the strike."

In the sports world also, to some degree business as usual has continued uninterrupted by the strike. In most cases the decision whether to participate

or not has been left up to the individual.

The crew rowed in a race down in Philadelphia and the baseball team swept a double header against Wesleyan. The most unusual event however, came about when five members of the golf team decided to compete in the New England Championships last Friday. Having played miserably in the Little Three just a week before, the golfers proceeded to beat 41 other teams to win the title. The golfers thus almost assured themselves of an invitation to the university division NCAA championships in June.

Pause for Peace moves forward

By Tom Altman

The National Pause for Peace Coalition, based at Williams College, has made progress in the past few days but also has incurred opposition.

The most important steps forward have been the possible acquisition of an hour of nationwide television and radio on ABC during the pause on May 27th and a five-inch story in this week's issue of Newsweek.

Some other recent advances were the endorsements of Dr. Benjamin Spock, Philip Hoff, former governor of Vermont and current candidate for the Senate, former California governor Edmund ("Pat") Brown, and the presidents of the New York Young Republicans and Young Democrats. Organizations endorsing the pause are the Americans for Democratic Action, the American Friends Service Com-

mittee and SANE.

Opposition to Pause for Peace has come from Pittsfield General Electric Company. Both union and management officials have rejected the Pause for Peace as illegal and financially damaging. John S. Foley, chief steward for Local 255 of the International Union of Electrical Workers, told the organization that stoppage would constitute a wildcat strike and that union members would incur penalties.

Mr. Foley also indicated that very few IUE members at GE support the campus movement.

The Pause for Peace has had an eventful week since being founded, at one point almost disbanding. The organizers behind the Pause, Political Science Professors George Marcus and David Tabb and Peter Clark '71, were uncertain as to what path to follow. Many, including one of the

'Homecoming'

There will be two (2) performances of Harold Pinter's "The Homecoming," next Friday and Saturday, May 15 and 16, at 8:30 p.m. In order to circumvent the ordinance against political funding on College property, the cast, director, and designers urgently request that all who wish to attend call the AMT at 8-3023 for tickets. All seats are, as of now, totally free, with donations gratefully and earnestly accepted at the door both nights. All proceeds taken in in this manner will go directly to the Strike Fund.

Last issue

This is the last regular edition of the Record until the special graduation issue. Mimeographed editions will continue to be printed and distributed on campus.

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Students charge one-sidedness

An open letter to President Sawyer:

Kingman Brewster Jr., President of Yale, has expressed his belief that "reason must be honored above the clash of crude and noisy enthusiasms and antipathies." Williams College, since May 4, 1970, has succumbed to just such "enthusiasms" and, as a result, failed in its duty to provide the facilities and atmosphere where an education based upon objective rationality and clear-thinking can be obtained.

In order to gain information about the Vietnam War, we attended a workshop on Wednesday, May 6, at 2 o'clock in Bronfman Auditorium where, we were told, we could learn about the history of Vietnam and about the economic aspects of the war. We went with open minds; we were looking honestly for information which would help us decide what action, if any, we might wish to take during the strike at Williams.

petitioning, workshops to shore up the factual basis of the anti-war argument... Responsible propaganda of this sort is a good thing... Propaganda, by its nature, can never be responsible in an educational context unless it is balanced, i.e., unless propaganda supporting both sides of an issue is presented. Unbalanced, it can only hinder the formation of judicious opinion. Defined as the systematic effort to spread opinions or beliefs, propaganda ignores the formation of these opinions. It serves no educational purpose, and in effect, often stifles dissent to the opinions being systematically spread because the voice of dissent cannot be heard over the din of propaganda. The idea that the factual basis of the anti-war argument needs "shorting-up" invites the question "Why?" but this question has to date never even been approached during our workshops - certainly never answered. Peter Banos con-

block of marble in which we are to find the statue by removing the rubbish, not as a receptacle into which knowledge may be poured; but as a flame that is to be fed, as an active being that must be strengthened to think and to feel - and to dare, to do, and to suffer.

Unfortunately for us all, the spirit of the College in these last few days has wavered with change. The change was made in the tactical and strategic plans of President Nixon for Southeast Asia. Williams has, by its close connection with a political movement in opposition to Nixon's policies, subordinated this spirit to the demands of a "crisis" situation. The minds of the students here have of late been regarded as pieces of iron, have been laid upon an anvil of student-organized workshops, administration statements, and faculty resolutions, and have been hammered into a shape characterized by a distinct lopsidedness in favor of the left. We all share the guilt. Williams students' minds have become receptacles which, we fear, are altogether too open to the propaganda which has been inundating this campus since May 4. The flame of active and discriminating thought is flickering under the deluge. We are deeply disappointed, and can only hope that the precedent set will not prevail.

David Blanchard '72
John E. Hartman '72

"Where is the 'meaningful dialogue' which Williams students and faculty supposedly deem so essential to the educational process?"

It soon became clear, however, that no information was to be presented other than that which would support the strike movement's anti-war position. For example, a multi-page mimeographed pamphlet was provided during this workshop with the title "Facts and Arguments on Vietnam." Two things must be pointed out concerning this pamphlet. First, there were no facts whatever included. Second, almost the entire content of the pamphlet consisted of anti-war arguments. (To be exact, 12 sentences were devoted to the conservative's position or to unbiased questions, while approximately 100 sentences were devoted to the anti-war position.) Such was the "information" made available in these workshops. Professor M. Brown spoke well and convincingly for the anti-war viewpoint, but why wasn't a conservative viewpoint represented as well?

Slightly discouraged, but hopeful, we next attended the workshop on political repression of dissent. Here too, a college professor presented a radical viewpoint, but nothing was heard to counter his arguments. Any doubts that remained in our minds about the aim of these meetings were completely removed as we viewed the first of two movies shown at the workshop held Thursday night, May 7. It was to say the least, a masterpiece of one-sided reporting.

We suppose that it will be argued that these workshops were not part of official Williams College educational activities, such as regularly scheduled classes, but were presented by interested students and professors as individuals for those who were active participants and supporters of the strike movement. If this was the case, it was not made at all clear, and the announcement that Williams College professors were to speak at these meetings implied that they were appearing in their capacity as professors, not as individuals.

More important, the college, by endorsing the strike movement, by lending its facilities, funds, and name to the cause, has, if not officially, at least by unavoidable and purposeful implication, become identified with the movement, and the movement with it. "Williams College has gone on strike," it is reported, rather than, "Students at Williams have gone on strike." Therefore, any activity in which the various strike committees might engage, such as the presentation of workshops, have become Williams College activities, and as such, the college has a responsibility to uphold its traditional values in pursuing these activities.

In a letter to the Record, Peter D. Banos '73 says that, "The means used or suggested to advance the cause have been for the most part rational: lobbying and

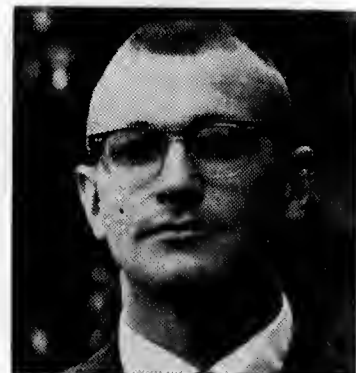
tinues, "Luckily, there is a widespread realization here that the people 'out there' should be reasoned with, not provoked." If only the students of this college were given the same privilege of reason that has heretofore been reserved for the people "out there!" Perhaps the student organizers of this movement fear that too much discussion or reason would weaken the momentum or unity of the strike. It appears that the plea for unity, raised at the beginning of the first strike meeting on Monday night, May 4, has been an overriding consideration ever since that time, and has stifled any realistic and meaningful differentiation among important aspects of the issues at stake here. It has made any striker who would dare to raise questions a Judas in the eyes of his fellows.

Where is the "meaningful dialogue" which Williams students and faculty supposedly deem so essential to the educational process? Since May 4, there has been only a monologue, a constant din of propaganda filling Bronfman Auditorium and Chapin Hall, while all truly educational processes have been seriously weakened because of the suspension of normal classes. Can anyone deny that there has been an almost complete lack of unbiased information available to a concerned student seriously trying to get both sides of the issues? Two students, at least, have found it nearly impossible.

The College, as an institution, has made no small contribution to this situation, for who on this campus would speak out against the combined consensus of opinion held jointly by the President and faculty? By giving its blessings to one side of the issue, the College in effect has closed the issue, has discouraged any dialogue, and it is therefore incumbent upon the College to reestablish that dialogue by instituting a program where pro-Nixon views are presented. This, after all, would be well within the already established aims of the college to educate, and of the strike movement to convince by reason. To date, the format of our workshops has been in direct opposition to these goals. If the purpose of this college is to educate, not indoctrinate, to promote meaningful confrontations rather than stifle them, and if the goal of the strike is to convince by reason and to end the repression of political dissent, opposing viewpoints must be presented.

To quote from the April 1970 Williams College Bulletin:

In spite of change the guiding spirit of the College has not wavered from that expressed by Mark Hopkins in his Inaugural address of 1836: "We are to regard the mind, not as a piece of iron to be laid upon the anvil and hammered into any shape, nor as a



STEPHEN LEWIS

Provost replies to charges against college.

(Editor's Note: Provost Stephen Lewis replied to the above letter as follows.)

Several issues raised in your letter to President Sawyer deserve serious attention by those concerned with the nature and purpose of colleges in America today.

Certain assumptions and assertions contained in your letter, however, need to be corrected.

First, as a corporate body the College did not, and cannot, "endorse the strike."

Second, the College has made it clear to various groups active in political activity in the community that the College cannot use its funds to support them.

Third, the resolution of the Faculty of May 6, 1970, explicitly stated that "all those who wish to continue their academic work should be allowed to do so."

Fourth, there is no way in which the College can effectively prevent the use of its name by its students and faculty members, though we have been at pains to urge various groups to make it clear that they are not acting on behalf of Williams College.

I would be less candid if I did not express two personal views. First, I am proud of the way that most activities at Williams have been carried on by those on all sides of the issues during the past week, especially in view of the disarray and coercion on both ends of the political spectrum on many campuses. Second, I am concerned that students and faculty members here continue to recognize the importance of open and unfettered discussion and the protection of unpopular and minority views as conditions of the existence of academic freedom in its best sense.

Stephen R. Lewis, Jr.
Provost



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THE ORIGINAL BOUTIQUE ON SPRING STREET

Townspeople express differing opinions on strike

By Chip Horne

Not surprisingly, the Williams-town reaction to the College strike is a mixed one. Some of the local residents support the strike and its goals; some townspeople strongly oppose it; and, perhaps most importantly, there seems to be a sizable group of Williams-town citizens who commend the Williams students on their actions but nevertheless support President Nixon's Cambodian decision.

Among the supporters of the strike, Paul LaPlante, a Mt. Greylock High School teacher, said that he feels that the Williams action has been an "extremely constructive and commendable activity" that has "opened dialogue with the townspeople." Though acknowledging that some residents might view the end of formal classes here as unwise, Mr. LaPlante said that "if minds can be changed, what you students are doing is in the right direction."

Arthur G. Ceely, a Williams-town selectman, prefers not to go to school, he said. As for the suspension of classes a "strike," but he feels that the student activities both here and nationally have allowed the "voice of the people to be heard." "It has been late," Mr. Ceely said, "but it has been heard." Mr. Ceely believes that the heyday of mass rallies is over and "political

demonstration must give way to political organization." The latest Harris poll, Mr. Ceely said, shows that about 59 per cent of the American people are against the Nixon Administration's policy in South Vietnam. "We've got to organize these people into effective political action to change this country's priorities," he added. "All of this action should be channeled toward representatives, senators, and cabinet members," he remarked. "All of us are concerned. People realize that present policies are alienating students and teachers. We can't let this happen," Mr. Ceely concluded. "Williams students are part of a concerned group, and they have a right to be."

Other people were not so favorably affected. A Spring Street merchant feels that the strike is a "bunch of foolishness with very little support in the town." "Williams is only a drop in the bucket. I think people really want to go to school," he said. As for President Nixon's Cambodian policy, he said that he has "faith in the President and my fingers crossed. The decision has already been made."

Another Spring Street businessman said that he is in full support of the present Vietnam action. "We have got to stay there

as long as we are needed," he remarked. The "turmoil" on college campuses indicates to him that many college students "have not grown up yet and are immature." He also favors the current ROTC and draft systems and feels that when colleges close down, the parents "are being short-changed." "Dissent is fine," he said, "but not when it is greater or more violent than it should be."

A good many Williamstown residents appear to support the Nixon decision to send troops into Cambodia and, at the same time, they feel that the protesting Williams students are headed in the right direction to make their opinions known. William LePage

Sprague Electric, views the Williams strike as an "expression of concern" in a town where "many people believe that, in a two-party government, one has to support executive decisions even if we don't understand them." "There is a feeling," he said, "that, if students want to express themselves in this way, it is fine."

Whether the strike can actually change a large number of minds here in Williamstown remains questionable. Williams-town Selectman William Brookman, Jr., believes that little "alienation has been caused by the students," but that the "lines are pretty well drawn." "I don't think that anyone likes the war," Mr.

with the fact that the things have been kept in good control and that the students are clearly attempting to work through constitutional processes." "I can't find fault with the methods," he said. "But I don't know what effect it will have here in town."

A slightly more optimistic note was sounded by William R. Clark, principal of Mt. Greylock High. Mr. Clark feels that students are now in a "perfect position to get their point across." To gain community support, he said, Williams students must learn to "speak on the same wavelength" to overcome what he considers a "natural bias" that exists in any college town. "Jamming things

"Vietnam is a matter that I feel is the responsibility of constituted authority. President Nixon has the ability to handle this situation far better than anyone else. He is the first man who has shown the will to win the war."

a selectman, identifies himself as a "staunch Republican and a solid supporter of President Nixon." But Mr. LePage still feels that Williams students are "generally a well-rounded group of individuals" and have conducted themselves properly.

A Spring Street merchant opposes the strike because of "time away from the books." "It's great to have the young people interested and so idealistic, but certainly the President of the United States, who is a sound and patriotic man, has a more complete picture of our country's involvement than any other person."

Bruce R. Carlson, president of

Brookman said, "yet, no one can say that he is wrong or right. Strikes and petitions will not sway too many people right now."

Ed Smith, publisher of "The Williamstown News," noted that since both Massachusetts senators and Representative Silvio Conte have already announced their positions on the Cambodian issue, he "can't picture many of the townspeople doing much of anything. I'm afraid that apathy will be the main reaction," he said.

Lawrence B. Urbano '45, chairman of the Williamstown Selectman and a local lawyer, said that he feels that the "town is pleased

down people's throats does no good at all," he noted. Students must recognize that "patriotism is a big thing to many residents" and changing public opinion is a "long, drawn-out process." But in a community vote at the moment, Mr. Clark said, the strike position would "lose out with everything in its favor."

Calendar

Events not cancelled as of Monday:

TONIGHT
7:30 FILM: "A Report on the Party and the Guests," Czechoslovak with English subtitles. (1966) Bronfman Auditorium.
FRIDAY
8:30 CONCERT: Music in the Round, Julius Hegyi, director. Music of Bach, Barney Childs, Charles Koechlin, Brahms. Chapel.
8:30 PLAY: Studio Theater. "The Homecoming," by Harold Pinter. Directed by Steve Lawson, '71. Adams Memorial Theater.
SATURDAY
8:30 PLAY: Studio Theater. "The Homecoming," by Harold Pinter. Directed by Steve Lawson,

'71. Adams Memorial Theater.
SUNDAY
8:00 STRIKE RALLY: Representative Silvio Conte. Chapin.
MONDAY
8:30 CONCERT: All-Beethoven program. Boston Symphony Chambers Players; sponsored by the Massachusetts Council of the Arts. Chapin Hall.
TUESDAY
7:30 FILM: "Now Something for Peace," a movie about the Peace Corps. Bronfman Auditorium.
(Representatives of the Peace Corps will be on campus all week. An information booth will be set up in Baxter Hall opposite the Snack Bar.)

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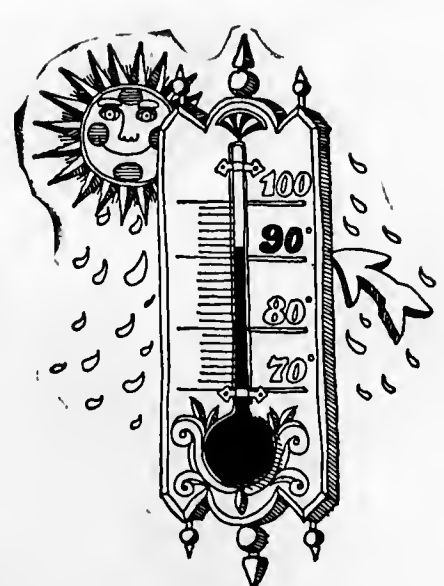
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500 Williams men at protest; many as marshals

The 'whys' of the Washington demonstration

By Mark Siegel

(Over 400 Williams students attended the May 8th demonstration in Washington, D.C., many of them as marshals and organizers. Williams-in-Washington helped establish a clearing house for lobbyists, stenciled off "strike" shirts by the hundreds, campaigned for peace, and cursed the administration. This article has a little bit to do with cursing the administration, but if you are interested in the logistics of the New Mobilization you can get them from Walter Cronkite or someone else who wasn't there and therefore has a much better perspective on the entire proceedings.)

Everyone knows by now pretty much what "went on" in the demonstration in D.C. Those who watched the plastic reports Saturday night probably know the actual logistics of the thing better than anyone who was there could possibly know them. But unless you were there you do not know the why of Washington, the spirit of the individuals who were there, and that, to my mind, is at least as important as the "we came, we saw, we conquered" jazz that you got with the made up motivations from the media. The demonstration itself probably proved little - Nixon's purposeful misinterpretation of the demonstrators motives killed much of the meaning before the demonstration even began - and it is only by understanding the 300,000 as individuals that any importance can be assigned to it. This is one individual's story, one single person's viewpoint.

I had originally planned to arrive in Washington Thursday afternoon to help run a clearing-house for students who wanted to lobby with their congressmen. Four of us left Williamstown that morning in John's Volvo, neither looking or feeling like the revolutionary vanguard; I had the longest hair of the group, slightly longer than what was worn by the pubescent Beatles but shorter than E. Dirksen's lusty mop. A hundred miles south of Williamstown, shortly after passing David Eisenhower (who we saw zipping up in a Howard Johnson's Men's Room), our demonstration actually began.

Badge Number 2155 pulled us off the New Jersey Turnpike for "suspicious conduct." Any dope or dangerous weapons? We were each

frisked, and the car and our luggage searched. My Red Cross pocket knife was confiscated, then returned when I explained it was the only bottle opener we had. Chagrined, the cop had to content himself with giving us a ticket for "failure to keep right," i.e. driving in the middle lane of a three lane highway. After a constructive lecture we were allowed to pile back into John's car and continue on our way - for about five miles. A second patrol car pulled us off the Turnpike, as we'd been going a suspicious lawful 55 miles per hour in the right hand lane. I jumped out of the car with our certificate of vaccination, Badge Number 2155's traffic ticket, in hand; cop No. 2 explored the scribbles for a few minutes and then let us go.

John was getting fairly pissed off. Even if you're used to being harassed the cops get to you sometimes. It's this sort of thing, far more than White House polemics, that radicalizes people. By the time we crossed the Memorial Bridge into Delaware and were stopped by the Delaware Bridge Patrol (who did not know Badge Number 2155 and therefore searched us again) we were feeling like revolutionaries. After being gone over in classic pig fashion by the freak-frying eyes of the gestapo, none of us any longer had misgivings about the "political repression" provision that had been tacked onto the Williams Strike Declaration. You can't help but feel righteously subversive after being pushed around like that.

Because of all our unscheduled stops, we did not arrive in Washington until well into the night. I had missed my contact at the George Washington Clearing-House, and no one else there seemed to want me, so I spent the night talking to our "hosts." Rick's parents were boarding about twenty students for the weekend; many were his friends, others just friends of friends. There were already eight kids there ahead of us, although Rick himself had not yet arrived. The people and organizations in Washington who helped to house the demonstrators did as much to raise the spirits of our people as did anything else. The excitement and tension that had been building all day revealed itself that night in endless conversation, even after we had retired to our

basement sleeping bags.

New Mobilization for Peace Headquarters didn't want me for anything the next day, so I changed course for American University, where they were training some of the "marshals" to help keep the demonstration running smoothly.

After an afternoon of pamphletting, I wandered over to the Washington Monument for the night rally, the first real gathering of the demonstration. We flooded the quarter of the grounds in front of the stage, our backs to the silver-grey spike. The snow fence that was "protecting" the stage was overrun almost before the concert started, but the D.C. cops, who did a good job throughout the rallies, kept out of sight and there was no violence; people sat on the foot of the stage and made the speakers and the music a part of the crowd.

Still, the atmosphere did not at first unify spirit, the physis togetherness that is crucial to a people's demonstration. The stage would shout "strike" and the audience would carry the chant like thunder rolling down a canyon, but when the cries from the stage shifted into "free Bobby Seal" the majority of the people became confused and the chant died after a few sporadic volleys. Even after Panther Doug Miranda spoke, a contained, brilliantly human rap, we were still not exactly sure of just what was meant by "free Bobby;" but he helped, and we were closer. Then came Judy Collins, and suddenly we were there.

There's something uncomfortable about admitting that you've been politically aroused by a big name entertainer, a commercial singer, but Judy brought us together not by being Judy Collins, "Star," or even by any vocal virtuosity, but by her sensitivity. Seeing her, everyone seemed to realize that she felt exactly as they did as individuals, and with a few simple chords she created a harmony that I came to value more than anything else in the Washington experience. When she was finished, ten thousand flames, rolled newspapers and cigarette lighters, spontaneously flickered aloft, and we knew why we had come. For a time we believed that the wildest expectations, those held in the heart rather than the head, would be exceeded, and we would have peace. For a moment we loved.

There were minutes after that

which were much the same; Phil Oches and Abbey Hoffman kept us on the crest of the wave. At ten o'clock Abbey brought on "America's Number One Yippee," the man who has done the most to radicalize the youth of America; it was, of course, Richard Nixon, in livid color. His speech was what everyone had expected, and as he spoke at us what we already knew we shouted "Fuck Nixon" and dreamed on sodomizing him on the Washington Monument. Abbey was right.

The Demonstration, Saturday morning at 8 a.m. our "company" of marshals (ten men and one woman) arrived at the Ellipse. Although the demonstration wasn't scheduled to begin for four hours we were responsible for maintaining a safety margin around the stage, and since there were already 3,000 persons there we barely had time to establish the corridor before the press from the back of the crowd became too great to make backwards movement possible. Instead of wearing an armband I worked my way in to the periphery of the crowd and started talking to the other demonstrators. Most of them had driven all night to get to Washington and were trying unsuccessfully to rest in the already-suffocating heat. By ten o'clock none of us could see the back of the crowd. The people around me realized the impossibility of movement and accepted my suggestions about salt pills and organizing a bucket squad to bring water to those around us from one of the few open fire hydrants.

Around noon a few people began to pass out from the heat despite our efforts, especially among those in the front of the crowd who had been at the Ellipse since early morning. The medics, special marshals who had received first-aid training the previous day, were able to move in quickly to aid these people because the crowd responded well to our requests. People listened to us because we didn't boss them around; we spoke to them, not at them, never gave an order when we could make a suggestion - we were an internal organ, and spoke with the authority of a kidney. Later, when I worked with the medics, directing traffic and maintaining rescue corridors, people listened to us even when our requests seemed absurd and our linked arms isolated us from the rest of the 300,000 demonstrators. The rhetoric ran from noon un-

til three o'clock, with David Delinger the only oasis in a desert of cliches. Working with the medics, I missed most of the "workshops" and the march to Lafayette Park. The "demonstration" itself nearly passed me by, and I did not really understand what had gone on until hours later when I returned to Rick's house and watched the re-runs on television.

I had not expected much to be gained from the demonstration itself, having placed my hopes on the lobbying aspect of the strike as the only probable means of success, but the interpretations of the demonstration by the press and the government was so poor, the evaluation of motives so trite and inaccurate, that I was further disheartened after I had seen the reports. We celebrated with words that night and then slept uncomfortably for twelve hours.

This article is not meant to be a blanket statement; my politics, what there are of them, are my own; how and why I came and went home again are chronicled here briefly from my viewpoint, which may not be a representative one; what I saw and felt I have described as best I could. Much that I would have liked to talk about (and much that I will remember best) I have not mentioned here at all - John's harmonica and being with friends are my own particular experiences, loves I can't give to you. What I have tried to do is touch you with what we are and, beyond rhetoric, to clear for a brief second that dense unreality of seeing people as masses instead of 300,000 individuals.

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JOE DEWEY

Lindsay addresses Commencement

Matthews delivers baccalaureate

by Paul Lieberman

An academic year that was far from traditional ended on a traditional note this afternoon as Williams College held its 181st commencement. The issues that caused the nation's campuses to rise in protest this spring were still very much present however, as speeches were delivered by a mayor, a professor and three students.

New York's Mayor John Lindsay and Biology Professor Samuel Matthews gave the commencement and baccalaureate addresses. Also at the baccalaureate service, President Sawyer gave his charge to the class.

This afternoon President Sawyer awarded Bachelor of Arts Degrees to 294 members of the class of 1970 and Masters of Arts or Certificates in Developmental Economics to 22 foreign students studying at Williams' Center for Developmental Economics. (A complete list of degree recipients appears on page 3).

Effects of last month's campus protest of the war in Vietnam were visible in the awarding of degrees - 32 degrees were provisional because the individual had taken "incompletes" in courses.

In addition to the 316 degrees awarded to students, President Sawyer also awarded nine honorary degrees. Receiving honorary

degrees were Mayor Lindsay; Clarence C. Chaffee, retiring coach of soccer, squash and tennis at Williams; Emile Despres, a professor of economics at Stanford University and former chairman of Williams Department of Economics; and Ralph Ellison, author of "Invisible Man" (1952), winner of the National Book Award in 1953.

Also honored with Williams degrees were Devereux C. Josephs, retired chairman of the board of New York Life Insurance Co., former president of T.I.A.A. and Carnegie Corporation, and former board chairman of the Alfred P. Sloane Foundation; Kathleen A. O'Connell, secretary to four Williams Presidents over the last 44 years; Perry Rathbone, director of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; Dr. Barnes Woodhall, Chancellor Pro Tem, Duke University, and Professor of Neurosurgery. Williams '26; and Paul W. Wright, Headmaster of the Groton School,

Groton, Mass. Williams '27.

The awarding of an honorary degree to Miss O'Connell who will retire at the end of this year was a surprise and was not announced until yesterday.

(The nine honorary degree citations are printed on this page and on page four).

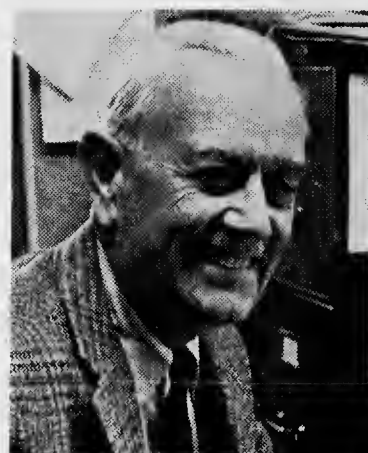
Student speakers at today's commencement were former Afro-American Society President Preston Washington who was elected class speaker, former Record Executive Editor Larry Hollar who was the Phi Beta Speaker, and George Bensen, class valedictorian.

In his opening statement at commencement, President Sawyer called the "dignity and restraint" with which the senior class had agreed to carry out the graduation exercises, "an expression of respect" for "the students' parents, relatives, and friends - and for this college." He went on to say that a formal commencement



JOHN V. LINDSAY

Mayor of New York City, Lindsay was the Commencement Speaker this afternoon. He also was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from President Sawyer.



SAMUEL A. MATTHEWS

Retiring Samuel Fessenden Clarke Professor of Biology, Prof. Matthews delivered the baccalaureate address.

could serve "as a sober statement of this generation's deep and responsible concern for the issues confronting our nation..."

Prof. Matthews' baccalaureate address was concerned largely with the nature of man's relationship to his environment. He called for a change in attitude to "recognize that organisms other than man play important roles on earth, accept Nature as an al-

instead of an enemy..." He also asked students not to "lose the idealism and dedication which those of us who have worked closely with you know you possess to such a high degree."

Mayor Lindsay received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. His citation read as follows:

"Graduate and present Fellow of Yale, executive officer with destroyer duty in both oceans in World War II lawyer in the Department of Justice during the Eisenhower Administration, your seven years as a Republican member of the United States House of Representatives from New York showed a liberal pragmatist's effective effort to focus resources on programs, priorities and people with the greatest need.

In facing the relentless problems and incredible demands bearing upon the mayors of our great cities, you have found the sensitivity to understand, the wit and resilience to survive, the candor to speak and the courage to act in ways that show what can be done within the democratic process.

I now declare you, as recipient of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, entitled to all the rights, honors and privileges appertaining thereto."

Chaffee, O'Connell awarded honorary degrees

Six retiring from Williams this year

Two professors, an assistant librarian, an athletic coach, the secretary to the president, and the director of dining halls will all retire from Williams June 30. Among them, they have contributed 201 years of service to Williams.

Two of them, three sport coach Clarence Chaffee and secretary to four Williams presidents, Kathleen O'Connell, received honorary degrees today.

The two retiring teachers are Robert J. Allen, the John Hawley Roberts Professor of English, and Samuel A. Matthews, the Samuel Fessenden Clarke Professor of Biology. Both came to Williams in 1937.

Prof. Allen has been a full professor since 1948, holding the Morris Professorship of Rhetoric from 1950 until 1959. He was chairman of the English Department from 1948 to 1962 and from 1965 to 1967. Presently, Prof. Allen is chairman of the Chapin Library committee.

A scholar in 18th Century English literature, Prof. Allen has written many articles for academic journals and is the author of three books, "The Clubs of Augustan London" (1933), "Life in Eighteenth Century England" (1941) and "Addison and Steele; Selections from The Tatler and The Spectator" (1957).

Professor Matthews, today's

baccalaureate speaker, was given an honorary Doctor of Science degree by Williams in 1964 in recognition of his many contributions to the college. At that time his citation read in part: "Loyal son of the state of Maine, fisherman, magician, naturalist and Yankee Philosopher, through long decades as a department chairman and thoughtful advisor to hundreds of pre-medical students, you have remained a gifted teacher and active scientist... Since 1951 as Chairman Pro Tempore of the faculty your quiet counsel has helped two Williams presidents more than you may know..."

Currently Prof. Matthews is editing a series of seven paperback textbooks on introductory biology, three of which have been published.

Donald E. Cary, assistant librarian at Stetson Library, will retire after 40 years of service.

A 1927 graduate of Williams, Mr. Cary experienced his first taste of library work as an undergraduate employed part-time in Stetson, which was only a few years old then. He used the money earned to help pay his tuition. He joined the library staff in 1929 and took a year off in 1937-38 to earn a degree in library science at Columbia University.

Retiring coach of soccer, squash and tennis at Williams, Clarence Chaffee, or "Chafe" as he is known to everyone, has been one of the most popular figures on campus for years. A successful coach in all three sports, Chaffee led this year's squash team to a third place finish in the national collegiate championships.

Also receiving an honorary degree (the citation for which appears at left) today and retiring at the end of this year is the president's secretary Miss Kathleen A. O'Connell. Her unparalleled career in the president's office began 44 years ago, in 1926.

When President Garfield retired in 1934 after a tenure of 26 years, Miss O'Connell became secretary to Tyler Dennett, whose presidency lasted just three years before he resigned. Her new employer was James Phinney Bax-

ter, 3rd, who began his 24-year term as president in 1937.

Since 1961 she has worked with President Sawyer who says "her energy, dedication and humor have been boundless. I don't know how any of us would have gotten along without her."

Also retiring is Sydney M. Chisholm who has served as director of dining halls for 18 years. Last September the quality of food, service of meals and general operations of dining facilities under Mr. Chisholm's direction were given a high rating by an outside food management firm.

1970 Athletic Awards

An athletic year which ended in an unprecedented strike inspired cancellation of matches and games also saw another event bite the dust - the annual Purple Key athletic banquet. Scheduled to be held in the middle of the strike it just didn't come off. Nevertheless most of the awards that are traditionally distributed at the dinner were still presented to the individual winners. This year's awards were as follows.

The Belvedere Brooks Memorial Medal was awarded to Jack Maitland '70 as the football player whose play "has been of the greatest credit to the college."

The J. Edwin Bullock Wrestling Trophy went to Ed. Hipp '70. Peter Thorpe '70 won the Fox Memorial Soccer Trophy. The Golf Trophy, awarded annually to the winner of the college's Fall tournament went to Mark Udall '72.

Lou Buck '70 was awarded the Robert W. Johnson Memorial Trophy as the most valuable member of the baseball team. Winner of the Robert B. Muir Swimming Trophy which goes to the outstanding varsity swimmer "on the basis of performance, leadership, and sportsmanship" was Jim Cornell '72. Also in swimming, the Paul B. Richardson Trophy went to Jim Anderson '72.

The Franklin F. Olmsted Memorial Award for cross country was presented to Bran Potter '70.

In track, discus thrower John Teichgraber '70 was the winner of the Anthony Plansky Award.

The Michael D. Rakov Memorial Award to the most improved varsity football lineman, was won by Reginald Pierce '72. John Murray was awarded the Charles DeWoody Salmon Award as the outstanding sophomore football player.

Pike Talbert '71 won the Scribner Tennis Trophy as "the member of the varsity tennis team who best combines sportsmanship, team spirit, and character." Squash Racquets Prizes were awarded to Dave Johnson '71 for winning the college championship, and to Mike Taylor '71 for his second place finish.

The Oswald Tower Award for being the most valuable varsity basketball player went to Dave Green '72. Chris Bryan was awarded the Ralph J. Townsend Ski Trophy. The Young-Jay Hockey Trophy went to Gary Bensen.

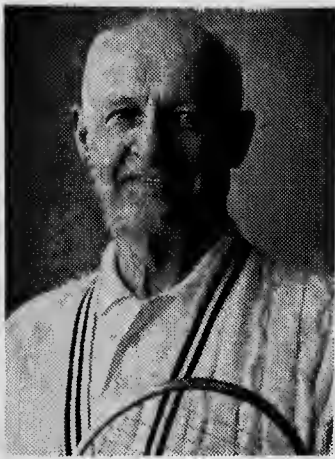
Winners of what are traditionally the two most important athletic awards, the Purple Key Trophy and the Williams E. Hoyt Jr. '23 Memorial Award, have not been chosen this spring. The Purple Key Trophy goes to the year's outstanding athlete, and the Hoyt award goes to the top combined athlete-scholar. Both require the formation of special selection committees which was just not possible this year.



KATHLEEN A. O'CONNELL
Master of Arts

In the long life of institutions sustained by devoted loyalty from within, I know of no record of service that has more richly fulfilled a demanding office or of greater dedication to any College than your forty-four years at the controls in Hopkins Hall.

Though the student inquiry into sources of power and the center of decision-making somehow passed by your door, none of the four Williams presidents, and an acting president, for whom you have worked—and vice-versa—can imagine how they would have carried on their task without your energy, resourcefulness, humor, understanding, and commitment.



CLARENCE CHURCH
CHAFFEE
Master of Arts

Among the many kinds of personal growth which the college years encourage, none depends more directly on the character of the man and the quality of his human relationships than that of coach and player.

For more than three decades as an exceptionally successful varsity coach in three sports and as Director of Physical Education at Williams you have represented here and in the world of collegiate sports qualities of coaching, teaching and leadership in which this College deeply believes and set a standard for long years to come.

The Williams Record

Russell B. Pulliam, Editor-In-Chief
Paul J. Lieberman, Co-Editor

THE WILLIAMS RECORD is an independent newspaper published twice a week by the students of Williams College. Entered as second class postal matter Nov. 27, 1944 at the post office at North Adams, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price \$7 yearly. Subscription orders, undeliverable copies, and change of address notices should be mailed to the newspaper at Baxter Hall, Williamstown, Mass. 01267. All editorial correspondence must be signed by the writer if intended for publication. Unless signed, editorials represent the opinions of the Record editorial board (editor-in-chief, co-editors and managing editors).

Real world blues

That Williams is a haven is easy to forget during four years of residence. It perhaps requires the startling transformation from student to alumnus to shake one into a realization of the "blessed" nature of the life we are allowed to lead here.

Four distinct seasons slide through each year. From the rainbow of the Berkshire autumn to the white slopes of lengthy winter through the light springtime rain and stiff springtime wind to the green calm of summer, placed in our laps is a spectacle that begs our worship but remains all too silent to our blindness.

Placed at our disposal is a community of scholars and human beings who will turn our questions, curiosity and initiative into growth. They reward us with a piece of themselves. This environment of minds, like our natural one, may also go unobserved, unused and in that sense wasted.

Nevertheless the possibilities remain open. Life styles exist to experiment with and to choose or refuse to choose from. Neither the quantity or quality of academic commitment is forced.

Not only the problems, but also the freedom, the power, and beauty of what it means to be eighteen, nineteen, twenty, or twenty-two are ours to work with and to fool with in these years.

And so, in light of the above, the fresh young graduate is incessantly cautioned that he is now to enter the "real world"—outside the sheltered walls of academia. What "real world" implies is "Sorry Charley, the blessed world of the enclave is unreal—the luxuries of that world are now to be left behind." Again most often those who so speak of the "real world" have indeed left behind the "unreal" luxuries of four years in any Purple Valley—the slow life, the life open to choices of life-style, the fascination of the seasons, the sheer pleasure of the intellectual pursuit, and so on.

But traditional "real world blues" is a disease from which graduates of today no longer have to suffer. No longer must one accept a real world which demands one sacrifice such "luxuries". We now know that our individual "real worlds" are largely our own continual creations. To too quickly accept another's definition of one's real world is to deny one's own freedom.

We must also acknowledge the element of responsibility that goes along with freedom to create our own "real worlds". For while we are free to construct our life styles even in defiance of what we consider archaic definitions of reality, we oblige ourselves to remain true to our own criticisms of others. Specifically, as the generation which most prides itself in its consciousness of the injustices of the past, we forfeit the excuse of ignorance. With our consciousness and our criticism, we accept responsibility for our actions whether we want it or not.

So it will be interesting to see how many members of the class of '70 find their desire for children more important than the world's need to hold back its excess of mouths. Or how many find that once they are free of the draft, the slaughter of Asians becomes less disturbing. And so on.

Yes we are largely free but freedom never has been easy. As to how we use our freedom, we will have to answer to ourselves and to our children.

Prizes and fellowships awarded

GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

Horace F. Clark Prize Scholarship - Bruce Michael Bullen '70, Jeffrey Bruce Freyman '70.

Francis Sessions Hutchins '00 Memorial Scholarship - Bennie Boswell, Jr. '70.

Hubbard Hutchison Memorial Scholarship - William Edward Carney '70, Gary Young Strasser '70.

Charles B. Lansing Scholarship - Richard Harold Wendorf '70.

John Edmund Moody Memorial Scholarship - Matthias Boerner Bowman '70.

Carroll A. Wilson Scholarship - Richard Harold Wendorf '70.

PRIZES

William Bradford Turner Citizenship Prize - Awarded to that member of the Graduating class selected by a Committee of the Class and of the Faculty as having "during his four years' course best fulfilled his obligations to the College, his fellow students and himself". - Chip Baker '70.

Academy of American Poets Prize - William Edward Carney '70. Honorable Mention: Adam Andre LeFevre '72, Craig Norton Walker '73.

John Sabin Adriance Prize in Chemistry - Willard Rogers Wadt '70.

Benedict Prizes in Biology - No award.

...In French - First Prize: Joel Allen Hoff '70. Second Prize: Thomas Homer Jamison '70.

...In German - First Prize: John Charles Peinert '70. Second Prize: Thomas Richard Hudspeth '70.

...In Greek - First Prize: Louisa Bidwell Putnam (Special Student). Second Prize: Phillip Thomas Mitsis '72.

...In History - First Prize: George William Turner '70. Second Prize: James Richard Lobe '70.

...In Latin - First Prize: Adam Andre LeFevre '72. Second Prize: Harry William Henry, III '73.

...In Mathematics - No award. Canby Athletic Scholarship Prize - Robert Hanson Miller '70, Robert Stephen Nowlan '70.

David Taggart Clark Prize in Latin - John Harrison Finley Enteman '72.

Columbia Teachers College Book Prize - John Alfred Chambers '71.

Conant-Harrington Prize in Biology Prize - No Award.

Henry Rutgers Conger Memorial Literary Prize - Ronald Xavier Massa '70.

Garrett Wright DeVries Memorial Prize in Spanish - William Lawrence Hollar '70.

Sherwood O. Dickerman Memorial Prize - No Award.

Dwight Botanical Prize - No Award.

Gilbert W. Gabriel Memorial Award in Drama - James Francis Cantlon '70.

Arthur B. Graves Essay Prizes - Art: No Award. Economics: Matthias Boerner Bowman '70. History: No Award. Philosophy: Robert Jonathan Katt '70. Political Science: Sanford N. Shapiro '70. Religion: William Mace Farver '70.

Graves Prize for Delivery of Essay - No Award.

G. David Harris, Jr. Prize in Political Science - No Award.

Interdisciplinary Science Prize - John Foster Marshall '70, Andrew Graig McHendrie '70.

Arthur C. Kaufmann Prize in English - Charles Miller Vernon '70.

Lathers Prize and Medal - Curtis John Waugh '70.

Leverett Mears Prize in Chemistry - Peter Pray Bradley '70, Philip Greenland '70.

John W. Miller Prize in Philosophy - Richard Witherspoon Hole, Jr. '70.

Cari T. Naumburg Student Book Collection Prize - Thomas Earl Willoughby, Jr. '71.

Albert P. Newell Prize for Clear Thinking - William Lawrence Hollar '70, James Arthur Rubenstein '70.

Rice Prizes, in Greek - James Chart Leake '71.

In Latin - James Chart Leake '71.

Lawrence Robson Memorial Prize in Chemistry - David Bruce Chase '70, Robert Denny Coombe '70, Robert Jonathan Katt '70.

Bruce Sanderson Award for Excellence in Architecture - Julio A. del Carpio Trigo '70.

Ruth Sanford Fellowship in Theatre - Stephen Robert Lawson '71.

Sentinals of the Republic Prize - Raymond Joel Kimball '70.

Edward Gould Shumway Prize in English - Matthew Hays Wikander '70.

Herbert P. Silverman Award in American History - Thomas Frost Michaels '70.

Elizur Smith Rhetorical Prize - No Award.

William Bradford Turner Prize in History - William Austin Haffner Sammons '70.

Van Vechten Prize for Extemporaneous Speaking - No Award.

David A. Weiss Prize for Political Economy - No Award.

Karl E. Weston Prize for Distinction in Art - Neil Kramer '70.

Letter: claims strike forgot racism

Williams College as an institution and the student body, faculty and administration as a community have consistently failed to deal adequately with the most painful problem that faces our nation, that is, the problem of racism. The current strike offers yet another example of this deplorable neglect.

The Williams College Community's failure to consider the issue of racism becomes apparent when we consider our general response to the strike. The inspiration for the strike came from the Black Panther Rally in New Haven where a national student strike was pressed for based on the following three demands:

- 1) Free Bobby and all political prisoners
- 2) All U.S. Troops out of S.E. Asia
- 3) Death to the War machine

At Williams the issue of political oppression took second priority to the issue of the war in Indo-China and, as a result, what had been the initial rallying issue, the impetus behind the strike, was relegated to second position. Even more symptomatic of our own racism is our failure to deal concretely with the problem of

racism as it is manifested in the War in Indo China and in the political oppression of the Black Panthers in this country.

It is difficult to conceive of how the Williams College Community could disregard the first New Haven Demand. Certainly we cannot plead ignorance to the plight of the Black Panthers and other dissidents in this country. The only conclusion to draw from the Williams College Community's blatant refusal to act upon its second strike demand which is ("We demand the end of both political repression by the present administration as exemplified in the prosecution of the Chicago 8 trial, and the racism inherent in the present U.S. policies such as repression of the Black Panthers.") is that we have refused to take seriously the systematic repression being inflicted upon the Panthers and other dissidents in this country by the American government. If we refuse to take seriously the war being waged against the Black Panthers by our government we have refused to take seriously the war being waged against all blacks in this country. What the particular group called the Black Panther Party is

experiencing is only indicative of the black experience in these United States.

Combating racism requires a great deal more energy than fighting against the war because it is a much broader and more nebulous issue, because it requires delicate sensitivity and a maximum of self-understanding. In addition it involves the possibility that one might have to incriminate himself as a participant in and a contributor to a racist way of life.

The strike opposed Vietnam policy but did not question the attitudes and institutions which constitute the basis for governmental policies. The racism which permeates our society has been exported via our foreign policy toward non-Western nations, i.e. the Third World. Few Williams students wish to recognize the interrelation of injustices and atrocities committed upon a nation of Indo-Chinese and upon the culture of Afro-Americans. Not only are Williams' students generally unfamiliar with such oppressive conditions but they are also a part of those institutions which oppress. Herein lies the reason for their abandonment of the issue of political oppression.

Thomas Jones '71
Jonathan Levy '73
Andrew Rosen '72
Joseph Standart '73
Melvin White '73

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316 Degrees awarded at Commencement today

The following degrees were awarded at commencement today by President John E. Sawyer. The following list assumes that the 32 students now incomplete will finish their work.

Bachelor of Arts, Summa Cum Laude

George William Benson, summa cum laude, highest honors in economics; Matthias Boerner Bowman, highest honors in economics; Joseph Attebery DuVivier, highest honors in physics; Jeffrey Lee Geller, highest honors in psychology; Ralph Alexander Gerra, Jr., highest honors in mathematics; William Lawrence Hollar, summa cum laude, highest honors in Spanish; Neal Martin Soss, highest honors in economics; Willard Rogers Wadt, highest honors in chemistry; Matthew Hays Wikander, highest honors in English.

Bachelor of Arts, Magna Cum Laude

Christopher Cameron Baker, Patrick Franklin Bassett, Jr., highest honors in English; Stephen Menefee Blackwell, highest honors in economics; Peter Bray Bradley, highest honors in chemistry; Gary Loris Conrad; William Mace Farver, highest honors in political science; Jeffrey Bruce Freyman; Richard Witherspoon Hole, Jr.; Neil Kramer, highest honors in art; Jeffrey Carl Leiter; James Richard Lobe, highest honors in history; Michael William Meltzer; Thomas Frost Michaels, highest honors in American civilization; Bruce Frederic Michelson, highest honors in English; Robert Hanson Miller, highest honors in economics.

John Joseph Murray, III, honors in political science; John William Nelson, III, honors in political science; Robert Stephen Nowlan, highest honors in psychology; John Charles Peinert, highest honors in German, highest honors in mathematics; Richard Pearsall Price, highest honors in biology; Douglas Jay Rimsky, highest honors in political economy; William Austin Haffner Sammons, highest honors in American civilization; Robert William Singer, highest honors in biology; Jeffrey Clark Spencer, honors in biology.

Peter William Sturtz, honors in history; Thomas Joseph Sweeney, III, honors in history; George William Turner, highest honors in history; Charles Miller Vernon, highest honors in English; Richard H. Wendorf, highest honors in English; Theodore Sherman Woodruff, highest honors in economics.

Bachelor of Arts, Cum Laude

Brent Armstrong Anderson, honors in Russian; Thomas MacArthur Barr, honors in economics; Frank Joseph Bartolotta, Jr., honors in economics; Bennie Boswell, Jr.; Arthur Daniel Brin, hon-

ors in philosophy; Peter Jay Buchin, honors in chemistry; Bruce Michael Bullen; John Moran Burns, honors in mathematics; William Edward Carney; David Bruce Chase, honors in chemistry and honors in mathematics; Jerome Colin Christensen; William Thaddeus Coleman, III; Robert Denny Coombe, honors in chemistry; David Bellin Coplan, highest honors in English; Kelly Patrick Corr, honors in economics.

William Thomas Coyle; Robert Alan Delfausse, honors in English; James Irvin Deutsch, honors in American civilization; Rodney Henri Dow, honors in American civilization and honors in history; Frederick Allyn Eames, honors in physics; Walter Bryant Earle; Charles Kurtz Ebinger, honors in history; Miguel Adolfo Espinoza, honors in philosophy; Richard MacDonald Foster, Jr., honors in political science.

John Christopher Frost; Andrew John Gero; John Vincent Gillilan; Richard Taylor Glnman, honors in economics; Philip Greenland, highest honors in chemistry; John Charles Groth; David William Hannl, honors in English; Alexander Emil Hansen, honors in philosophy; Joel Allen Hoff; Thomas Homer Jamison; Raymond Joel Kimball, honors in political science; Allen Fred Klein, honors in political economy; Fred Kosnitsky; John Parker Kurlinski; Robert Horton Lee, honors in economics; Harvey Alan Levin; John Foster Marshall, highest honors in psychology; Patrick Joseph Matthews; William Wade Matthiesen; Gilbert Kennedy McCurdy; Dwight List McKee, honors in chemistry; Peter Paul Miller, III, honors in history; Winthrop Holbrook Newcomb; Robert Stephen O'Connell; James Andrew Rahl, Jr., honors in history

George Sullivan Read, Jr., honors in physics; Nelson Winthrop Robinson, honors in Spanish; William Demarest Romaine, honors in English; James Arthur Rubenstein, honors in history; Sanford N. Shapiro, honors in political science; Joel Sklar; Craig Richey Smith, Jr., honors in biology; Richard David Spiegelman, highest honors in po-

litical economy; Gary Young Strasser, honors in art; Roger Hadleigh Taft, honors in political economy; John Flynn Teichgraber; Alan Richard Twaits.

Bachelor of Arts

George Thomson Aitken, Jr., honors in English; Walter James Anderson, Jr.; Kevin Lee Austin; Terry Glenwood Baker, honors in history; Henry Stephen Bangser; Russell Kistler Bankes; John Paul Bare, honors in chemistry; Philip Key Bartow, Jr., honors in art; Jonathan Stuart Robin Beal; Robert Morton Bearman; Garret Martin Bensen, honors in American civilization; Donald Paul Berens, Jr.; James Andrew Bergquist; John Neville Black, honors in geology; David Elliott Blackford; Charles Rankin Bliss, Jr.; John Melvin Booth; John Thomas Boyd; Marvin Tillman Boyd; William Billings Brewster; Jeffrey Michael Brinn; Larry Eugene Bronson; Christopher Baird Bryan; Louis Henry Buck; Richard Bernard Bullett.

Bruce Edward Camp; Robert Johnson Campbell; James Francis Cantlon; Curtis Randall Carleton; Timothy Armitage Carlson; Myron Anderson Clark; Douglas Tyler Cleveland; Dane Morrison Comfort; William Gabriel Conner; Richard Rodney Cooch; Terence Eugene Copeland; John Wallace Cornwall; Peter Southworth Coulton, honors in psychology; William Franklin Courter, Jr.; John Dennis Courtney, Jr.; John Slayton Crampton; Thomas Earl Dapice; Cameron Goff Dawson; Julio A. del Carpio Trigo; Timothy Dale Dorman.

Charles Gibbons Drury; Robert Lawton Durkee; Philip Lawson DuVal, honors in history; Christopher Jones Emerson; Gervais Freret Favrot, Jr. honors in physics; Arthur Eugene Fitzgerald, Jr.; Nathan A. Fox, honors in political science; Daniel Blackburn Frost, honors in chemistry; George Dietz Fry, Jr.; Edward Rannells Gale; Brian Everitt Gamble; Philip Otto Geier, III, honors in American civilization; Emilio Enrique Gonzalez, Jr.; Richard Reed Gramse; Randall Mark Greason; Robert Sidney Groban, Jr., honors in political science; Robert Ward Gunn; Paul Jerome Gutman, honors in Amer-

ican civilization; David Kendall Hall, honors in psychology; William Bruce Hamilton, Jr.; Kevan Leighton Hartshore; Hill Hastings, II; Willard Cook Hatch, III, honors in English; Gates Helms Hawn; Frantz Robertson Hershey, honors in economics; James Prentice Hewitt; Edward Reginald Hipp, III.

John Green Hitchins, Jr.; Robert Brooks Hixon; Kent Martin Hochberg; Harold Lee Holman; Thomas Richard Hudspeth; Robert Warren Irwin, honors in geology; Daniel William James; Richard Perry Jefferson; Robert Jonathan Katt; Franklin Crothers Kelton, Jr.; Allan Robinson Keyes; Peter Hamilton Kinney; James Muntz Kirkland; Charles Whittemore Knapp, III; Randy George Knispel; Charles Graham Knox; Lawrence Hiroshi Kono; Eric David Koster; Henry Louis Kotkins, Jr.; Charles Russell Kramer, Jr.; Kieron Kramer; Peter Fletcher Kronenberg; Jeffrey Robert Krull; William Vaughan Lawson, III, honors in economics; Christopher Tuthill Lnen; George Albert Loomis, III.

Mark Elliot Lyon; Russell Robert MacDonnell; Robert Jay Machaver; William Thayer MacLay; John Frederick Maitland; John William Margraf; Ronald Xaviar Massa; Edwin Hyland May, III; Scott Lawrence McArthur; Jackson Tate McBroom, Jr.; Joseph Robert McCurdy, Jr.; Andrew Craig McHendrie, highest honors in geology; James Francis McKenna, III; Roderick Anthony McLeod, VIII; Bruce Edward McNutt; David Dixon McPhillips; George Neil Means; Thomas Gilbert Mellin; Michael Paul Menard; Mark Paul Messing; Gary Stephen Miller; James Lawrence Miller; Stephan Craig Miller; Kim Roderick Montgomery; Stephen Gates Moore, Jr.; John Irvin Morgan, III, honors in economics; Halley Isao Moriyama; Arthur Howell Napier, III, honors in English.

Peter Lewis Navins, honors in American civilization; Jeffrey Bernard Nelson; John Eugene Nelson, III; Davidson Norris, honors in history; John Hancock Norton, Jr.; John Lewis Obourn; Peter Preston Ogilvie, honors in Russian; Lee Scott Owen; Mark James Pangborn; Andres G. Pastoriza; Radovan S. Pavelic; Donald Brandreth Potter, Jr.; David Russell Prouty; James Norman Rabjohn; Robert Charles Reckman; Harold Arthur Reddcliffe,

Jr.; Frederick Taylor Rhame; Victor Frederick Whitham Richards; Clifford Garfield Robinson; George Lee Robinson; Charles Patrick Rock, honors in psychology; Joseph Frank Ruth, honors in geology; George Edward Sawaya, honors in history; Charles Horner Sawyer; Gary Robert Schroeder; Peter Schulman; Christopher Tompkins Selvage.

Frank Joseph Sensenbrenner, Jr.; Martin Timothy Shcaley; Douglas Frederick Sherman; Andrew David Simkin, honors in psychology; James Theodore Slade; Robert Dunlap Spurrer; Stephen Taylor Squires; James Phillips Stearns; Gerald David Stoltz; Robert Ryder Stone; Craig Langjahr Stout; Kevin Joseph Sullivan, honors in history; Gregory Kazuo Tanaka, honors in psychology; Stephen Emery Taylor; Stanley Seltzer Terrell; John Carl Therrien; Peter Cahill Thorp; Peter Stiles Tighe, honors in history; Richard Hamlin Travers; Ted Robert Turk, honors in biology; John Tyler Tuttle, Jr.; Jules Lamson Vinnedge, Jr.; Richard Russell Vosburg, highest honors in political economy; Robert Charles Ware, honors in history; Preston Robert Washington, highest honors in political science; Curtis John Waugh, Thomas Irwin Webb, Jr.

Joe Briney Welborn, honors in history; Laurence Charles Wellington, II; Carl Gifford Whitbeck, Jr.; Richard Paul Wickes; Christopher Brewer Williamson, honors in history; Frank Armstrong Willison; Thomas Hatton Willmott; Paul Michael Young.

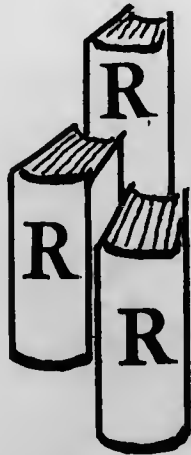
Master of Arts or Certificate in Development Economics

Manasseh Tetteh Amoako-Atta, Ghana; Aris Bin Othman, Malaysia; Emmanuel Wright Asumang, England; Jacobo Brodsky J., Peru; Luis De Pablo S., Mexico; Jorge Ramon Downey Alvarado, Chile; Uros Dujain, Yugoslavia; Rashidur Reza Faruquee, Pakistan; Ertugrul Ibrahimoglu, Turkey; Nihar Ranjan Hota, India; Hernando Jimenez Anzola, Colombia; Sarshar A. Khan, Pakistan; Frederick A. Moses, India; Aeneas C. Womeraka Mukilbi, Uganda; Lutfu Nalkesen, Turkey; Bande Esola Olumilua, Nigeria; Harry Sevilla Pasimio, Philippines; Rolando de la Pez y Menguito, Philippines; Philippos Wolde-Mariam, Ethiopia; Abubakar Sadauki, Nigeria; Sudchit Nimitgul, Thailand; Supote Kittisuwan, England.

"AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL says 'allegations' of torture of Arabs by Israelis should be investigated. Whereupon, outrage. The American branch of AI formally dissociated itself from the report; the Israeli government cried foul but still expressed no interest in an investigation by impartial outsiders. There the matter seems to have been dropped by everyone. The Greeks have a word for it."

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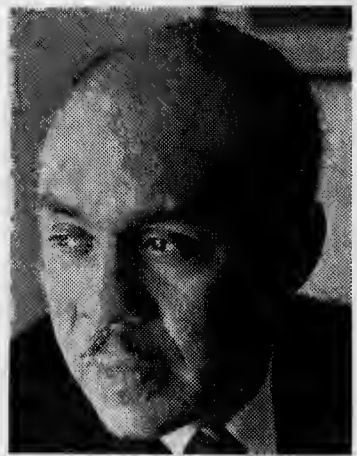
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Few lives in America today span a broader range of private and public contributions than yours.

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PERRY TOWNSEND RATHBONE

Doctor of Humane Letters

On the 100th anniversary of its founding amidst what our Berkshire forbears warned were the "temptations and allurements" of the seaport at the far end of the Commonwealth, we salute what has grown to be one of the great museums of the world on behalf of this College and the Clark Art Institute.

In your fifteen years as a spirited and imaginative director, you have increased the luster and resources of the Museum of Fine Arts with remarkable additions to its collections and wonderfully widened its educational services to students, citizens and scholars the world over.

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BARNES WOODHALL

Doctor of Science

Your Williams years and a decade as student, intern, resident and instructor at Johns Hopkins provided the base for thirty years as an innovative force in the teaching of medicine at Duke University, first as professor, then Chairman of Neurological Surgery from 1946-1960 and thereafter Dean of the Medical School.

Awarded the Legion of Merit for wartime service as Chief of Neurosurgery at Walter Reed Hospital, author of more than 150 monographs and articles in your field, as Chancellor pro tem you have given a troubled university renewed sense of poise and purpose.

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Doctor of Humane Letters

Entering Williams from the public schools you reached out to all it offered—Gargoyle, Senior Class President, Phi Beta Kappa, magna cum laude as well as captain of basketball—and today your Alma Mater honors forty-two distinguished years as instructor in mathematics, senior master and now Headmaster of the Groton School.

You have combined responsiveness to such newly recognized needs as the Upward Bound program with the keen intelligence, steadiness and dedication to a teacher's calling which lie at the heart of serious educational achievement.

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